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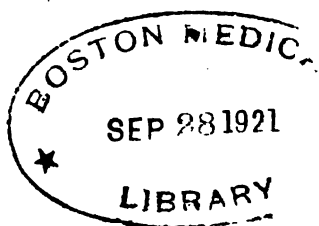
THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES'  
MAGAZINE

1921

VOLUME XXIX. 1920-1921



PUBLISHED BY  
**The Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association**  
BOSTON, MASS.



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The Riverside Press, Cam-  
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Electrotyped and Printed  
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THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*Vol. XXIX. — SEPTEMBER, 1926. — No. CXIII.*

SEP 28 1921

IDEALISM, AND THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY<sup>1</sup>

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

GENTLEMEN of the Harvard Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society:—

I feel it a great honor to have been admitted to address you on this interesting occasion.

It was said of Lord Mansfield by his historian, that he "sat at table with the wits." To deliver the Phi Beta Kappa Address to the Harvard Alpha Chapter is — however little one may add to the Company — to have sat at table with the Illustrious.

The rules of convention would appear to eliminate from the choice of a subject of such an address as that I have been honored with the invitation to deliver, everything controversial. That, however, would seem to include to-day everything that relates to Religion, to Politics and to History. But when we eliminate these we shall have eliminated the most interesting and pertinent matters of our present time. We cannot touch on a subject from Cabbages to Kings that we shall not run counter to this canon and unbank a fire which some hold as sacred as the Vestal's flame, and which apparently is, at least, as perpetual.

I have chosen as my subject, "The Relation of Idealism to the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of that Society to American Life."

But having taken a title in order to meet Convention, I shall feel at liberty to use it as a starting-flag rather than as a guidon to mark a fixed course, and like Montaigne shall follow the drift of my reflections on matters which I deem pertinent to the present rather than attempt to obey the order to keep the beaten track of Convention.

This Country is itself the offspring of Idealism, — and Idealism has one deadly enemy : Commercialism; a vampire which, if it once gets its hold, sucks the life-blood from the heart of Idealism. If the Prac-

<sup>1</sup> Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University, June 21, 1920.

tical has had its due part in the growth of this Country, Idealism has borne a yet larger part in both the birth and growth of America. The Practical, however, is far from being the same with the Commercial. The Practical is often allied with Idealism. Indeed, the soul of the Practical is Idealism. The Practical is the Instrument which Idealism employs. Recall Columbus, Shakespeare, Washington, Stephenson, Morse, Maury, Edison, and a host of others who, illuminated by their Idealism, lifted the Practical into the sphere of Idealism.

In its very birth, then, whether we start with Columbus or with the great "Sea Dogs" of Elizabeth; with the Adventurers of the later decades of the sixteenth and the early decades of the seventeenth Centuries, we shall indeed find in all their action the utilization of every material aid in the practical application of their Inspiration; but we shall find that Inspiration to have been the compulsive force of a lofty Idealism.

Columbus sought the Indies, as Jason sought the Golden Fleece, but in his quest he lifted his labors into the realm where the head "wears sunlight" and the "feet touch stars."

The Elizabethans and their successors withstood the greatest power on earth in their time, and under the Inspiration of Idealism fought the same fight that we have fought with the same Inspiration — the fight for Liberty — for freedom from the Hegemony of the Imperialistic Power of Spain; for Freedom on the land and on the seas; for the Freedom of the English people and their Government and their Religion — Representative Government and Protestantism. English Catholics as well as Protestants fought for them, and made the world safe for that time.

So it was later on when the Adventurers came to Virginia and the "Pilgrims"—Dare I call them the Adventurers also?—came to Massachusetts Bay.

In certain histories it has been asserted that the former came for Gain, the other for Principle. The fact is that both colonies, however different for a time was their coloring, were founded in the same spirit of Idealism.

So great a part did Religion play in Virginia, in its settlement and in its subsequent history, that even the Colony at Plymouth could scarcely have surpassed it. I refer you on this point to the monumental work of Alexander Brown, "The Genesis of the United States"; to Fiske's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours." Go you to the original sources and see for yourselves whether this be true or not. Religion

lay at the very base of the Virginia Settlement. The Blue Laws of New England were never stiffer nor more permanent than those in Virginia. If you question it, go there to-day and try for yourself. You might think you were in Scotland.

It was the recognition of the Principles of Religion, of Patriotism, of Idealism, which formed the character of those who founded both Virginia and Massachusetts to which we owe the best we have, the best that we are,—the best that we can be to-day.

It may, indeed, not appear amiss to you, representatives of the Chapter in the oldest of our Colleges, if I, representing the oldest of the Chapters in the second oldest College, should present that College—the Mother of the Phi Beta Kappa Society—as the Teacher of Idealism which I believe to be the animating spirit of your Society and as having borne its part with your own Alma Mater in the History of our Country.

I do not propose to go into this History further than to give you a brief outline and show how interwoven with it are those things which form the basis of the Idealism in our life to-day.

Indeed! what is History? Is it, as has been caustically said—by Napoleon, was it not?—“Lies agreed on”? Is there not a Truth of History as imperishable as any other moral Truth? Assuredly there is. And it is the quest of this Truth that I would hold up to you to-day—a quest as lofty as that of the Holy Grail—a quest in which the reward shall come only to him inspired by Virtue and the passion to find the Truth. And when you shall have found this prize you will have found Education, and Scholarship, and Philosophy and Culture in its highest form. For you will have found the inestimable gift of a mind trained until it has acquired the gift of distinguishing Truth and becomes itself the Reflection of Truth. This I take it to be the heritage of those enlightened sons of the Phi Beta Kappa, if they will but enter in and possess it.

“When I was a student here,” says one of your most eloquent orators, “my favorite study was history. The world and affairs have shown me that one half of the history is loose conjecture and much of the rest is the writer’s opinion. But most men see facts not with their eyes but with their prejudices.”<sup>1</sup>

How true! How unhappily true!

“Read to me,” said Sir Robert Walpole as he lay ill, to his son.

“Shall I read you History?”

<sup>1</sup> Wendell Phillips, Phi Beta Kappa Oration, Harvard, 1881.

"No," said the old Statesman, "I know that that is false; read me something that is true."

Has History, then, something inherent in it that tends to destroy Truth! Only two things: Prejudice and Ignorance — and in the latter is included the narrow horizon which prevents the drawing in proper perspective.

To write History as it should be written demands of the historian breadth of mind and passion for Truth; Scholarship; Idealism, and Infinite Patience. Also an independence of mind bent on Truth. In Religion; in Politics and in every other field of thought we for the most part inherit our opinions. Few think for themselves. We are as gregarious as sheep.

In Religion, like Dr. Thomas Browne, I follow the broad wheel of the Church — I accept the general rule because I have found throughout life that all the higher powers, Purity and Sacrifice and Duty and Goodness, lead up to God. The martyrs and the saints have borne their testimony to this. Humanity itself attests it.

But I see no reason why in the concerns of Humanity outside of this we should be like "dumb, driven cattle" — why we should go in herds, following blindly even in matters Political and Intellectual self-appointed leaders who assume to control our minds. Often we accept History, as well as Current Opinion, thrust into our racks like hay and, being without instinct, know not whether it be hay or straw or shavings.

"To write history respectably," says Macaulay, "that is, to abbreviate despatches and make extracts from speeches, to intersperse in due proportion epithets of praise and abhorrence," etc., etc., "is very easy. But to be a really good historian is, perhaps, the rarest of intellectual distinctions."

"A perfect historian," he declared, "must possess an imagination sufficiently powerful to make his narrative affecting and picturesque. Yet, he must control it so absolutely as to content himself with the materials which he finds and to refrain from supplying deficiencies by additions of his own. He must be a profound and ingenious reasoner. Yet he must possess sufficient self-command to refrain from casting his facts in the mould of his hypothesis."

Contemporary History is ever the most unreliable form — for here Prejudice, the corrupter of History, inevitably colors the spirit and is incapable of perspective.

It is related that Sir Walter Raleigh observing from his window in the Tower when he was writing his "History of the World," a fracas

in the street below, asked an account of it from two of his friends who had been witnesses of the fray. And their accounts differed so much and both differed so materially from what he had seen for himself that he desisted from his work.

Yet, Cromwell bade his son "refresh himself, when weary, with Sir Walter Raleigh's noble History."

Raleigh, however, though he made Contemporary History, wrote only of the Past. Contemporary History applauded his conviction and execution.

There is that apparently inherent in our nature which prevents the Human Mind from applying to contemporary work the standard by which Posterity will judge.

All that we know is that Humanity is the bond-servant of Convention; that only the strong are free — those strong enough to break their fetters and think for themselves, and that even in the realm of the Intellectual only those who follow the light of Idealism ever reach this goal of Freedom.

But whatever temporary Passion or Prejudice may assert the "Avenging Pen of History" comes along, writes on the scroll with ink of abiding Truth; and prejudice and falsehood fade away and, like an ancient palimpsest, the Truth comes out, abiding, immortal—and we know it on the instant to be the Truth because it bears its compelling stamp on its face. The Crucified comes from his Cross to sweep over the world and save it. The Sea of Oblivion gives up its Dead and they live again. The Exiles, the Martyrs and Saints and Patriots return Home to stand forever in Bronze in the Public Squares and live in the Hearts of the People. And all because they in their life and work followed the light of Idealism.

A distinguished American some little time ago wrote an account of a certain period or movement in our national life, and in the course of his relation he referred to a great Film which had been prepared to set before the English and present to them "cleverly accentuated" the idea of the return of the service to England of the American people who, he said, had come mainly from one settlement — that at Plymouth — by implication the first on this Continent. He was doubtless honest enough. But unfortunately his account fell into the hands of a distinguished body of historical students: The Colonial Dames of Virginia, who claimed that he was in error, and appear to have strangely enough established for the present their contention. They produced numerous authorities; they even produced the records of the cele-

bration at Jamestown, Virginia, of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement there by the English as long ago as 1607, with certain references to the records of that plantation, which showed that there had been a plantation of the English race on the James River in the Colony of Virginia as early as the spring of 1607, which experienced all the hardships that any settlement on the American coast could have undergone and survived. They showed that in 1609 and 1612 they secured from the Crown the reaffirmation and enlargement of the Chartered Rights conferred on Raleigh and his colleagues. They showed that this settlement, however bestead in its earlier years, not only survived, but flourished and grew vigorous; withstood every shock whether from within or without — and they were indeed heavy enough to have destroyed even apparently stronger States — and set this country forward on its long and successful progress.

Having asserted their charter-rights and liberties, that colony under Sir George Yeardley obtained in the winter of 1618–19 the right to elect and hold a General Assembly of their own, composed of representatives of the eleven boroughs which the colony now comprised, with the power to make laws for the internal government of the colony. And such a representative General Assembly or Legislature was duly elected and assembled at Jamestown on the 30th of July, 1619, the first Legislative body assembled on this continent, and became the prototype of every other Legislative Representative Assembly that has since that time convened in America. It asserted and exercised the right to decide as to the qualifications of its members. It had jurisdiction of all internal affairs and power to pass laws touching all such, provided they did not contravene the laws of England. Here their power was circumscribed. But from this limitation they deduced the principle that as they could not touch the powers of the Home Government without its consent, so neither could the Home Government pass laws affecting them without their consent. And while this new colony of Massachusetts Bay was bravely and laboriously building its firm foundation and learning to plant corn on this stern and rock-bound coast, named on maps hitherto “North Virginia,” and recently named by Captain John Smith New England — the colony on the James in South Virginia was asserting the principles of self-government on which was based in the ultimate struggle the final test of liberty by both the Colony of Virginia and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

A part of the development of this Virginia Colony in those years



was the laying of a foundation for a University at the new town of Henricus, where, in a great curve of the James, a city was laid out on a plan which it was believed would meet the needs of the expanding population. In the year 1619 — the same year that the first Virginia General Assembly with its House of Burgesses, elected from eleven Boroughs, two representatives from each, assembled at Jamestown, Sir Edwyn Sandys, President of the Virginia Company in England, moved and carried the grant of ten thousand acres of land for the establishment of an University in Virginia, of which one thousand acres were for the support of an Indian College, and the remainder was to be "the foundation for a Seminary of learning for the English." In the same year the Bishops at the suggestion of the King raised £1500 for the education of the Indians. Tenants were sent over to occupy the University lands, and Mr. George Thorpe, a member of the King's Privy Council, came over as Superintendent of the Institution. Its representation was provided for in the New House of Burgesses, as was done in the case of the English Universities, and Mr. George Thorpe sat therein as the Representative of the University. It gave large promise of usefulness until, on the fateful night in 1622 it perished together with a notable part of the colony in the great Indian massacre planned by the old Chief, Opechancanou. Its representative, Mr. Thorpe, fell with his neighbors, some 340 persons in all. And the flourishing hopes of the new Educational institution in the New World were cut down and cut off, until John Harvard, moved thereto by pious zeal, provided the seed which has brought through the years so abundant a harvest.

The idea of a University, however, was not abandoned in Virginia, and in 1624, the Island in the Susquehanna River (just above where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses at Havre de Grace) was granted "for the founding and maintenance of a University and such schools in Virginia as shall there be erected and shall be called," says the record, "*Academia Virginiensis et Oxoniensis.*"<sup>1</sup>

In Virginia the blow which fell upon it in that skilfully planned and boldly executed massacre caused a shock which for two generations turned Virginia thought from educational to military matters, that is, to political and defensive matters. There were savages to be driven back and held at bay in Virginia as in Massachusetts; there were Governors to be withstood and run out and supplanted; some that even necessitated a Revolution or Rebellion like that headed by Nat

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Gilman's Phi Beta Kappa Oration, Harvard, 1886.

Bacon, "the Rebel," against "that old fool," Sir William Berkeley, as Charles II called him. Time was when the histories described it, as Sir William himself did, as a mere seditious revolt; but you have not far to go now to satisfy yourselves that it was a Revolution fought for the same principles which that of one hundred years later was fought for.

One of the chief glories of the Old Commonwealth of Massachusetts is this ancient College of Harvard, which, from a small beginning, as it were a mustard seed, has grown till it has become one of the greatest of all plants. In all the honored record of this country there is nothing more honorable than the history of this institution. Its antiquity, in which pride is justly taken, is but one among its claims to veneration. Its chief claim to this is the work it has accomplished in the development of the intellectual life of our country.

Age hath, indeed, a certain authority. But I would present to you this college also as having a higher claim to your veneration than its age, a claim based on its accomplishment in the development of our intellectual life.

The older collèges have sung to successive generations the *Iliads* and the *Odysseys* of the Race — the lofty designs and the progress of Man's development — and have above all sung the mystical Idealism which gives to all human progress its sole essential value.

It was more than Education that these Colleges gave in that time. It was Idealism. It was Inspiration; it was Aspiration; it was power and spirit. You know the part that this oldest College performed in the Colonial life of New England and has performed since in the National life. It was the part that the second oldest College performed — not so well known to history; but not less pervasive to which I would point you, and from which I would have you draw the inference that so far from Colleges and Universities being rivals in the ordinary sense they are colleagues and mutual aides the one of the other, and that so far from their being antagonistic, colleges and universities create the atmosphere in which colleges and universities flourish.

Who shall measure the influence of your own Alma Mater? Though it began with but an appropriation of £400 by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1636; and the bequest of John Harvard in 1638 of some £400 and 260 volumes was deemed sufficient to give the Institution his name, and although throughout the Eighteenth Century its annual graduates numbered only between twenty and forty, and in the first half of the Nineteenth Century only between sixty and

seventy its part in the development of the Country cannot be estimated.

As in Virginia, so in Massachusetts — the College was, indeed, the inspiration and nurse of Idealism. First came the training of ministers; the training of patriots followed. The basic foundation of both was Duty. Take the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts — all five were graduates of Harvard — as was James Otis, the inspired martyr, and many another leader in the great contest between Materialism and Idealism.

Think you that this was fortuitous? The plain fact is that these men received from their mothers the inspiration and understanding which led them, practical men as they were, to recognize that high above all of the practical concerns of Life — as high as Heaven is above Earth — was the ideal, the spiritual which breathed into the nostrils of the material creates the soul and gives it Immortality.

It was towards the end of the eighth decade of the century in which Harvard was founded that the Virginians began to put into effect their aim of founding a University by subscribing and getting their friends in England to subscribe some twenty-five hundred pounds towards an endowment for Higher Education in Virginia.

The charter was issued February 19, 1693, for the organization of "a certain place of universal study or perpetual College for Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other good arts and sciences, consisting of one President, six masters or professors and an hundred scholars more or less, graduates and non-graduates."

No one can estimate the effect of such an institution on the history of a Country. But one at all familiar with the true history of this Country can readily imagine what the Country would have been without those who have acquired their training amid the Academic Groves of Harvard, and so he may imagine what it would have been without the influence of William and Mary College. It gave George Washington his first Commission and started him on that shining road which led to immortal fame and blessing for Humanity. It gave Thomas Jefferson his culture and training, his first Commission also, and taught him the profound principles of Democracy. There were but six chairs — "one for Philosophy, one for Languages, one for History, one for Humanity — who should be Grammar Master." Much later, Thomas Jefferson, among its most distinguished graduates, made changes by which chairs of Modern Languages and Law and Police were added.

It numbered for the most part only some sixty or seventy undergraduates; but its influence extended throughout Virginia and — if I may be so bold as to say so, throughout the Country.

Among its Professors was George Wythe, "the Signer," who filled the chair of Law and Police — what now would probably be called Law and Government Administration. Known outside of Virginia only as we know the lesser lights whose names are signed to the Declaration of Independence, he was known in Virginia and his memory is still cherished as the very Gamaliel of the Law. For among his students either at William and Mary or in his Law office were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall and Henry Clay. Who shall estimate the influence of such a College on the march of a Nation's Progress!

Now what was the secret of its power? It was that it ever taught, as the great Masters have taught from Plato on, — as Harvard taught, that it is the Spiritual and not the Material that lies at the basis of Culture and is the inspiration of all true Progress. It ever taught the loftiest Idealism as opposed to the Material.

It fell upon evil times — it was burnt down again and again; it was pillaged and destroyed by war, and it fell upon such evil days that its doors were closed and for a space of time its life consisted only in the ringing of the College-bell by its aged President. — There were no students, or but one. But that bell of William and Mary rang pealing through empty and fire scorched halls; calling across the years to the Immortals — to her vanished sons on whom she had bestowed the gift of Immortality. In time it awoke an echo.

It pleases me to recall in this presence on this spot that the loudest and most sympathetic response outside of Virginia to that call came from a distinguished son of Harvard, a distinguished representative from this Commonwealth, the late Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

The story of the firing and destruction of the old College with all of its library, apparatus, furniture and other property on September 11, 1862, by "a body of stragglers from the United States forces, drunken, disorderly and insubordinate," is told in the Congressional Record — House Reports — during the early seventies. Five favorable Reports were made to the Congress from 1871 to 1877 recommending Congressional Relief, without avail. But in 1876 Senator Hoar advocated the cause of William and Mary with a scholarly eloquence which, although not immediately successful, contributed efficiently to

the eventual repayment of some \$56,000 by the Government towards the restoration of the Institution.

"To spare, and if possible to protect institutions of learning is an obligation which the most civilized nations impose on themselves," he said in the Senate. . . . In her bloodiest and angriest civil strife all factions in England have revered her institutions of learning. . . . Wherever civilization exists, wherever men are human and Christian, the College or the school wisely founded shall endure. . . . But William and Mary has also her own peculiar claims on our regard. The great principles on which the rights of man depend, which inspired the statesmen of Virginia of the period of the Revolution, are the fruits of her teaching. The name of Washington, to whose genius in war and to whose influence in peace we owe the vindication of our liberties and the successful inauguration of our Constitution is inseparably connected with William and Mary. She gave him his first commission in his youth; he gave to her his last public service in his age. Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who announced the great law of equality and human rights, in whose light our Constitution is at last and forever to be interpreted, drank his inspiration at her fountain. Marshall, without whose luminous and farsighted exposition our Constitution could hardly have been put into successful operation, who imbedded forever in our constitutional law the great doctrines on which the measures that saved the Union are based, was a son of William and Mary. By the cession of the great Northwestern Territory, largely due to the efforts of one of her illustrious sons, she lost a great part of her revenues.

"Next to Harvard she is the oldest of American colleges. The gift of the famous Robert Boyle was held by her for many years, on condition of an annual payment of ninety pounds to Harvard. . . . Each of these two seminaries in its own part of the country kindled and kept alive the sacred fire of Liberty. In 1743, the year Jefferson was born, Samuel Adams maintained, on taking his degree of Master of Arts at Harvard, the affirmative of the thesis, Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved. In this hour of the calamity of her sister college I am glad to believe that Harvard does not forget the ancient tie. The mother of the Otises and the Adamses would gladly extend her right hand to the mother of Jefferson and Marshall.

"If civil strife or foreign war shall ever again disturb our peace, every college in the land would be safer if Congress shall to-day make

this solemn recognition of the rule we invoke. To deny this is to deny the college of Washington the justice he did to Princeton. . . . You had better honor Washington by restoring the living fountain of learning whose service was the treasure of his last years than by any useless and empty act of worship or respect towards his sepulchre."

I doubt not that it was the appeal of that cultured son of Harvard to the Idealism of his colleagues that ultimately led to the recognition of its just obligations on the part of that somewhat practical-minded Body, the Congress of the United States.

It will, I believe, please you to know that the old College has new life. It is poor — very poor — but it lives and it stands for the things that it stood for in the years when its influence was felt throughout the land — Science and Philosophy — Government and the sound foundations thereof. She is putting forth new efforts to obtain something that may prove an endowment and I believe she will have the good-will of all who love Culture in its truest sense.

Another link, however, exists between the College of William and Mary to which the Scholarly son of Harvard did not allude; but which will make its appeal to you members of the Phi Beta Kappa. It is that the Society of Phi Beta Kappa which has grown to be the prime Intellectual College Fraternity in the United States was founded at William and Mary College. The lamp that was lighted on the 5th of December, 1776, was passed on to Harvard College, or as its charter stated, to "the University of Cambridge" in the State of Massachusetts, and to Yale College in the State of Connecticut by the hands of Elisha Parmelee of Goshen, Connecticut, an Alumnus of Harvard — "Because," says the boyish record, "it is repugnant to the liberal principles of Societies that they should be confined to any particular place, men or descriptions of men" and "the same should be extended to the wise and virtuous of every degree and of whatever country."

It pleases me to recall here that one of the three young Virginians who signed this charter bore my father's name and was one of my collateral forbears.

The light of that little lamp has spread over the land and who shall say what limits can be set to the penetration of its far-reaching rays?

The records of the Society show the inspiration that body of young men derived from those who six months before at Philadelphia had established the foundations of the American Republic on the philosophic principles which they had struck for themselves from their

Knowledge of History — of the truths of History — not of the "Agreed on Lies," that the sycophants of Kings and other Potentates had written. Let us see what they discussed — those young men who had drawn into their spirits the spirit of that Alma Mater. Not the Tariff — not questions of Commerce or Finance or even of Agriculture with which they were more familiar. They discussed nothing material — they discussed no questions based on Expediency. They discussed questions based on great principles. They discussed questions relating to Government and to Public Virtue. Such as,

"Whether Brutus was justified in killing Julius Cæsar?"

"Whether the Execution of Charles I was justified?"

"Whether a General Assessment for the support of a Religious Establishment is repugnant to the principles of a Republican Government?"

"Whether African Slavery is justified?"

"Whether any form of Government is more favorable to Virtue than a Commonwealth?"

"Is a Public or Private Education more advantageous?"

"Had William the Norman a right to invade England?"

It is significant. In those young gentleman of the First Phi Beta Kappa Chapter was reflected the spirit and temper of their time. And I doubt not that the records of the Harvard Chapter would show the same spirit — the spirit of application to questions that go to the foundation of Liberty.

It is this spirit which has been the Soul of this Nation and has saved it and sent it forward on its shining track to save the world.

It was at a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa held in May, 1780, that a member was "received" who was to reason in a higher forum in the future. But I must read the record:

"At a meeting, May 18, 1780, Captain John Marshall being recommended as a gentleman who would make a worthy member of this Society was balloted for and received. Also Messrs. Thomas Lee and Landon Cabell were balloted for and received" etc.

Years later this same Captain John Marshall, then Secretary of State, bearing the Commission of a son of Harvard, became the great Chief Justice.

Let us take another period of our national life — that which came down to "the War" — as we used to call the Civil War before the World War shrunk into comparative littleness all other wars.

We began with Idealism, and having freed ourselves we would make

our Country a Refuge for all who were "desolate and oppressed" — for all who craved Freedom.

So the door was opened wide to all who would come — and they came flocking — the desolate and oppressed. The seekers after Freedom of every nation sought refuge; the enterprising sought a new and fertile field for their industry. The *malviventi* or evil-livers came with the good and we absorbed them all. We offered them lands; they gave us their brawn and brain. And we grew; grew rich and powerful; waxed fat and kicked and fought among ourselves, each side claiming the higher moral motive. One the Constitution and Chartered Right; the other the Union and Liberty. You will find much history written of this strife — the political history of it mainly untrue. You will find volumes — libraries of dissension touching its causes and development. You will find the fundamental ground best defined in a short speech delivered a year after the decisive battle of the war — by the much denounced President of the United States, in the dedication of a monument to those who had died for the Union on that field.

While the battles were still raging far to the southward, the titular Commander in Chief of the Union Armies withdrew himself within the cloud on the mountain top of philosophic calm high above the thunders and lightnings of the quaking base, and there, under high inspiration, in a spirit of loftiest Idealism, evolved the table of the law. The fact is that Mr. Lincoln, as you may find in the contemporary records, was, along in 1863 and the first half of 1864, one of the most bitterly denounced men who ever sat in the Presidential Chair. There was nothing which those who opposed him in the Congress and out of it — the powerful radical element of his own party; the men who on his tragic death later came into power — no less than of the Democratic party — did not say of him in hatred, contempt and derision. They said he was a "Dictator," that he ignored the Congress and usurped their powers, and was "the greatest calamity that the country had ever experienced."

You will find much strange history written about this Gettysburg speech. The fact is, that it was not mentioned at all at the time in the editorial columns of the great New York newspapers. It was not until it was found that it had gone home to the hearts of the people that this call to the Idealism of the American people was recognized by the wise. And that homely, awkward leader of the people went on, denounced by the extremists and the irreconcilables till his tragic end. Not that his end was tragic for him, but how tragic for his country!



But in time we weathered the storm that followed, though much was engulfed that had been thought essential. There was enough, Heaven knows, of the material in all the strife that went on until the actual conflict. But on the instant that the explosion came, the atmosphere was cleared. The cannon-shot at Sumter blew away all but the Idealism and from that moment the two sides were aligned one against the other under the flag of the Union and the flag of the Southern Confederacy, but each under the flag of a high Idealism, for which the best on both sides offered their lives.

In the all-seeing and all-wise Providence of God the decision came and that which caused "the irrepressible conflict" was swept away, while the Union for which the one side fought and the Constitution to which the other side appealed were both saved. And the American Nation was saved to become in an even vaster and more terrible war under the compulsion of an Idealism common now to both North and South the deciding factor in the destiny of mankind.

It was after that high exhibition of Idealism in our Civil War — "War of the Rebellion" — call it what you please — that those who saw in it only a war of Rebellion saw also an opportunity for the exploitation of the Commercial advantages offered by the succeeding conditions. Those who had died or been ready to die for the Ideal were content whether on the one side or the other. But the others with much impartiality proceeded to make gain out of both victors and the vanquished — and for the first time the Commercial was put forth boldly and brazenly as the aim and end of endeavor private and public, individual and national.

Then we grew richer than before — flourished like Jack's Bean-Stalk and reached a new realm, where apparently Bags of gold lay only for the lifting of them. We drew to ourselves the wealth-makers of all Nations. We were able to do this not merely because of our abilities; but because we had a vast, rich Wilderness to open up. From having been an Idealistic People we became a Commercial People. We expanded into a great Commercial Power — a World-Power, based on Commerce. Instead of pursuing the old aims, and following the old paths, we began to take the new ones. Riches began to be set forth as in themselves an aim — even the chief aim of Life. New means were devised for their acquirement. Even the Government was made to lend its aid to a degree hitherto undreamed of. Vast fortunes were amassed, and the manner in which this was accomplished no longer was taken into account. "Big Business" came and spread its shadow

over the land and bulked so large that we began to take it at its own valuation. We forgot God and the Law delivered amid the thunders and the lightnings of the Mountain-top and began to make of Gold a God instead of an ornament. It is all within the memory of those here. It is one of the foul offspring of the Caliban of the Civil War and the period which followed it: the Period of Reconstruction—the Profiteer of that high Emprise of Idealism, the Civil War.

Time hath his revenges. It was that orgy of Pillage of the South at the hands of the Bummers of the Reconstruction Period, that seductively drew the country from the old roads of Idealism and set up the Calf of Gold as an object of worship. Even Education, the Foster-Mother of the Ideal, began to pander to it. It was not so long ago that the Head of a great University—at least, of a large one, was reported to have given it as his opinion that four years were too long for a College-Course, and that two years were long enough. I do not know that the distinguished President was correctly reported. But such a view would show a fundamental want of appreciation of the object of Education; and would make Education the mere bond-servant of Commercialism.

The strange thing in this period of the growth of Commercialism is that the People stood it so patiently. It must be that after every war the People are tired—worn down with the destructive output of energy—the senses are deadened, and the Evil enters in and battens on the debilitated body of the victim.

Not content with a power which dared meet a warning on behalf of the Public with the arrogant answer, “The Public be damned,” this new usurper boldly reached forth its avaricious hand to defile the very temples erected by our Fathers. It profaned even the Seats of the Law-making Power. It was “cheaper to buy Legislatures” than to meet the demands on them, they were reported to have said. A certain toll was paid. Some, like Zaccheus, became repentent and restored, if not fourfold, at least, something. There was a brief period of indecision in which there was a discussion about “tainted money,” but it soon passed. The money was accepted, possibly, on the theory that it was well to save even that much. Even our foreign Relations were made subject to this new spirit of Mammon, and our Diplomacy came to be known as “Dollar Diplomacy.” Small wonder that the Nations of the world became established in their conviction that we were a commercial and soulless People, worshipping the Dollar and wholly given over to the Material. And we submitted. They took our franchises, and

imposed on us. They yoked the Public to their chariot, they blinded Samson and made him grind in their mill to grind them out more Gold. And Samson ground until he learned his strength. Then he got his hands on the pillars and bowed himself and made the temple reel. We no longer were satisfied to build as our Fathers had built. We would build more grandly, more aspiringly. Instead of building on the old, broad foundations, we said, as men had said at the first, "Go to; let us build us a tower that shall reach to Heaven. We have one language. Let us build. We have brick and slime, let us build."

So, we built and devised new inventions — and prided ourselves on our brick and slime and imagined that we had conquered the material world and might build a city — that is, a country and a tower that would reach unto Heaven. We did it well — we burned the brick "thoroughly" — and we prided ourselves on the loftiness of our tower. We became — or were becoming all of one language — that of Materialism — we had high aspirations — material. And we were just at the Beginning. Thenceforth nothing should be restrained from us which we should imagine to do. We would bring God down upon the Earth — not to rule, but to see our mighty work. And we did so — He came. And our one language — our united aim was our confounding. Our knowledge — our skill; our very science was turned to the work of destruction, and we left off to build the City. Then came the Enemy. Then came the War. At its base lay the Demon of Commercialism: the arch foe of Idealism. The great German People had wandered from the paths by which they had become a great Commercial People and would now become a great Military Empire. which should rule the World.

And in time the War came to us. The nations of the Earth had thought us wholly sunk in Commercialism. The Empires of Central Europe traded on it. The other Nations thought to use it for their purposes. And the world looked very dark, indeed.

And then suddenly out of the murk came the Bugle-call — the call of the President of the United States to the Idealism of the American People. You remember it? The trumpet-call? Not to the Commercial instinct — not to make the United States richer — or even more powerful; but to make the World safe for Democracy — to make it safe and to keep it safe — through inspiring the other Peoples with our Idealism and leading them to form an association or League of Nations to prererve Peace hereafter; so that so dreadful a catastrophe should never occur again.

You remember the response of the American People to the appeal? And the vows to God that we made? That never again should this catastrophe occur? Ten Million men in one day. Seven Billion Dollars in one day. The temple of Commercialism had fallen — if only for a day. And Idealism had come back. And we were victorious, and Free.

And now we stand once more at the parting of the ways. Once more we must choose between Idealism and Commercialism. Choose ye. Shall we keep our vows? Shall we follow the Pillars of Cloud and Fire or shall we turn back to the Flesh-pots of Egypt with her enchantments and her Slavery? "I can promise you only Poverty, Wounds and Death," said Garibaldi to his young Italians, when Rome was lost. But three thousand men made the choice and followed their intrepid Leader. Shall we do less?

If I have chosen for my illustration a very ancient story, it is because it is based on a fundamental principle in the progress of Humanity and is as applicable to-day as when the author of the Pentateuch employed it to illustrate to the Children of Israel the futility of the Material in rivalry with the Spiritual in the history of Mankind.

It was once said: "After us the Deluge." But in our time it is not so. For the Deluge has come. We are in the midst of it to-day. The tempest may have subsided. But the Earth is still covered and we are drifting amid a waste of uncharted, unknown waters still lashed to fury by the recent fury of the elements. The dove was sent forth, but was forced back and we drift on. And now only the Raven flits ceaselessly to and fro above the seething Deep. Pray Heaven that ere long He who "commands even the winds and the waves and they obey him," will speak the word and give us back a peaceful world.

We are — to drop for the moment our trope — in the midst of a great Revolution. The war — the vastest of all the wars of History — has ended — but we are not at Peace. If we are, we are the only people among all the former participants in the struggle who are; and even if actual war has ceased, we are, whether we admit it or not, passing through the vastest Revolution that the world has ever known.

And now after the greatest exemplification of American Idealism that even our history knows we find ourselves in a new world — on a sodden earth — sodden with blood of millions — among them our own who gave their fair lives that the Ideal might live.

We shall find ourselves in a new world — as new as that which Noah and his family trod when they stepped forth on the drying earth and

stood facing the inspiring bow of promise touched to Life and Beauty by the beams of the returned sun. We cannot go back to the old world; that with all that it bore has been drowned; we have to deal with a new world. Shall we deal with it in a spirit chastened and steadied by the knowledge we have gained; or shall it be in a spirit of riot and incorrigible by any chastening however severe, however stern in its lessons? Shall we go spinning heedlessly "down the ringing grooves of change" to destruction and chaos; or shall we pause and consider and face the savage facts as they confront us and by giving timely heed reconstitute the world on the sound principles which once made it our servant and not our master; and turn once more, as our fathers did, to the Lord our God to do His work which He set before us. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked." We are not at Peace.

We find ourselves with all the problems before us — to be solved by us, by you, the proper intellectual leaders of the coming time. At no time in the history of the world have they been more numerous or complex. I will name but two.

You will find among these questions the immediate one: Whether we are to lapse back into a putrid Commercialism or are to follow the light of Idealism. And become the light of the world. On this hinges the life of our nation and the character of our People. The danger appears very real. All the talk is of Dollars — much is of wages. This last, however, is an incident — a consequence of gross injustice in the past when, as one of your own Harvard men once said on this spot, they needed bulwarks against the Intrenched Power of Corporate Wealth — less than which had wrecked the Greek and Roman States.

This drove Labor to unionize and organize and consolidate and fight. But this will be adjusted when what is equitable shall be arrived at. When that solution comes, then Labor — certainly the true American part — the part that has the American spirit, will compel the other part to fall into line.

A more profound cause for solicitude lies in the fading away of Idealism as evidenced in the position being assumed by the new soldiers' organization known as the League. In a way, the color of the thought of our People lies in the hands of this organization and even the fate of the Country may be said to do so for the next generation. It comprises the great body of our young men of every class and condition of life. It includes the good and the bad. It was the incarnation of the patriotism and power of the Idealism and Realism of the American

People. As a whole it has performed the work of saving the world. It has the admiration, the respect and the affection of the Country. It may be in the future the benediction of the Nation — it may be and should be the bulwark and defense against every peril from without or within that can threaten us. It may guide with firm hand this Government and People along the way of Idealism and Honor and Security and Glory. Now shall they

“Dull the mighty space of their large honors  
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?  
I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon.”

I know many of those men — of those who “got over” and some who ate their hearts out at home — and I feel that I know the great body of them — at least of the Officers and the American element among the others — no matter what their origin may be. And I feel that, what is necessary is to put plainly before them the true facts of the case and set over against the ignominy of coining their patriotism into dollars and reducing them to the level of the Janisary and the Bounty-Jumper, the splendor of the Idealism of the American youth who went to the war for Glory or for Adventure or for Duty: highest of all motives. They are as patriotic as ever. But they are young — inexperienced; easily drawn by appeals to their Rights on the part of the designing; and doubtless affected by the growth of the revived spirit of Commercialism which begins to spread over the land like the poisonous gas which silently and secretly permeated the fields where our young men half smothered fought for Idealism without knowing the deadliness of air thickening about them.

The way to save them is to defeat those who would poison them. Properly inspired and directed and led there is nothing which these young men — You represent them — cannot accomplish. So long as they are inspired with the Idealism which saved the world America is safe — safe against all foes whatsoever — whether from without or within.

No one seems to think — we do not even ask a man what he “thinks” — we ask how he feels about such and such a thing. I confess that as the clamor and clangor of the strife of tongues rises all about us; as the rush and riot of the new, grinding amidst the fragments of the old, stuns the ear, there seems little chance of thought, little ground for hope. We seem in a state of perpetual flux, the very foundation slipping beneath the feet. And then as I raise my eyes there is the bow of promise — and as I feel down, however uncertain and miry may be the superficial

soil drenched with the stagnant putrescence of a rotting materialism, I feel that deep down still stands the solid, steadfast Earth held in the unloosening grasp of the Divine Hand; still guided by Divine Laws — the Laws of Him of whom it was said that “Darkness is the habitation of His seat.”

But if I speak in serious tones of the tumultuousness of the Present era, do not imagine that I do so in a spirit of pessimism. When in a storm all hands are piped forward, it does not mean that the ship must sink; it means that all hands must unite to keep her from sinking and bring her safe to that haven where they would be.

In this great Country of ours; bulwarked by the seas, impregnable by land or sea, whether by assault or siege; covering nearly every latitude; and, with its dependencies, every latitude—with its vast regions containing every product or the potentiality of every product known to the Human Race, permeated with great waters of Commerce; so that it is capable of maintaining itself indefinitely against all outside forces whatsoever; it would appear, with its history, as though God had created it and left it virgin amid the seas till in his own good time he brought it forth to be the cradle of Liberty and the Refuge for those who are desolate and oppressed. Of one thing we may be very certain: that it is unconquerable from without, and we may have confidence that it is equally impregnable against whatever insidious assaults may be plotted from within — if we but devote ourselves to that eternal vigilance which we have heard from the sages is the price of Liberty.

But rest assured that this price we must pay. If we would guard the citadel we must guard it completely and perpetually.

Young Gentlemen, trained as you have been; Elected to become members of the great Intellectual Society of the Phi Beta Kappa — the Life-Guards of Scholarship and of Idealism — you will, I know, go to History and to the original sources filled with that fervor for the Truth which is your heritage. Accept no man’s ipse dixit. Accept only as it commends itself to you, to your Reason and to your Instinct. Inform yourselves, but think for yourselves.

“*Hunt knowledge as the lover wooes a maid.*”

You know how to do that.

The ancient motto of your Alma Mater is “Truth.”

The sentence carved over the entrance of the main hall of my Alma Mater, the University of Virginia, is “Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free.”

We are not far apart, to whatever Chapters we may belong. Take the Light of Idealism to guide you on your way. Let none quench it for you on your life, or you are lost. Cherish it and you shall find the Understanding that will teach you Knowledge and Discretion and

"All the Scipios,  
The Catos, the Wise Patriots of Rome  
Will flock to you and tarry at your side,  
And comfort you with their high company."

For

"The Soul shall have society of its own rank."

### PHILOSOPHIA BIOU KUBERNETES.<sup>1</sup>

By CHARLES HALL GRANDGENT, '83.

#### I.

PERPLEXT and pondering stood an eager child,  
His round eyes questioning the early day.  
The eastern sun was shining, clear and mild.  
The widening world, illumin'd by his ray,  
Uncouth, mysterious, vaguely beckoning lay,  
With lights and shadows shifting like a dream,  
And crost by many and many a lengthening way;  
While faint upon the far horizon's gleam  
Appear'd on high the stately halls of Academe.

#### II.

Whence came the child? That secret who can tell?  
He never asked; his curious mind was bent  
On all the roads that roam'd o'er hill and dell.  
Which should he take? His spirit, all intent,  
Survey'd the scene in simple wonderment,  
Entranced by land and lake, by strand and stream;  
Yet ever turned anon, with new content,  
To view beneath the sun's increasing beam  
Those distant halls y-clept by poets Academe.

#### III.

Who was the wondering child? His name was Life.  
Fated to fare upon a quest untold,

<sup>1</sup> Read before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, June 21, 1920.



He faced a pilgrimage with riddles rife,  
Ignoring what the future might unfold:  
Its apples haply ashes, haply gold,  
Dead Sea its goal, or dim Hesperides.  
Uncertain, neither fray'd nor over bold,  
Across the wildering waste of woods and leas  
The Halls of Knowledge, towering over all, he sees.

## IV.

"How shall I find a way to win the height,  
When tangled lanes are leading everywhere?  
I see aloft the mansions ever bright,  
But cannot choose the turn to take me there.  
Alluring light, divinely far and fair,  
What guide have I to pilot me to thee?  
Ah! would some spirit speed me with his care!"  
Thus prays young Life, and gazes wistfully  
Afar, where radiant Halls arise, serene and free.

## V.

And hard upon the prayer the answer came,  
Beside the child, majestically tall  
A Lady rose, of ancient name and fame;  
Her deep eyes seem to gauge the truth of all,  
From sweet persuasive lips her accents fall.  
To Life's unspoken word she makes reply:  
"I come, dear child, responsive to thy call,  
Philosophy, the Love of Wisdom, I.  
I come to lead thee to the noble Halls on high."

## VI.

"Philosophy, O Love of Wisdom, thou  
Shalt be my pilot," Life impulsive cries;  
"What is the Way of Wisdom? Teach me how  
To seek yon Noble Castle near the skies."  
"The Way of Wisdom straight before thee lies.  
It traverses the haunts of humankind,"  
The Lady, smiling thoughtfully, replies.  
"It shows the treasures of immortal mind,  
Withouten which thine Academe canst never find."

## . VII.

"The Way I bid thee follow will reveal  
 What changing centuries to man have brought,  
 What men are thinking, what they see and feel,  
 What men have done, what they have said and thought,  
 What they are seeking and have ever sought,  
 What to themselves, what they to others seem,  
 The lessons which experience hath taught,  
 What sages ponder, what the poets dream.  
 The human road it is that leads to Academe."

## VIII.

She spake: and hand in hand the happy twain  
 Pursue their path, the Way of Wisdom styled,  
 Repeating man's experience again —  
 The queenly Lady and the eager child.  
 One might they see exalted, one reviled;  
 One climbs and climbs, the while his neighbor falls;  
 Illumin'd stands the one, the one beguiled.  
 "Look and remember, child," the Lady calls.  
 "Know man and know thyself: so gain the noble Halls."

## IX.

Not easy was the path they travel'd o'er.  
 Full many a thing was hard to understand,  
 And often heart was sad and feet were sore;  
 Both pain and pleasure lurkt on every hand.  
 It was a long and thickly peopled land,  
 Where quick and dead enacted all they knew —  
 An oft entrancing, oft illusive band.  
 Hill after hill came surging into view;  
 Beyond, the Noble Castle rose against the blue.

## X.

And lo! to leftward slants a spacious street,  
 Alive with multitudinous happenings.  
 Hard by the fork, a solemn Sage they meet;  
 He beckons Life, who swift obedient springs.  
 "Miss not the way in fruitless wanderings!"

So speaks the Sage in loud, compellent tone.  
"Merlin am I, the Emperor of Things.  
All seas and skies and earth to me are known.  
The rightful road to Academe is mine alone.

## XI.

"Not mind but matter is the universe;  
The Way of Matter is the only way:  
All else is footless vapping, or worse.  
I know the laws all nature must obey,  
I turn the tides, I suns and planets sway.  
Come! follow o'er my spacious avenue.  
I make the darksome night, I make the day.  
Mid swirling atoms I will lead thee true,  
Till thou shalt reach the Goal thou vainly dost pursue."

## XII.

"Philosophy, O friend, direct my choice!"  
Exclaims young Life, impetuous but perplex.  
"The murmuring of thy spiritual voice,  
Or Merlin's speech, of solid fact context —  
How shall I choose? Which master follow next?"  
"Choose him," she said, "and I will go with thee."  
Merlin consents, albeit a little vex;  
And so upon the spacious road the three  
Go marching toward the glorious Halls in company.

## XIII.

Right big and busy was the thoroughfare,  
Where ions whiz and solar system sings,  
Where common sights look passing strange and rare,  
Where stars have rings and particles have wings —  
A countless crowd of quaint and curious things,  
A copious, endless, complicated stream.  
Life listens, rapt, to Merlin's lecturings.  
The Lady's silent presence makes them seem  
Pregnant with mighty meaning, fit for Academe.

## XIV.

When they full many a mile have journey'd o'er,  
Life lifts his eyes to scan the noble height,

And sees it scarcely nearer than before.  
 "Accurst be Merlin, curst his false delight!"  
 Cries out the child, possess'd by sudden fright.  
 "Let us go back, and flee his witching wand!"  
 "Scorn not the lore thou hearest him recite,  
 But hold it fast," the Lady doth respond.  
 "What thou hast learn'd from him shall profit thee Beyond."

## XV.

"But many of Merlin's marvels have I seen,  
 And much have heard of all he hath to say,"  
 The child protests. "Philosophy, my queen,  
 O take me to the old, familiar way!"  
 "That call," she cries, "I willingly obey.  
 I never doubted what thy wish would be.  
 Our path we may regain with small delay;  
 For Merlin's highway, veering speedily,  
 Doth cross our own, which stretches toward the Halls we see."

## XVI.

To right the road abruptly turn'd about.  
 Joyous the child to join his pathway ran;  
 But near the crossing stood a loathly lout,  
 Who shouted: "Not so fast, my little man!  
 Mark well my word! My name is Caliban;  
 I fain would call myself Democracy.  
 Thou runnest faster than thy fellows can;  
 Thousands of lads cannot keep step with thee.  
 Thou shalt not gain the Heights before it pleaseth me."

## XVII.

"How fast, Sir, may an eager pilgrim go?  
 Behold, my limbs are nimble for the chase!"  
 "No faster than the slowest of the slow:  
 The lamest, laziest one shall set the pace.  
 A pilgrimage must never be a race.  
 Not equal all, but all must equal seem.  
 Of emulation banish every trace!  
 All goes to a single gait I deem,  
 Though none should ever reach the Heights that yonder gleam.

## XVIII.

"For one to know, and other people not,  
Were sore unjust. Far better none than one."  
At that he wept, then waxt appalling hot;  
The Lady whisper'd to her pupil: "Run!  
This misbegotten monster is the son  
Of Envy linkt with Sensibility.  
Away, away! His speech will ne'er be done!  
Thou canst not help thy kind without the Key:  
Scale thou the Height! then set thy limping brethren free."

## XIX.

Onward they travel'd, toiling but content;  
A spot they reach'd where many roads unite:  
All straight and steep their own ascending went;  
The others, softly curving, slipt from sight.  
There greeted them a wily, winsome wight,  
A subtil sorcerer who sweetly spake.  
Quoth Indolence (for so the wizard hight):  
"Now spare yourselves unnecessary ache;  
Yon toilsome track that scales the Halls on high forsake!

## XX.

"By lovely lanes can I conduct you there,  
O'er many a devious and delightful way,  
With plenteous choice of pathways, free and fair,  
Where every effort seems but pretty play.  
Thro' flowery fields enchanted ye shall stray.  
Let Life select the steps that easiest seem,  
And siren songs shall soothe him day by day.  
His journey shall be one delicious dream,  
Till he shall wake within the walls of Academe."

## XXI.

"Methinks the hill is harder than before,"  
Repined the child, who felt the fairy spell.  
"My head is heavy, aye, my heart is sore.  
The sweetness of the flowers I fain would smell.  
The wizard's easy way me liketh well."

Why work, when play will win us what we seek?  
 My wits are dazzled worse than I can tell.  
 Lady, who smilest there, so wise and meek,  
 Which course will best conduct me to the Castle? Speak!"

## XII.

"The things, dear child, thou wishest most to win,"  
 The Lady answer'd, with a look benign,  
 "Are won by work, in willing discipline.  
 No easy path can penetrate the shrine.  
 The ways of Indolence are far from mine;  
 Shouldst follow him, I cannot go with thee.  
 Speak thou the word: the judgment must be thine;  
 Wilt climb the cliff or dally daintily?  
 Thyself must make thy choice: or Indolence or me!"

## XXIII.

"Philosophy, O Love of Wisdom, thou  
 Shalt be my pilot!" Life elated cries.  
 "Once more I see! I comprehend thee now!  
 Thou scatterest the mist that veil'd mine eyes.  
 I see the real road before me rise,  
 Whose soaring steps with human figures teem.  
 With work and wisdom guide me to the skies!  
 Mine idle error let me now redeem:  
 Mount we Aloft at one with all the human stream!"

## XXIV.

"Think not to win the prize for thee alone,"  
 With soft insistent voice the Lady spake.  
 "Bread undivided hardens into stone.  
 The highest boon is never his to take  
 Who taketh not for brother mortals' sake.  
 Self-satisfaction is an empty dream.  
 But come! I know what answer thou wouldst make."  
 So hand in hand, in sunset's golden gleam.  
 They climb the rugged road that leads to Academe.

## WILLIAM JAMES.

By GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, '64.

IN view of the publication of the letters of William James, I am asked to state how he appeared to his colleagues in the daily course of his work as a Harvard professor. In brief he showed among us the same surprising, rich, brilliant, and profitable variety of speech and act which appeared in his home, his books, and his championship of an unpopular cause. His nature was so abundant and original that it never became standardized or usual. We, who met him most intimately, found in him every day something fresh to wonder at and admire. I might then properly enough decline the work of description and say that James was indescribable. But I cannot content myself so. I loved the man, and far away I hear his prompting voice. When Professor Bowen died, I, as his successor, was called on to prepare a minute on him for the Faculty Record. As James and I came out together from the meeting where this had been read, he turned to me with one of his sudden bursts, "Palmer, I mean to die before you, so that you can operate on me too." Alas! he had his cruel wish, and I drew up his official minute. But such a man claims something more personal. I will set down a few random recollections of such sayings and incidents, slight in themselves, as bear his mark. The connected history of his life, discussion of his philosophy, and criticism of his many books, I leave to others. Mine is the pleasanter, if harder, task of setting forth an exceptionally engaging personality.

Whenever that alert figure comes to my mind — he of the handsome face, upright bearing, energetic movement, swift step, and tempered voice — there always comes with it the adjective "manly." In every tense fibre of his being James was a man, one of his own plural centres of creative causation, a being unconstrained by the surrounding world, master of himself and it, happy in subjecting its complicated and interesting enginery to the control of his own large powers. How large those powers were he knew well, but did not exaggerate. He treated them respectfully, cultivated them carefully, and joyously sent them forth on errands for the public good. His own stamp was on all he thought, did, or said. I doubt if he ever knew fear, vanity, or social constraint, or if a sense of incompetence ever held him back from what he wished to do. Yet courage did not blind him. When he was in Florence, writing his Gifford Lectures, he was well aware that his

heart might stop its beating any day. Yet he wrote on. Each fortnight he and I exchanged letters. His were full of his usual charm, playfulness, and eager interest in all the world was doing, though in a few closing sentences he usually acknowledged his peril. A similar coolness was shown in small things. Once, when lecturing to a large class on formal logic, he was caught in the intricacies of Mood and Figure and for the moment puzzled. Merely remarking, "You will have to wait a few minutes," he turned his back to the class, his face to the wall, and after a brief meditation, turning back, went on with his lecture as if nothing had happened.

Commonly one so indifferent and masterful is apt to neglect social amenities. But James had a delicate consideration of others, an observant tactfulness in putting all at ease. Few persons are habitually so kind. In consequence a troop of cranks attended him through life, in each of whom he found some merit and — more costly — some need. His last paper was an attempt to sift grains of gold out of a muddy stream. What outlays of time and money he spent on half-baked philosophers! And how keen was the advice he gave, if only they had had the wit to take it! When an aspiring Sophomore brought him his program of study for the following year with only philosophical electives on it, James turned from him with disgust. "Jones, don't you philosophize on an empty stomach!" — a rebuke too harsh for older dreamers. To them he would patiently listen, gently suggest corrective reading, and try to arrange for them opportunities for lectures or publication. His judgment of men was not good; it was corrupted by kindness. In our Committee, when voting on candidates for the higher degrees, he generally favored the merciful side. "Of course Smith is n't a genius. But, poor devil, how he has worked!" His overestimate of Charles Peirce, and too ample acknowledgment of his own debt to Peirce's thought, I believe to have sprung quite as much from pity as from admiration.

This inclination toward the under-dog, and his insistence on keeping the door open for every species of human experiment, brought James into alliance with causes which his social set looked on with some disfavor. But friendship never dulled his sense of justice nor his zeal in vindicating it. When the doctors, like trade-unionists, were making one of their periodical assaults on Christian Science, James appeared at the State House arguing against his natural friends. Or, again, he never concealed from himself how large a part fraud and self-deception play in Spiritualism. He and I, as members of a Committee of the



Psychical Society, attended "cabinet séances" every Saturday for an entire winter, and at the close reported that in our opinion all these materializing phenomena were fraudulent. Still, discrimination was necessary. The following year he invited Mrs. Piper to give a series of trance interviews at his house; and he believed — as did I — that there was significant matter in her visions. While never, I think, fully convinced that beings of another world communicate with us, he was unwilling to treat the subject as a closed question. Closed questions and the many varieties of scientific obscurantism were abhorrent to him and never failed to call forth his energetic, if sometimes comical, protest. Once, long before the days of spelling reform, he came to me with, "Is n't it abominable that everybody is expected to spell in the same way? Let us get a dozen influential persons to agree each to spell after his own fashion and so break up this tyranny of the dictionary." I had to say that my philistine soul preferred order to oddity.

Yet no one ever called James odd or bumptious. Self-assertion and loose radicalism were alien to his beauty-loving and serious temperament. His bearing and utterance were always quiet and distinguished. Only he insisted on using his own eyes and mind, and thought the best contribution he could make to the sleepy world was a pungent statement of just how things looked to him. Yet in this he was not insistent. His work in the classroom was uneven, his lectures — somewhat dependent on mood — often lacking continuity. If a student did not immediately "catch on" he might go from one of them no richer than he came. But the same student next week was sure to be stirred by some passage so striking and searching that its truth became henceforth a veritable part of his mind and a way was opened to a whole new tract of formulative thought. Few teachers have had more grateful pupils than James.

On the rare occasions when he spoke in Faculty or Committee meetings it was usually with a hesitation compounded in about equal measure of modesty, punctilious truthfulness, and literary exactitude. What he said was important and some shining phrase would ultimately carry the meaning home. So, too, in his writing. His search for the just word was as relentless as that of Flaubert. It filled with corrections the manuscript of his books. But who among our writers has lodged in the public mind so many subtle thoughts on difficult subjects? Whether we agree or dissent, with what delight we read his pages! The famous saying is just: Of the pair of extraordinary brothers, the psychologist wrote like a novelist, the novelist like a psychol-

ogist. William James's style may not be classical. Smoothness and easy flow he did not value. But their glorious opposites march superb — force, unexpectedness, epigram, coruscating abundance. His, too, is perfect frankness and a command of all the resources of the language. A friend who makes many public addresses tells me his test of a good one is whether he "wallowed," that is, moved unobstructedly, through his matter as the whale does through the sea, twisting and turning at his pleasure, tossing up foam for mere sport, and plunging or rising as the fancy strikes. James always wallowed.

In our Department of Philosophy it was a tradition that differences of opinion were to be honored and their open announcement in our lecture-rooms encouraged. When a new instructor was to be chosen, we looked for one who would bring to our ranks a philosophic attitude not previously represented. We thought our students were best stimulated to form convictions of their own if they were invited to consider opposing views presented by those who heartily believed them. Among ourselves, therefore, we could not easily quarrel, for our divergences were expected and approved. We were a group singularly diverse in judgment and temperament, and at the same time the warmest of friends. Each saw in his colleagues men of such worth and eminence that to honor them was a matter of course. There was literary enjoyment and intellectual discipline in committee meetings attended by James, Royce, Everett, Münsterberg, and Santayana. Few college departments have been so united, for ours was an organic unity and not one of sameness. At some time each of us except James served as Chairman. He disliked administration and thought himself unfit for it.

And if there was such hearty tolerance of difference among his colleagues, James accepted the principle no less for the workings of his own mind. Consistency was counted negligible, fidelity to facts the sole obligation. We used laughingly to say that you could not tell what beliefs James would hold to-day, but only that they would be different from those of last week. And while his mind was certainly hospitable to an astonishing variety of ideas which are usually thought to conflict, it was a sane and usually evolutionary variety, where the later did not quite forget the earlier. So soon as he had seen anything through, his interest flagged. To hold attraction for him a subject must offer opportunity for adventure and exploration. In the Medical School he began his teaching with Comparative Anatomy, soon found bones and muscles things of no consequence apart from functions, and

so crossed to Physiology. He had been engaged with this but a short time when he announced to me that bodily functions were subsidiary to mental and could only be understood from the point of view of Psychology. Accordingly he came over into College teaching, organized the first laboratory of experimental psychology in America — raising the money himself — gave delightful instruction for several years to large courses of beginners, led a little band of graduates in psychological research, and amused his leisure with building up his monumental book. But when this was published he refused all further teaching of psychology. "Nasty little subject! Nothing in it! All one cares to know lies outside!" He had the title of his professorship changed and declared he would leave Harvard if obliged to continue as director of its laboratory. He now turned to Epistemology, Metaphysics, Religion, carrying into all his later fields the acquisitions and training of the old. With all its brilliancy, his was no flippant, loose, or disorderly mind, but one of untiring advance. He would not rest at any spot attained, nor even notice conventional restraints; but after studying the discoveries of others, would sail uncharted seas, his own originality his compass.

The general direction of his intellectual movement I am inclined to think was shaped by reaction from two strong opposing influences of his youth. Everybody knows how philosophers divide over mind and matter and the importance to be attached to their seeming contrast. The extreme empiricist holds that to the constitution of the physical world, as manifested in its steadfast laws, all our knowledge is to be referred; while the idealist finds in laws of mind the ultimate reality and regards material phenomena as but exhibits of their working. Naturally between these extreme views fall many varieties. Now the father of William James, a student of Swedenborg, was loved and honored by him profoundly. He has written an exquisite sketch of his life and character. But James grew up believing that the powers of that admirable man had been hindered in efficiency, if not in growth, by a mystical idealism. He came, therefore, to dread such blinding beliefs for himself. In early manhood, too, he formed a close acquaintance with Chauncey Wright, a powerful personality and intrepid thinker, who, following J. S. Mill, carried agnosticism to an extreme beyond that master. For a time James found in Wright's hard empiricism a welcome escape from the idealism which had oppressed him. It gave close contact with the actual world. But by degrees its avoidance of ultimate issues and restriction to mere fact exasperated him. Ex-

pressing to me his aversion from a philosophy which so emptied life of significance, he exclaimed: "Chauncey is the damndest rationalist that ever I saw."

Henceforth he seemed to oscillate between these two gulfs, making it his daily prayer that he might fall into neither. Twice he ventured up to the idealist edge and looked on the devouring flood below. One winter Dr. W. T. Harris presided over an informal philosophical club in Boston for the reading of Hegel. Among its irregular members were C. C. Everett, Eliot Cabot, E. B. Andrews, Thomas Davison, William James, and myself. I do not think James obtained anything from the strange jargon. Again a few years later he attended a seminary of mine on Hegel's Logic, and once more found it intolerable and incomprehensible. He washed his hands of the pernicious stuff in his amusing paper on "Some Hegelisms." But I thought it always held a terrifying fascination for him. Though he called his philosophy "Radical Empiricism" and liked to try how complete a world might be constructed by ingenious manipulation of material elements, yet to the last he kept ample room in his empiric universe for spiritual forces. Man is free. An approachable God exists, reverence for whom is the beginning of wisdom, and religion the most urgent of human concerns. He himself was a peculiarly devout man, and though living at a distance, liked to begin his day with the service at Appleton Chapel.

Perhaps the grounds of endearment, and its long reach beyond admiration, must always remain unstateable. They certainly appear but slenderly in this meagre sketch. I can only say that we, who for more than thirty years were blest with James's presence, loved him with increasing fervor. We found in him a masterful type of human being, developed almost to perfection. We found an ever fresh and genial companion, of whom we could say with Chaucer that "dulnesse was of him y-drad." We found the tenderest of friends, who was at our side in every affliction, great or small. We found a noble soul, high-bred and democratically minded, incapable of doing anything to be seen of men, but who, perceiving that our age stands in extreme need of patient thought and lucid speech, earned the gratitude of two continents by what he gave. Who that came close to such a being could fail to love? In him there was nothing to excuse.

## THE FUTURE OF WAR.

By RICHARD BLYNN VARNUM, '21.

**I**N the face of the terrible possibilities of future wars it would seem that a mighty protest against war should arise from every nation of the earth. Nevertheless, such a protest has not been made. From the moment the terror of war is removed, people desire to forget all about it, nor will they stop to consider that such catastrophes may occur in the future. Consequently no effective protest against war is made.

No "supernational authority" has yet been established capable of enforcing compliance even with the Laws of War as set forth by the Hague Codes. Even that stage, vital though it is in the formation of the League of Nations, can be reached only by some surrender of national sovereignty on the part of the several states to a Supreme International Authority. And this Supreme Authority must be backed by the sanction of coercive force. Although a quasi-surrender of sovereignty is made every time a question is submitted to arbitration, such surrender of sovereignty is but temporary, and far from that final and permanent surrender absolutely essential to the success of a League of Nations. But, if many hundreds of years were required before sovereignty passed from the individual to the tribal chief, from the tribal chief to the head of the state, and if but fifty-five years ago the Civil War decided this matter of the surrender of sovereignty in our own Federal Union, need we be surprised at the reluctance to accept the League of Nations? For these changes of feeling come but slowly. And the bitter truth we must face at present is that until the international conscience becomes effective war will go on, and its horrors will not be modified.

Previous to the World War it had been hoped that some such limitation might be imposed on states waging war as had been set forth by the Declaration of St. Petersburg, which enunciated the principle that "the only legitimate object which states should endeavor to accomplish during war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy." Opposed to this doctrine was the school which held that the real object of war is to compel the people of the opposing state to concede the point in dispute; that it is not primarily to defeat their armies and navies. Hence, according to this theory, the exertion of political, economic and financial pressure has an established place among the

means of attaining the end of war. In the World War the premises just stated were followed to their logical conclusion. Armed forces undertook direct action against the helpless civilian population. The history of the Thirty Years' War is a long record of the use of this method. Such practices, however, had long been deemed unworthy of a civilized state, and it had been believed that no state in this day would revert to such an abominable manner of waging war. However, such a state existed. This state believed that there was no supreme power which could enforce any humanitarian restrictions on the conduct of war. And, unhappily, this state was right. As Sir Henry Maine has so well pointed out: "Law requires a lawgiver, and a tribunal capable of enforcing it and coercing its transgressors. But there is no common law giver to sovereign states, and no tribunal has the power to bind them by decrees or coerce them if they transgress."

It was with a knowledge of this fact that Germany pursued a logical thesis which led to her violation of what were the rules of war. The German apparently considered the matter somewhat after this fashion: "What is the end of war? Obviously, it is to compel the submission of one state to another. Formerly, the defeat of the enemy's armies and navies (together with such limited measures against the civilian population — partial blockades, the starvation of a besieged city, devastation — as the confined zone of operations permitted) was the only means of accomplishing this end. But with the development of long-range guns and of airplanes the possible zone of operations has been greatly extended. Other means of compelling the submission of the enemy are now available. Why not use them? Since the question is a mere choice of the means to accomplish the end, as I cannot be punished, anyway, if the destruction of a whole countryside or a great city will bring about that end forever, perhaps with less loss of life, why is not that method legitimate?" Consequently, Germany introduced new methods, among them the use of submarines, and the bombing of cities by long-range guns and aeroplanes. The writer would be among the first to condemn such practices as were adopted by Germany in the late war. (In fact, he felt so strongly in the matter that he enlisted in the French Army before the United States entered the war.) He would be loath to believe that France, Great Britain, or the United States would have introduced such practices. But he sees no loophole of escape from the inevitable conclusion that these practices, introduced by the Germans, and adopted by the Allies in self-defense, will be continued in future wars.

In the late war military operations against the civilian population were impossible to the extent to which in future wars they may be carried. The great majority of the civilian population was beyond the reach of offensive operations. For instance, throughout France, the great S.O.S. of the United States Army was at work. In every village troops were actively training, or working with the direct purpose and effect of aiding the military operations. All these villages were a part of our military organization. The destruction of them would have been of military advantage to the enemy. But he could not get at them, as the bombing radius of his airplanes was a scant two hundred miles. If, however, the offensive means of warfare so increase in effectiveness that a thousand-mile radius may be brought within the possible zone of operations, German planes might bomb any village in France or England. And with this possible such a devastation of the countryside and of towns and cities may take place as has never been imagined.

During the war with Germany, the whole United States was one great arsenal. Troops were everywhere. Every farm contributed to the support of the far-away armies in France. In the modern community, as Mr. A. J. Balfour has said, "we have seen the whole resources of the community diverted from purposes of peace to purposes of war." No such thing has happened in previous wars. Even the Napoleonic Wars, or our own Civil War, created no such revolution in the purposes of industry throughout the nations involved. No longer does an army live off the country it traverses; instead, it is absolutely dependent on supplies brought up from the rear. It would seem, then, that the enemy is justified, if he is able, in assailing the source of supplies. Because a depot of supplies happens to be a thousand miles away from the immediate battle-front, there seems no more reason for exempting such a depot than one just back of the lines. With the improvements in aeroplanes and in motor transports, those supplies may be no more than three or four hours from the army itself; not so far away as was a depot fifteen or twenty miles distant before the days of motor and aeroplane transport.

The weapons of war depend for their effectiveness on their speed of movement. He wins battles "who gets there first with the most guns." The range of effective movement of an army on land traveling on foot is probably not more than fifteen miles per day; with a motorized transport system an army may travel 150 to 200 miles; a fleet at sea may cover 400 to 500 miles; with the development in aeroplanes the

day is at hand when 2500 miles will become the range of effective movement. This being true, the argument for the use of the air is irresistible. No nation at war could afford to neglect to utilize so effective a means.

Heretofore, a general has not been able to reach distant objectives. By means of airplanes, however, in the next war a general may and probably will be able to reach objectives 1200 to 1500 miles distant from his base of operations. As he is able to attack distant objectives, just so far will the zone of operations be extended. The limit of the offensive power of an army remains, as always, the limit of the zone of operations. And the area thus included will be liable to all the dangers incident to the battle-zone.

It may be objected that bombing of cities and of the countryside, military though their status may be, is unthinkable, as it would involve the killing of the helpless non-combatants, of women and children. Yet women and children in the zone of operations must risk its dangers. This is perfectly well recognized. The peasants who remained in their villages in France, when the zone of operations reached them, could have received no immunity. No one even thought of asking immunity for them. From the military point of view it was impossible. I remember that during 1917 in Monastir, Serbia, which was shelled daily, children played in the streets, the usual life went on; yet nearly every day a little child or an old man would chance to be near when a shell burst and another innocent became a victim of war.

I cannot forbear relating an incident which shows more clearly than any other argument the horror of war, and presages the almost unimaginable suffering which will come to nations engaging in war when not merely a few hundred villages along the immediate battle-front, but an area of thousands of square miles must suffer the ravages of war.

In May, 1917, the ambulance section to which I was assigned was stationed with the French Army in Monastir, Serbia. While there we became acquainted with a former French schoolmaster, his charming wife, and two beautiful little children. Incapacitated for active service by his slight physique and weak eyes, he was acting as a clerk in one of the military hospitals. In spite of the dangers his loyal wife refused to leave him. We often used to talk with them. Especially did we like to talk to those dear little infants. We loved them. They seemed an ever-present reminder of all that we were fighting for, of all that we held most dear. I remember the last evening I saw them. With a friend I walked down the old street, till we came to a tiny gate.



Opening it we crossed the courtyard, and saw the happy family around a cozy hearth — the anxious father, the cheerful mother, and the two children, Jacques and Marie-Marthe, two fat, jolly little souls. Soon we were seated on the lounge; I held Marie-Marthe, my friend held Jacques, and we trotted them on our knees to the tune of "This is the Way the Ladies Ride." Then we told them of "Jack and the Bean-Stalk." How their little brows knit together in tense disapproval as the Giant seemed about to catch Jack, and how their faces shone at the happy ending! Bedtime came, and their mother carried them off. Soon, however, they came running back for a good-night kiss; we heard a last echo of their happy voices, and presently they fell asleep.

The next day Jacques and Marie-Marthe were playing in the warm sunlight which streamed into the old courtyard. As one of our men came into the yard to watch the happy youngsters, he heard the screech of a coming shell. Involuntarily he threw himself flat, catching a glimpse of the startled children who were too far away for him to aid them. At that moment came the explosion. When the soldier looked up, a great hole marked the place where the shell had struck; and all that remained of those bright, happy, lovable babies was two mangled heaps of flesh hurled against the wall.

This is but one instance of what no doubt happened daily in the zone of operations. "Non-combatants in the zone of operations," the legal phraseology runs, "incur all the dangers incident to presence in that zone." And of course it cannot be otherwise. But, imagine for a moment the multiplication of such incidents which will be caused in the next war by the increase in the effective range of airplanes and of long-range guns, and by the extension of the zone of operations.

The fact of the existence of destructive devices is an overwhelming argument in favor of the adoption of them by any nation at war. No nation can afford to ignore the possibilities of aircraft and poison gas, both so terribly effective not only against the troops of the enemy, but also in breaking the morale of the civilian population. No other manner of conducting war is now possible. Any attempt to abide by the old ways simply means defeat, and is as useless and hopeless as the attempt by cross-bow men to withstand the fire of musketry. Protestations against the introduction of these new means are as futile as the protestations called forth by the introduction of muskets, of bayonets, and ironclad ships.

The use of submarines, too, will increase. The zone of operations is thereby extended on another basis, that of under-the-sea warfare, and

immunity can no more be claimed from attacks by submarines than from the operations of airplanes in a similarly extended zone of operations on land. So, too, the old rule about showing the flag before firing on an enemy ship has been thrown into the discard, because, from its very nature, a submarine cannot intimate its presence without exposing itself to immediate destruction from a single shot. Military necessity overrides the natural repulsion against sinking ships in the open sea. For another reason as well, this rule of showing the flag is no longer operative. A submarine may fire at night when a flag could not be seen; or it may fire from so great a distance that showing the flag would be useless as far as giving notice to the enemy is concerned. For these reasons it seems certain that unrestricted submarine warfare will be continued in the next war.

Thus the acceptance of the German theory of war is practically forced upon the world. If Germany, or any other state, sees fit to adopt the "any means to the end" theory, every other belligerent is forced to adopt the same methods. In spite of the repugnance of this theory there are many authorities of Allied sympathies who virtually maintain the German theory of war. And since there are such substantial bases for this theory as that laid down by Dupuis, the celebrated French jurist, when he said, "What brings about the submission of the conquered is not the military disaster, it is the consequences of that disaster"; when there are such open sanctions of it as Lord Fisher's famous statement in a letter to Von Tirpitz, "I don't blame you for the submarine business. I'd have done the same thing myself"; when we remember that Von Tirpitz received much of his inspiration from our own Admiral Mahan; we cannot hope that any such development of the Rousseauian doctrine of war, as was expressed in the Declaration of St. Petersburg, that "the only legitimate object which states should endeavor to accomplish during war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy," will govern in any appreciable manner the conduct of the next war.

Major-General Aston sets forth the situation tersely. "I believe," he declares, "that the nations engaged in the next war will use every resource placed at their disposal by men of science in order to gain the victory. I believe that the mastery of human flight will result in the next great war becoming a war of nations, not only in name, but in reality, which means that from the outset every man, woman, and child will share in the risk of annihilation or mutilation."

But, it will be objected, what of that growing sentiment against war,

which manifested itself in the Hague Conventions, and what of the League of Nations? Do they not afford a sound basis for hope? And it will be objected that every one of the arguments advanced against the validity of the laws of war or the practicability of a League of Nations might have applied with equal force to the question of the substitution of a legal process for "trial by battle," or the giving up of sovereignty (states' rights) by the several states of our own Union. Further a critic might declare that the natural outcome of this evolution will be the establishment of a supernational authority, backed by coercive force to regulate war, and that this will finally develop into an international superstate having the power to decide disputes between nations as the courts now decide disputes between individuals or between the several states composing our Federal Union.

Such a criticism would be perfectly justifiable. Nevertheless, the fact must be faced that such a power does not exist at present, and it is unlikely, considering the length of time required for these preliminary relinquishments of authority, that the final step will be taken for many years. It must also be borne in mind that this last step is much more difficult of accomplishment than those which have been taken heretofore. For they were effected by the coercion of superior power. The individual did not voluntarily surrender his right of deciding disputes by battle; he was compelled to surrender it by the growing power of the courts. The feudal barons in France and England did not give up their right of absolute local sovereignty till they were compelled to give it up by the growing power of the king. Nor in the United States was the matter settled voluntarily. The Southern States had to be coerced through the agency of war to accept the principle that State Sovereignty must be subordinated to Federal Sovereignty.

In the foregoing processes, the nucleus of a power existed which, by its development, was able to coerce the lesser units into acceptance of the larger unit of sovereignty. But as yet such an international power does not exist. And from the present temper of nations it does not appear probable that such a power soon will be established. For this step differs essentially from the others. They were accomplished through the medium of coercive force; this must be accomplished by the voluntary consent of the several states, especially of the Great Powers. Does it seem that such a voluntary surrender is at all probable in the near future?

The most optimistic person could hardly say more than that there is some hope, if the development of an international conscience con-

tinues, that a sanction may be given, some time in the future, by the general body of states, to an international authority to codify and enforce rules of war less ruthless than those forced on the world by Germany.

### COLLEGE — TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER.

By RALPH CURTIS RINGWALT, '95.

THE remark of President Garfield, that the opportunity to sit on a log with Mark Hopkins was college enough for him, has illuminated many talks on education. Most frequently and characteristically, perhaps, it has been quoted to support the thesis that the essence of all education is the contact of an immature with a great mind. A good many years ago, I remember, it was thus used by General Jacob D. Cox, the military historian, in a vigorous plea for the small college.

With the flavor of his generation General Cox wrote: "Great numbers of teachers presenting the sciences and literatures are not as necessary for the student as close contact with a broad, sympathetic, powerful mind from whom the pupil not only gets the strong grasp of principles, but catches the enthusiasm of learning." And, making his point, he added: "In great institutions there are merely physical obstacles which make any real intimacy between student and teacher impossible."

In my college years, first at a small but a three-quarter-century-old church college near my home in Ohio, and later, at Harvard, the opportunity came to me to test something of the truth of Garfield's remark, and of the inference just set down. In the small college we lived only a step or two from our teachers and we recited to them daily in the classroom. But even a boy of sixteen could n't be wholly unaware that, of the dozen we met thus intimately, and for most of whom we had respect and affection, there was hardly one whose influence was broadening or pervasive.

At Harvard, on the other hand, when I entered a year later, there were a number of men of highly original minds, and pretty large personalities — Charles Eliot Norton, F. J. Child, William James, Shaler, Royce, Goodwin; as well as younger men, whose reputations in the scholarly world have grown greatly and deservedly since. Nor was intimacy with these men in Cambridge impossible. To several of them I carried letters, as did others in the Class, and of the most vivid

memories of those early college years are certain Sunday nights at "Shady Hill" listening, a little in awe, to the richly cultivated, benign talk of Professor Norton.

The truth is, that the strength of the small college of that time was not in any way due to the contact offered with exceptional minds, and that the weakness of Harvard, such as it was, was in spite of their presence. Both colleges, I believe, speaking broadly, failed to turn out men who were in any real sense educated men, and both for much the same reason. Both treated the problem of the student as that of a fairly uniform mass rather than a group of greatly differing individuals.

One of the few Latin phrases I happen to retain is that there is no accounting for tastes. Equally, though unfortunately far less insisted on, there is no accounting for minds. Minds differ in interest and in quality as radically as cotton and wool. Yet the small college of a generation ago, and even later, insisted that all youths who entered needed, as training for successful living, drill chiefly in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, with English, Philosophy, History, or a science thrown in as side dishes. The argument always put forth first in support of this curriculum was the value of these studies as mental training.

The soundness of the argument, the superior value of Latin and Greek in mental training, is something I never felt or observed. Apart from a couple of courses in the Law School with that extraordinarily gifted teacher, Dean Ames, the best mental training I ever had was a course in Economic Theory with Professor Taussig. And my observation as a teacher has been the same. In teaching argumentation — itself no bad mental training — half a dozen years to upper classmen, I never noticed any great proficiency in students who had specialized in the classics. On the contrary, I have met a good many young men, and still more young women, who received good marks in Latin and Greek and who could not think straight at all.

On the humanistic side the case is even clearer. Years after reading Lysias in the original I learned from a translation that he was a forensic orator with something to say to us to-day both in style and method. That Livy and Xenophon wrote anything but drill books, why Virgil and Homer are of the first half-dozen names in the world's literature, I never heard in the classroom. This, I know, may be rattling dead bones. But are they really so dead? I wish I were sure of that.

Whatever the small college may have given to its students, it certainly was not what we vaguely call culture, or useful knowledge, or,

as I think, helpful mental training. If its graduates spoke or wrote easily or correctly, or were widely read, or knew well any single thing except Greek and Latin construction, or had anything but distaste for higher mathematics, it was because of something within themselves, not because of what the college gave them.

At Harvard the system was almost exactly the reverse of that in the small college. But at the end, if I am not greatly mistaken, most students were just about as far from the goal of a real education. Harvard was then in the full flush of the unrestricted elective system. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences assumed that any youth capable of passing its entrance examinations was also capable, with only the slightest guidance or restriction, of deciding what he ought to study. To be sure, many courses were not open to Freshmen, and some were offered only for graduates. But beginning with the Sophomore year, one could select almost at will from a menu that ran from Arabic to Zoölogy. If one chose to make one's college meal of caviare and frogs' legs, one could do it, and there was no one to say him nay; the only limit was the supplies in the pantry. A full course in English Composition was required in the Freshman year and a few essays from Sophomores and Juniors, and there was a short and wholly futile course in Chemistry. Aside from these slight irritations the only concern of the faculty for its degree was that one had taken four full courses a year for four years.

That it should have seemed to a group of men — and especially to the men then at Harvard — that such possibilities for meandering through the great field of human knowledge, plucking a flower here and there, would produce sound educational results, is, as I look back on it, one of the astonishing things of life. To suppose that a boy of eighteen, with no perspective whatever, and no clear idea of what he wants to do in life, can map out a college course with any sense of fitness, is almost a denial of the need of education. Vaguely realizing this, the faculty had designated a number of men as "Freshmen advisers." The assistant professor to whom I was allotted said to me, when I handed him my list of courses, "Well, you seem to know what you want to take," and hurried off to a lecture. Afterward, he did not recognize me in the Yard as one of his wards. And that was all the counsel I ever received.

The astonishing thing, as I have said, is that the Harvard training of a quarter of a century ago brought even the results that it did. These results were by-products rather than anything the College was directly seeking. The first was, undeniably, a certain sense of taste, an

attitude toward things and life. But I cannot set this down, without making a reservation characteristic of my training. I read, the other day, of a Harvard professor who had "the courage to take the popular side of a question." In this respect, evidently, things have not greatly changed. For the attitude of most of the men then in Cambridge was censorious if not really destructive. Now, a certain amount of criticism is well enough. It is no bad thing to train a boy not to accept implicitly the popular judgment of a book, a picture, or an idea. But to teach him this, and not to implant at least the seeds of enthusiasm for something else, to cause him always to weigh and never to leap, is hardly fair to his future.

Intellectual enthusiasm, however, is something that can hardly be imparted to a mass. It must come largely, if it come at all, because the teacher discerns some germ of possibility in the student's mind, some shadowy inclination, which he carefully cultivates. In my four years at Harvard, I sat perhaps under thirty-five or forty different men; only one, as I look back, got deeply under my mental skin, and by friendly and personal counsel and praise urged me to greater effort, and greater achievement than I believed I was capable of. That man was an assistant professor, who gained no especial academic distinction and who now lives only in the grateful memory of those whom he so truly stimulated. All the enthusiasm that he kindled, I may add, was very promptly quenched the following year in a higher course, given by the head of the department, a man who retired a few years ago with many books to his credit and a big reputation in his subject. To be sure, I was only the average boy, with nothing very definite to lay hold of; but then, most classes are made up only of average boys.

The most valuable thing that Harvard gave to us — valuable for the satisfaction it has brought, rather than because it has made us richer or more efficient — is a genuine and an abiding interest in a great many subjects. No student could take twenty or more courses — and for the most part they were thorough courses — without getting at least within the doorway of many topics of deep human interest and importance. Thus, from a course in Seventeenth Century English History, I have always had an interest in the Revolution and Restoration; from a course in Fine Arts, an interest in Gothic cathedrals; from a course in social questions, an interest in socialism and coöperation. And so one might go on with a pin-prick here and there over a pretty big map. The drawback, of course, has been that all this knowledge, if it could be called such, was so isolated and detached. The College

did not insist, as I believe it now does, on any sort of coördination: nor did the men, except those who specialized in the languages or the sciences with a view to teaching, attempt it. Most of us learned a little about many things. What we have known well we have learned since.

In this paper I have not attempted a comparison of the small and the large college; but on one point some kind of comparison seems inevitable. This is the effect of each on that most precious of all things, personality. At Cambridge, because of the large courses and still larger classes, it was difficult, save for the very exceptional youth, to gain distinction, either in scholarship or in student activities. In the small college, though the incentive was not nearly so great, every grain of ability was sought for, and no matter how submerged, brought to light. Men were playing on college teams who could not have made class teams in Cambridge; others were writing for the papers, to whom the *Monthly* or the *Advocate* would have been as remote as being Prime Minister; others were making Phi Beta Kappa, who would have been content with a "Magna Cum" at Harvard.

Undenially, the men from the small college are better because of the chance to use what ability they had. Of course, it may be said that life reckons no such segregation as that behind college walls; that the men from small colleges must eventually compete with those from big ones. But also it may be observed that one may never learn to swim if one is thrown in over his head; but most of us can if we are allowed to touch the sand occasionally. One gains no skill in a game in which he gets no practice.

If there is any truth, moreover, in the assertion that small colleges graduate the larger percentage of successful men, I am inclined to think it is due to the point I have just been making. Success in life, after all, is a relative matter; there is at least some reason for judging it as one should judge a novel or a picture, by what the author tried to do, rather than by more definite standards of fame or riches. Judged by any standard, though, the most successful man I knew among undergraduates was a member of a very small class in a small college. Conversely, in the Class of 1895 at Harvard, at least half a dozen men wrote extremely well; but only one, so far as I have been able to follow them, has fulfilled his early promise. If the others had gone to smaller colleges, I have a notion more would have had distinguished literary careers; but maybe not.

Mass education is probably inevitable in the public schools. Democracy and tax rates may insist that the son of educated parents, with



Scott, and Kipling, and Cooper to solace rainy days, shall waste half his time in the grammar grades because of the illiterate boy in the next seat who never sees a book at home except the Bible. Is it inevitable in colleges? Is it inevitable that fifty or five hundred young men with as many different inclinations shall be fed mentally with as little personal insight as a "bunch" of steers? We bow to the fetish of tradition. You and I know that, in substance, a college degree means nothing whatever except a period of residence; that as a hall-mark of sound education it is as completely discredited as the cost plus system; and that in gaining a couple of coveted letters invaluable formative years are wasted, the vicious habit of irresponsibility often is acquired, and misconceptions of what one can do and what the world wants done are formed which only bitter failure can efface.

One of the surest indications that something has been wrong is the time that college graduates spend in finding out what they can do, not best, but well. No one who has watched many young men in their twenties and early thirties is apt to deny that the average youth chooses his life-work more inerringly and sticks to it more consistently than the college graduate. Grant that the latter may sometimes overtake and pass the former; usually he is the better man with the better mind. Grant that it is the part of professional schools to give highly specialized training. Yet, is it necessary that the graduate shall go forth with his capabilities so little understood or developed, and with such hazy notions where the winds of life blow? At least half the men who study law are mentally unsuited for the profession. Every town has its quota of ill-paid, ineffective clergymen, physicians, and teachers. Who is to blame for the ill-spent years, the futile lives? Who but the college which these men left with so little real training, and such visionary ideas of what they were fitted for?

Of course, the colleges do better now than they used to. The small college has broadened its curriculum; Harvard insists that a student shall know at least one subject well and shall pass an examination in it for his degree. But that in either one may often sit on a log with a Mark Hopkins may well be doubted. The small college is hampered by lack of funds and by the fact that the best men who go into teaching are naturally drawn to the greater institutions. The greater institutions still place a premium on writing and research rather than the ability to reach some secret chamber in the youthful mind and expand it.

Prediction in anything so fluid as education is rather foolish and suggestion is for those in the field; yet I venture both. In the Middle

Ages men sought this or that university for the renown of a teacher; graduate students still do. But boys and girls choose their educational mothers with little true instinct, and almost no reason. Necessity plays some part; but athletics, fraternity and family connections, and sheer indolence play a greater. A manufacturer about to begin a new operation does not buy his machinery in a neighboring city just because the freight is a little less; nor will he, without further investigation, send his order to the concern that supplied him with a different sort of machine twenty-five years before. Yet the same man will let his boy go off on the most important adventure of the boy's life with less investigation than he used in buying his machine. If colleges were sought because of the number of thoroughly good teachers they possess, there would be fewer educational failures.

Thus for the suggestion; the prediction is that our colleges, bending under the weight of larger and larger classes, will sooner or later be driven to some sort of re-grouping after the manner of the English universities. That one American university has turned in this direction, without success so conspicuous as to draw others, is not conclusive. Education is personal contact; one simply cannot escape the fact. To me, at least, it seems that the colleges are more open to change than the schools.

## SONNET.

By WALTER FRANKLIN BRUSH, '88.

DEAR friend, whene'er I read upon thy face  
The register which time hath graven there,  
I think how little save a meed of care  
The flying years have left thee in their place.  
All that the world in pride doth call success,  
Thou hast upon the other side passed by:  
Too fine thy temper and thy aims too high,  
To see perfection where the mind finds less.  
Thy hundred plans to benefit mankind,  
True Argosy wherein thy hopes set sail,  
They neither blessed isle nor fleece of gold  
Have found; and yet what many seek nor find,  
Thou hast obtained, and having found thy grail  
Canst well afford in quiet to grow old.

## CONCERNING REUNIONS.

BY WALTER PRICHARD EATON, '00.

A CERTAIN class, many years out of Harvard, was holding its reunion, and attending the Yale game in a body, and with a band. One member of this class, a lively demonstration of the futility of the Eighteenth Amendment, seized the baton from the band leader, and himself led the songs, greatly to the amusement of the spectators, but not wholly to the comfort of the cornetist, whom the enthusiastic graduate repeatedly rapped over the head, each time declaring apologetically, "My mistake!" At home, no doubt, this graduate had a dignity befitting his more than forty years; very likely he was what is known as "a leading citizen." But he was n't at home. He was "one of the boys" again. Nothing is truer than the ancient saying, "Old grads will be boys." And, in spite of the delightful entertainment furnished the stands by this particular old grad, it may also be added that nobody, as a rule, is more annoying to the outsider than the old grad being a boy. Something of this is due to a psychology not unlike that of the man who was unmoved by a certain touching sermon. Asked why he, too, did not weep, he replied, "I don't belong to this parish." But as much of it is due, no doubt, to a quite natural resentment at the sight of men losing their dignity and that consideration for others which keeps them, normally, from obtruding on public attention. Several newspapers last June, in their stories of the New London boat race, commented enthusiastically on the blessings of prohibition, because, they said, the old grads were no longer a "nuisance" the night before.

Something of this feeling has also been shared in the past by more than one old grad himself, especially old grads of a serious turn of mind. Even belonging to the same parish, they have remained unmoved, and shared in the outsider's annoyance at the reversion to sophomoredom, especially when the process has been accelerated by the not-entirely-lost cup that cheers. They have strongly felt that a renewal of college ties, of college friendships, was not made a more delightful thing by getting illuminated and whooping like an Indian, or growing maudlin over sentimental platitudes. They have not particularly wanted, at the age of forty, to indulge in a snake dance, or to listen to rather questionable stories which did n't strike them as funny even twenty years ago. Moreover, they have observed, at

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more than one reunion, it must be confessed, that the same "crowd" which took its pleasures thus in college, thus take them still, hanging together with the old division lines still sharp, and rather monopolizing events.

Well, the serious-minded may be by way of forgetting James (whom the sophomore-minded probably never knew), the James who declared that an "orgy" was good for every one's soul now and then. The reunion break-out, or break-down, into boyishness is both amusing and natural to the tolerant-minded, so long as it is spontaneous and not alcoholic. The old grad drunk is no more amusing to a sane person than anybody else drunk — which is to say, not more than once in a hundred cases. The one-hundredth case is often amusing to everybody except the man trying to make a serious speech. That leaves the weight of the argument in favor of prohibition.

But there is so much more to reunions than cocktails and hilarity, than a sort of mob-sanction for tossing dignity to the winds and being a rough-house boy again! There are certain graduates who never grow up, and always remain a noisy element. They monopolize public attention, but they are, after all, but a minority, and their antics (now happily restricted) and even the let's-be-boys-again mob-hysteria which ever and anon sways the reunited class, are but a small and un-essential part of reunions. From time to time somebody breaks forth with an appeal to "reform" reunions. Foolishness, and a waste of time. They "reform" themselves, as college recedes and age advances upon the class; but their deep essentials remain the same, and call for no reform.

What are their essentials? Different, doubtless, for different men, yet may they not be said, broadly, to be a return without palaver and phrase-making into the atmosphere of a life more devoted to ideal ends than most men have dwelt in since graduation; a progressive breaking-down of the often silly (though doubtless natural) social barriers which once stood strong, though invisible, making "class consciousness" within the class; and, finally, an immensely interesting revelation, by personal contact after some years of separation, of what life has done to the men one knew? Nothing in the world is more interesting, more illuminating, than that. These at least are three of the things that seem to me most worth while about reunions.

Doubtless the first, the return into a more ideal atmosphere than daily life affords for most of us, is felt much more keenly by some men than by others, in proportion, perhaps, as the idealism was felt by

them in college years, or it may be (one hopes so, at least) in proportion as their worldly state is unideal. Very little is ever said about this; indeed, if we began to talk about it, we should become self-conscious and, I fear, at times a trifle silly. As love of country is made up of a thousand trivial memories which cannot be publicly discussed, or patriotism degenerates into the kind of flap-doodle stuff we've been hearing for the past few years, just so the sense we have of the ideal atmosphere of our college, better and sweeter than the worldly atmosphere and forever a kind of silent reproach to our worldly failings, is made up of a thousand memories of study hours, of ardent friendships, of high young dreams, of all the unfolding spring of our intellectual and spiritual lives. It is, after all, each man's secret. But some whisper of it can hardly fail to come to him when he reënters the Yard, and it does him no harm to hear that voice.

The "democracy" of class reunions has its amusing side. The class I knew best was cliquey perhaps beyond the average, and when the phenomenon of good-fellowship began to appear, and men were called by their first names, by other men who, in college, had been quite unaware of their existence, a certain member of the class rose to speak. He looked solemnly around the room, and thus began:

"This seems to be the night when we all make the Pudding."

It was a terrible moment! The class was not yet far enough away from Cambridge to have forgotten who did make the Pudding and who did n't, especially who made it by the accident of birth, as it were, and who had consciously to work for the result. Neither was the class far enough away from Cambridge to have lost its quaint juvenile sense of the importance of Puddings. There ensued the awesome hush which succeeds a blasphemy. Then somebody laughed, a loud, cheery laugh. The ice broke. The laugh spread. The man in that class to-day who is still conscious of Puddings at a reunion is such a small and insignificant person that he does n't count at all. That groups which were socially bound together in college tend, at reunions, to renew old ties together is of course still true — and why not? But even more the groups intermingle in accordance with tastes and interests developed in after years, and the old consciousness of some mysterious superiority of one group over another has long since vanished. I myself can never escape the thought at a reunion that our social clubs and division lines at Cambridge are in no small measure in reality determined by our mothers and fathers, while our reunion relations are determined by the natural processes of intelligent men

who are animated by genuine feelings of brotherhood. At any rate, I know I like certain of my classmates far better than I did twenty years ago, not because they call me by my first name who twenty years ago did n't know that I had one — if that were all, I should laugh at them — but because they have quite forgotten their ancient sense of superiority and stand squarely on their own legs, their own characters.

Bill and I took a walk between events in our celebration. Bill was in a state of mind.

"We're getting to the age now," he said, "when what a man does and thinks and feels gets written all over him. I won't name any names, but can't you tell 'em now — the men who are selfish and money-grubbing and hard? They make me mad! I wish they'd stay at home and not come to reunions. I can't bear the sight of 'em!"

He spoke with unusual heat. I don't know just what experience he had been having — he would n't tell me. But he could hardly deny that it was at least illuminating, if unpleasant. What the world does to us! What we contrive to do to the world is n't hidden. The men of any class who achieve public service, invent, write, paint, discover buried cities, become professors or deans, have their deeds recorded. We can learn about the deeds without seeing the doers. But how does the doing affect the men, what is the reaction on them of their professions? And how about the great majority whose deeds are less recorded, and who take from life rather than give to it, the uncreative, the routine men? We must see them to know. There is no psychological laboratory like a reunion gathering.

Comes a large man, with hand extended in greeting. He speaks slowly, deliberately. His eyes are shrewd and penetrating behind big glasses. But when he smiles he radiates a warm, quiet kindness. One almost is tempted to apply the word "sweet" to his face, were it not for the unfortunate connotations gathered about that adjective. In college? — oh, yes, a big, hearty, care-free boy, one who thought about little beyond football and good-fellowship. And now — a renowned specialist in the diseases of children, let us say, a man you know children would love and trust on sight, a man you love and trust on sight, a man who has given much to the world, and received back in his own coin, the potter moulded by the stuff he works in. Something has returned into him from each little child he has cared for, of added tenderness and sympathy, to sweeten his strength. Life, you say, is not a bad thing when it produces men like that.

Comes another man you but faintly recall — one of those scores upon scores, in our huge Harvard classes, who pursue their quiet way intent upon a goal of their own and fail, somehow, to achieve the breadth of acquaintance other men gain so easily. He speaks to you of boys. He, too, is interested in the problems of secondary education. He has had much experience, and reflected upon it. On many points you don't agree, but upon an interest in boys you do, and upon a half-humorous insistence that boys are almost always superior to their parents. You leave him reluctantly, a man with a philosophy, and a purpose beyond himself. You realize anew how much Harvard gives to hundreds of men who are so often but a pale, drab background to her superficial life.

Again you realize how little it is possible for her to give, when somebody asks you if you've seen B—— yet, who recently struck oil in Texas and has "cleaned up" a million dollars. You have, alas, seen B——. You know him at once for one of those hard and selfish persons, upon whom the passion of acquisition has left its unmistakable stamp. And you think less than ever of the passion of acquisition, that passion which now, more than ever, seems to be ruling the world, and you realize better than ever how great a change has got to be made in the motives of men before true peace will come.

There is a certain pathos in reunions, too, not at times without its quaint, ironic humors. So many men who were nobodies have turned out somebodies; and not unoccasionally a decided somebody comes to you after twenty years much the same person he used to be, and hence by comparison a nobody now. Just what power it is which is given to a man, by life, to awaken his imagination into creative activity, who can say? Not he himself, perhaps. Yet how often we have all seen the apparently colorless man in college, the man without scholastic honors, without social distinction, become in after years a creative artist or leader, while some other man who in college bade fair, it appeared, to go far in the same line, returns to us the colorless one now, the routine worker. Some force in his imagination was lacking, or never awaked. It makes one humble before the mystery of personality, and especially before the task of passing judgment on the youthful mind. If we, for instance, who knew these men in the greater intimacy of all their ways, misjudged, in what plight were their professors, who had only the records of classroom work to go by? — thorough and brilliant in the one case, mediocre in the other. How blind are the channels to the awaking mind, how much in the dark the

instructor works, little knowing, when the seed falls, where the harvest will spring! I have often thought that I should like to get together half a dozen men at reunion time, talk over what definite influences we each could trace to different professors, and then go tell the professors about it. It might bore them, but being a college instructor now myself, I don't believe it would.

There is, I think, one fair criticism against our reunions. They cost too much. Each of the five-year period reunions costs enough to establish a scholarship. I believe every class ought to simplify its program and apply the money saved to a scholarship fund. Furthermore, these reunions cost so much that a comparatively few rich men have to contribute large sums, while the poorer members of the class, such as school-teachers, authors, professors, and the like, feel they are consuming more than they can possibly afford to pay for, and frequently remain away altogether on that account. After my experiences last June, I know exactly where retrenchment can begin. Cut out the jazz orchestra! Three of those hardy-perennial sophomores, well illuminated, at the feast were bad enough; but, after all, they were dignity and quiet personified in comparison with a jazz orchestra. There is no necessity for including Keith's in the graduate curriculum.

### A SERMON.

BY HARVEY OFFICER, '95.

PREACHED TO THE CLASS OF 1895 IN APPLETON CHAPEL ON SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1920.

"Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision."

WHEN St. Paul spoke these words before the Roman governor, in the course of his great apology, he was looking backward. As a matter of fact he was looking backward over just such a period of years as we who are gathered here, in the glory of this summer day, are instinctively surveying. Most of us have not been within these walls since that June Sunday, twenty-five years ago, when Bishop Lawrence preached to us. It is not by an effort that we look back. Rather it is the thing we find ourselves doing unconsciously. The years are strangely kaleidoscopic. They fade into each other and are gone. In their stead days in this place stand out. We look once more "to the Rock whence we were hewn; to the hole of the pit whence we were digged."

But however vivid may be our memories it is hardly possible that



they should be as compelling, as unforgettable, as was that one memory to which St. Paul refers in his words before Agrippa. Let me bring afresh to your minds the scene which he describes. It was bright noonday on the road to Damascus. Saul the Pharisee, keen hater of Christians, zealous lover of the Jewish law, was on his way to that city, eager to hunt out and persecute the followers of the Nazarene. At mid-day he saw a light, above the brightness of the sun, shining full upon him. The shock of it threw him on the ground, blinded, and in that instant his world was destroyed. All that Jewish system in which he had trusted was gone in a moment. The ground was cut from under his feet. His friends, his fellow-students, his hopes and plans, his whole life, — all these were in a moment taken from him, shattered.

Yet, looking back upon that thrilling and terrible experience, so momentous in the choice that it demanded, he could say, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, "I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision."

This is no time for a lengthy discourse. I want to put before you, in these moments of quietness with which our Reunion begins, three stages of obedience which we may see plainly in St. Paul's life, and which, I think, find place in every life that is lived truly here on earth.

### *I. The Heavenly Vision.*

The first stage we have already seen in St. Paul himself. It was obedience to the heavenly vision. Whatever may be your view of Christianity, no one can fail to see what this vision meant to the Apostle. He saw Christ, whom he had persecuted, sitting on God's right hand. It was not unlike the vision of Galileo when he saw the moveless sun in the heavens, source and centre of all movement to earth, its satellite. The vision, as we have said, shattered the world in which he lived, giving him at the same time a new centre round which to organize and integrate his life.

You will see at once the bearing this has upon our own lives, which we survey to-day. I speak not primarily of religion; not necessarily of any religious experience. But this I say, that in the years we spent here at Harvard, or at least in that time of our youth which Harvard so largely influenced, vision must have come to us.

What do I mean by vision? I mean something which brings us to our knees — be it beauty or truth; be it the star of science or the call of ministry. It may be something to which your life has been so con-

formed that no one seeing you can possibly mistake the mistress whom you have served; or it may be a hidden light, which no one suspects, to which your ordinary existence seems unrelated, but which nevertheless has been the spur of your trust, the curb of your lust, a voice to lift you through the fight, a comfortress of your unsuccess. Moreover, knowing, as I do, that human nature in Harvard men, despite all appearances, is not unlike human nature the world over, I know also that to most of us this vision must have come in the face of the woman we have loved, in the eyes of her who has shared the joys and sorrows of these years.

Obedience to the heavenly vision. That is our first thought. "The ideal," says Mazzini, "is not within, but beyond and supreme over us: it is not the creation, but the gradual discovery of the human intellect." I would ask you to look back to the days of that obedience: to renew in your hearts the thrill of that allegiance of youth.

## *II. The Law of Vision.*

We come to the second stage of obedience. I state it first in terms of St. Paul's own experience. It is obedience to the Church. God gave him no direct guidance. He was not to think of himself, though called as an individual, as one who should always find unique and as it were uncovenanted guidance. To the cry of the man who lay, blinded, on the ground, in the hour of his vision, the answer was, "Go into the city. It shall be told thee what thou must do." There, in Damascus, he must put himself to school at the feet, not now of Gamaliel, but of those humble Christians whom he had despised, whose names, indeed, were on his tablets appointed for destruction. We need not enter into the details of that which he had to learn. It is enough to realize that on that day he knew only one fact, Jesus, on God's right hand. All the rest that followed from that, which was, surely, the whole Christian religion, he had to learn as a child learns his catechism.

To what does this experience correspond? Once again I ask you to remember that though I speak in terms of the record of Paul's life, — that is, in terms of religion, — I am appealing to you wholly on the ground of our common human experience, which may or may not be mainly religious.

This second stage of obedience, then, is obedience to the law of vision. For every real vision has its law. It is true that many men have to go through a stage of existence in which various false visions, will-o'-the-wisps, impermanent ideals and superficial affections, oc-

cupy them. But as we heartily know that when half-gods go the gods arrive, so must we know that gods, when they do finally arrive, require of their worshipers something more than devotion. The admiration of an ideal is not its realization. What we really saw and loved, in the days of our youth, if it be still only a vision, is to-day dead and almost unremembered. If, on the other hand, it is alive, it is because we obeyed its law.

I mean that quite literally. When we went to law school or medical school, when we started to live by the very best standards that we knew, when we took our places in clubs and churches, in civic or country life, knowing that ideals, to be handed down, must find a home in the very soul stuff of each generation, then, in action like that, we were obeying the law of vision.

May I speak, in passing, of a certain implication of this second stage of our obedience? Learning the law of our vision really means being a conservative. Youth is the time when a man ought to be conservative. Then it is intended, surely, that the treasures of the past shall find lodging in his soul. Then the spiritual inheritance of the race, the philosophies and arts, the aspirations and utopias of this strange human kind to which we belong, must be naturalized and as it were given citizenship in the world. I think it was that which brought me and must have brought many others to Harvard from what seemed to men in the nineties the Far West. We wanted a larger inheritance. We believed that Harvard could make us citizens of the world. We have found no reason since to think our faith unfounded.

But later — now — we ought to be radicals. I know it is asking a good deal. Can the middle-aged be radicals? I say, the only hope of the world is the true, well-founded, progressive, sane radicalism of men who can act on a knowledge which can be had only through their own experience of life.

### *III. Vision translated.*

I come to the third stage of obedience. And again I see it in St. Paul. He sums it up in words, which in another man might sound almost boastful. He tells us what sort of life he lived. It was spent "in much patience, in afflictions," etc. Taking any one of these elements we may see in it the vision of his Christian youth translated into the terms of actual life. You have not to wonder, in viewing St. Paul, by what vision he lived. There is no mystery in the facts of his missionary labors, the burning words of his epistles, the courage of his witness-

bearing. They are wonderful, but they are not mysterious, for they are but the translation of vision into daily life.

We may express the same idea in somewhat different fashion, by saying that vision tends to absorb to itself the lessons of experience. You did not know, twenty-five years ago, what your vision might ask of you. To-day you do naturally, without effort, as a part of the game, what once could only have been done awkwardly, heavily, unwillingly, — that is, you do it thus, if vision still abides.

This brings me to my conclusion. I have tried to put before you, briefly, what seems to me a true interpretation of certain basal facts in this human life that we live. We begin, we come to manhood, in the moment of vision. We go on to learn its law: to be, not visionaries, but practical men, steering life with purpose toward a definite haven. And we find the result is that we are conformed to our vision. But I must add a word of warning. For we are come to middle age. Pinero, in one of his plays, paints, in rather lurid colors, its dangers. He calls the play "Mid-Channel." I say, unhesitatingly, it is the dangerous time of our life. It was easy to take the trenches, say the men from France, but it was hard to hold them. Oscar Wilde, from that far-off *fin-de-siècle* in which our youth was spent, cries out to us the same warning:

"For each man kills the thing he loves,  
By each let this be heard,  
Some do it with a bitter look,  
Some with a flattering word,  
The coward does it with a kiss,  
The brave man with a sword!"

I would not leave you with those terrible words in your ears. Rather listen to Him Who cries from Heaven, and Who, for the moment, may stand for your vision, whatever it be. He cries, "Behold, I come quickly: hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."

*Lord God, our Father: Who didst lead us, in our youth, to a place of vision: Who knowest, also, the secrets of all hearts: we have come to years wherein men's hearts are not easily stirred. We have come to days in which vision is hardly believed. Thou, Who alone makest all things new, do Thou turn our hearts and unseal the eyes of our souls, that we may have will and courage to start our lives afresh, and to make of this time, which is commencement for so many younger men, a new beginning for us also; through Jesus Christ our Lord.*

## PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

By JOHN S. LAWRENCE, '01.

THREE problems that confront Central Europe at this period are of vital interest to America; they are the things for which she went into the war, and if they are not established she will have gained nothing from the victory. They are Education, Social Order, and Democracy. It seems apparent that Education should come first on this list, as the other two obviously hinge upon it. Therefore, first of all, what is the situation of educational institutions in Europe to-day?

On my recent trip through Central Europe I found no serious effort as yet to change the educational system, except in Bohemia, where some of the leaders of thought are interested in business education, owing to the shortage of business executives to replace those enemies on whom the industries depended. I found the same type of teachers, the same textbooks used in much the same way, the same pre-war atmospheres, and the encouragement of the same jealousies, the same hatreds, and the same dreads.

The selection of professors in the universities of Central Europe, was, before the war, a matter to which governmental and autocratic rule attached greatest importance, as it was through the influence of these men that the thoughts and lives of the young men were moulded as desired, and through the writings and studies of these men that public opinion was formulated, industrial sciences developed, and the policy of adaptability of industry to military mobilization confirmed. Through the control of the professors came the control of the textbook, with the definite design that the attitude of the boys and girls toward the study of history might stimulate intense patriotism, loyalty, and hatred of traditional enemies.

In Germany particularly I found the colleges and schools controlled by supporters of autocracy. Professors holding liberal views have been forced to resign, and even if funds were available for the development of new textbooks, the desire to develop them and use them intelligently does not exist. The matter of education was discussed in Paris during the Peace Conference, but no mention was made in the Treaty of Versailles of how the future German and Austrian should be taught, as it seemed almost impossible to work out a comprehensive scheme of control and operation.

Democracy requires that all children have a well-rounded, versatile

education, rather than the training to a special line of work, be it that of Kaiser, scientist, or laborer, and only through this theory of education can true democracy, which stands for equal opportunity, be approached. We, in America, have rightly left our university and school development to our people, and on the whole it has been excellently done, although many of our histories could well be revised, particularly some of those dealing with the Revolutionary Period. There seems to be no remedy for the present condition of education in Central Europe until the people really desire a fundamental change, and insist that it be carried through.

Social order that fails to supply a people with a desire for government and incentive to work is a failure.

Before the war the world, although sometimes restless, generally found people fitting into their various grooves of society. Initiative to work was principally the power that money represents, and that which money could buy. Throughout the war so many people faced death, starvation, and great troubles, that as money brought less of the necessities and desires of life, it became a less important stimulus of labor, and the laboring people became less inclined to sell their industrial energy for something that no longer brought them commensurate return.

For instance, the farmer, near Vienna, lacks incentive to produce food, for the money he gets for the food he produces is not commensurate with his labor. With it he cannot buy things that he needs, such as clothing, ploughs, etc. There is to be had in Vienna nothing so precious as the "stuff he sells." The manufacturer is confronted with so many problems, new and unknown, that he is likely to meet with great losses, which are all his, while most of the possible profits are likely to be taken in taxes. Those who imported raw materials on the value of a mark or kroner of last winter, owing to the depreciation of these currencies have taken a heavy loss, while had they made a profit, much of it would have gone to pay reparation. Thus the manufacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman, as well as the laborer, lack incentive.

The reestablishment of a stimulus to work can come about only gradually, and during the process there is bound to be much suffering and misery. This situation in Europe can be much relieved by outside assistance, principally from the United States, and it is unfortunate that at this time the financial market of the United States should not undertake limited stabilizing of foreign loans. As each country in turn

checks its expanding circulation and debts, or shrinks them, the United States, which has been the first nation to take such work in hand, should, and I am sure will, play a very important part in the world's affairs.

Since the armistice was signed the people of Central Europe have been tried under very severe circumstances. On the whole, they have been orderly and quiet, as was evidenced in Germany during the Kapp Revolution, when the government and police power were withdrawn for a full week, and business went on in an orderly and peaceful manner. This compares favorably with the twenty-four hours after the police in Boston last fall went out on strike; there was more trouble then than in the whole of Berlin in a week. The people of America have not been tried as yet as the Germans have been tried — and they thank God they are not likely to be — and know not how they would take extreme industrial depression and food shortage.

Before the war Central Europe was governed by a special class. This class is now completely discredited the world over. The bourgeoisie, who would from ability and training seem most fitted to take its place, are discredited on account of profiteering, exploitation of labor, and the exercise of industrial autocracy. Consequently, the only available candidates for the governments of Central Europe are young men, socialists, or professors. Some seventy-five per cent of the present ministers of Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Austria, are under forty-five years of age, and many are under thirty-eight. As a result, these governments, although honest and well intentioned, are untried, inexperienced, and insecure.

As soon as a people become civilized, they demand social order, and have to create a government by which social order may be preserved. Autocracy, as a form of government for preserving social order, has proved a failure for peoples developed through education as individuals. A government for the people must be by the people. If the people of Central Europe are to develop along the lines of democracy, which they and we are thoroughly convinced can best ensure the world's stability, they must be guarded against the natural and obvious mistakes that might discredit the whole attempt at democracy, and lead either to a return of autocracy or to a disruption of social order, which is Bolshevism. The recent elections in Germany have resulted in strengthening the extreme Right and extreme Left, two elements whose points of view cannot be reconciled, and in weakening the Centre. This I cannot but feel is a blow to democracy.

The attitude of the Allies is partially responsible, through the failure to support the weak Centre in its early and vain attempt to disarm both Right and Left. The Poles have had no election, and do not know the attitude of their people. The fact that they are still at war, and are in the process of being overwhelmingly defeated by a great power, makes it difficult to include them in a general summary. The Czecho-Slovakians have shown in their elections racial jealousies which are bound to create much friction. The Austrians find it difficult to persuade any one to accept positions of governmental responsibility.

The development of workable European democracies has been delayed by America's failure to supply men upon the various commissions created under the Peace Treaty to settle policies and develop workable plans, and by the delay in fixing the indemnity and other matters at the Spa Conference, which may be properly called the Second Peace Conference.

Americans who have not been through Central Europe cannot realize to what extent the interpretation of the terms of peace and the restoration of the stability of Europe can come from the United States. Our standards of integrity, of justice, and of honor command confidence. We are the only people who have no ulterior aims connected with the future of Europe, to whom all can look for advice, for assistance, for adjudication, without making a bargain.

Europe was led to believe from the Peace Treaty that she would profit from the participation of American commissions. This encouraged her to accept the League, which she did not want so much for itself, but because our representatives urged and advised it. From this she argued that such a League, offered by the greatest exponents of democracy, must have been carefully thought out, and that Americans on each commission formed under the Treaty would interpret and operate it, and thus contribute disinterested leadership to a world floundering in intrigues and jealousies. Europe is disgusted to find that the League of Nations has not been thought out thoroughly, and that its incorporation in the Peace Treaty has kept America from representation upon the many commissions so essential to the operation of the Treaty. Europe as a whole does not ask America's military assistance, but she does want American representatives upon the various commissions formed under the Peace Treaty, who through advice and adjudication will interpret the Treaty in a workable manner, to the end that industrial life may be reestablished.



## ROBERT MATTESON JOHNSTON.

By EPHRAIM EMERTON, '71.

**R**OBERT MATTESON JOHNSTON was born in Paris, France, Apr. 11, 1867, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Jan. 28, 1920. His father, Dr. William Edward Johnston, belonged to a Scotch Presbyterian family which came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled in New Jersey. His great-grandfather, Francis Johnston, was Treasurer of the Colony and afterward of the State, moving later to Ohio where, in the town of Sidney, descendants of his still keep the name alive. Dr. Johnston was the fourth in descent to follow the practice of medicine. He studied for the profession in New York, partially supporting himself by working on a daily paper, thus following what his son afterward described as the two strongest bents of his talent and interest. In 1852 he made his way to Paris, and there spent the remainder of his life, always engaged in journalism and medicine.

Robert Johnston inherited from his father an irrepressible instinct for literary expression and a gift for selecting the important from the unimportant in his material. In the father these talents had led naturally to journalistic activity; in the son they were balanced by an unusual capacity for prolonged and serious investigation. His education involved frequent changes of schools in France, Germany, and America, a fact he often lamented, but to which he undoubtedly owed much of that breadth of interest and freedom from provinciality which gave to his conversation a peculiar charm and led him out into wide fields of study. The deciding factor in his education was his entrance into Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1889. The routine of college study did not attract him. He spent his college days in a normal enjoyment of the social, athletic and intellectual opportunities of the place. The taste for wide reading of the best books which marked all his later life was developed there and was felt by him to be the best result of his college course.

After graduation at Cambridge Johnston was entered as a student of law at the Inner Temple and was admitted as Barrister-at-law in 1891. His experience at the bar was limited to a single case, in which the opposing counsel was Mr. Asquith, later Prime Minister of England. The case was one involving the right of the public

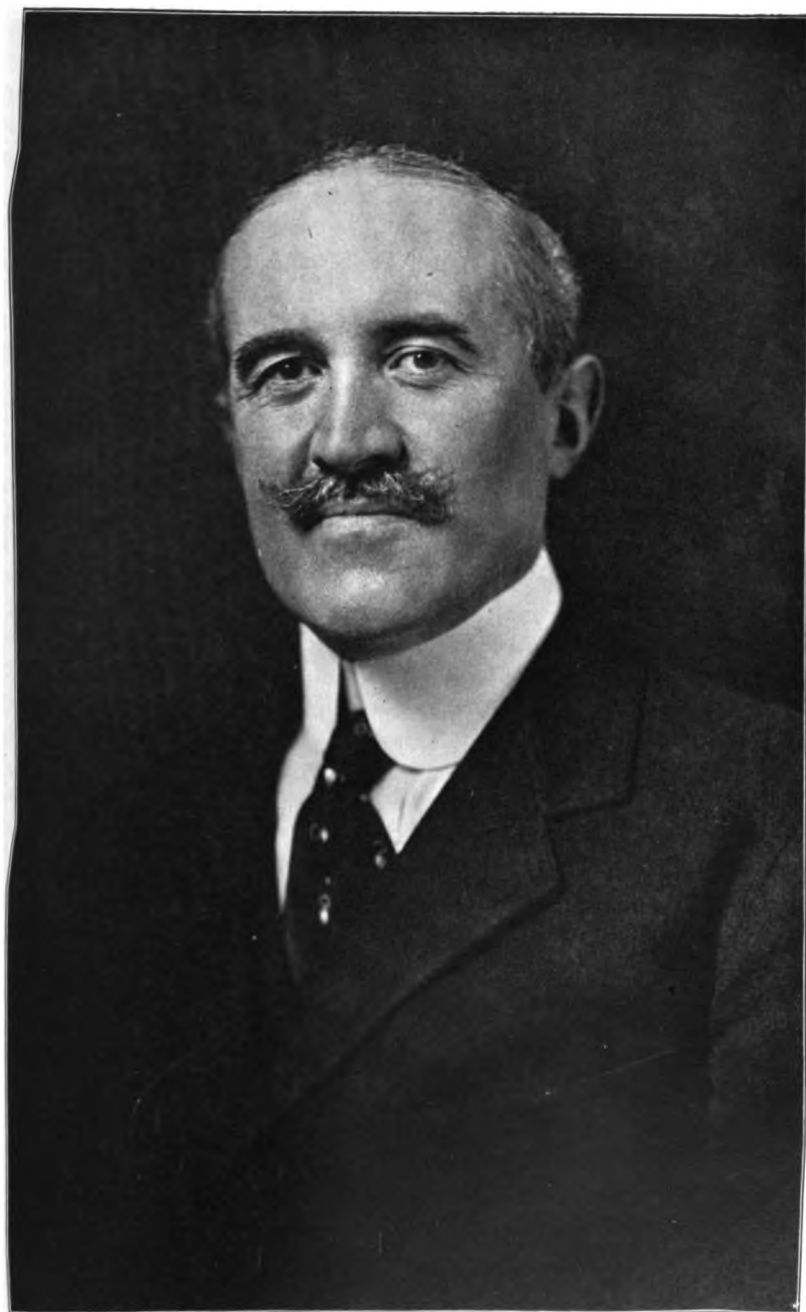
as against a fraudulent advertiser, and Johnston's victory established a principle of law which has made this a famous leading case to the present time.

After his marriage in England in 1895 he engaged for a time in a business enterprise which took him to South Africa. Upon the failure of this undertaking, through no fault of his, he returned to England and lived for some time as a private scholar in Cambridge. In fact, his heart was never in business, and he welcomed the opportunity to devote himself to the historical studies which had long been his chief intellectual interest. The fruit of this period was his first considerable venture in historical production, "*The Roman Theocracy and the Republic*," a treatise on the first three years of the papacy of Pope Pius IX, published in 1901.

A visit to Italy in that year served to fix his attention still more upon the history of that country, especially upon the Napoleonic period there. A half-year in Naples gave him the material for a critical study of the kingdom of Murat, its administrative reforms and its ruinous end. This was published in England in 1904, two years after Johnston's coming to America, under the title: "*The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy*." An incident connected with this publication serves well to illustrate one of the dominant traits of his character. The manuscript of the two volumes was sent through English friends to a well-known publishing house. No report was made upon it for several months, and then it was reported as irrecoverably lost. Without complaint and without delay Johnston set himself to the thankless task of re-writing the whole two volumes with his own hand. His only comment was that the misfortune gave him the opportunity to revise certain passages that had not quite suited him in the original form.

Another result of the residence in Naples was the discovery in the National Library of a manuscript which upon examination proved to be the *Journal of Queen Maria Carolina*, an important and hitherto unpublished source for the history of Italian affairs and of European diplomacy in the early nineteenth century. It was copied under Johnston's direction and published with a critical commentary in French in the *Harvard Historical Studies* for 1912.

His academic apprenticeship in America between the years 1902 and 1907 was obtained as Lecturer at Harvard, Simmons, and Mt. Holyoke. His first regular appointment was as Professor of History at Bryn Mawr, whence, after one year of successful service, he was



ROBERT MATTESON JOHNSTON.



called to Harvard as Assistant Professor and in due time was advanced to a full professorship.

The field of History covered by Johnston's teaching was that of Modern European politics and diplomatic relations. The centre of his interest might be described as the French Revolution with its far-reaching causes and effects. The figure of Napoleon had an especial attraction for him and served him as a focus for wide reading and for special studies of military and administrative affairs. It was especially through his studies of Napoleon that he developed that interest in military history which was to give character to the most intensive work of his later years. His short biography and his book of selections from Napoleon's writings under the title of "The Corsican" give vivid pictures of that unique personality.

Johnston's method in teaching was to utilize as far as possible the studies in which he was for the moment specially engaged, and it was in this way that he began and developed his instruction in military history and tactics. His guiding principle in both his teaching and his writing on military subjects is well set forth in the Preface to his very careful monograph on the Battle of Bull Run published in 1913:

"As the term military history is now understood in other countries, it means the dispassionate, minute and technical investigation of every form of military activity, from the organization of a mule train to the psychology of a general-in-chief; it cares little for eloquence, the picturesque and the glorification or depreciation of individual heroes."

He felt acutely the approach of the great struggle in Europe, and began early to insist, in season and out of season, upon the necessity of armed readiness in this country. As a basis for such preparation he urged the full development of a General Staff which should be to a great extent independent of the political and other influences of the War Department. As an essential element of such a Staff he insisted upon the need of an Historical Section, whose function should be the collection and coördination of reports of operations in time of war, and in time of peace the promotion of the scientific study of military history. He believed that the resort to force would be in the future, as it had been in the past, a necessary accompaniment of human progress and that the best preparation for the conflicts of the future would be a thorough understanding of those already waged.

As an aid to these ends he established in coöperation with Captain A. L. Conger, '94, a quarterly journal, *The Military Historian and*

*Economist*, and conducted it successfully until the entrance of the United States into the European war compelled its suspension.

The spring of 1917 found him with health seriously impaired by his strenuous activities as writer, editor, and teacher, but more eager than ever to serve the cause he had so much at heart. Rejected by one physician after another he persisted until he found one more complaisant than the rest and entered the active service with the rank of Major as chief of the Historical Section of the General Staff in the field. His work in France was largely the carrying out of the scheme he had so long been advocating. He organized an archival system by which the daily reports of operations could be tabulated and preserved, and these archives now in Washington will serve as the basis of the official history of our share in the war still to be written.

In order to gain a clearer view of the nature of our military operations, Johnston made repeated trips through the sectors actually engaged, often under fire and always with severe mental and physical strain. The result was a serious illness, from which he never fully recovered. After long convalescence in the south of France he returned to this country in June, 1919, and at once began work in Washington on the newly established archives at the Army War College. Another attack of illness obliged him to give up this work, but his unconquered spirit would not allow him to take the rest he needed. While nominally resting at the houses of his numerous friends, where he was always a thrice welcome guest, he was incessantly occupied with plans for new publication and for further development of the permanent professorship upon which he was just entering. Only three weeks before his death he sent to the publishers the manuscript of an account of his life at General Headquarters, and outlines of other publications appear among his papers.

With invincible optimism he devoted the Christmas holidays to a surgical operation, not strictly necessary and ordinarily not of serious character, but, owing to the weakness of his heart, performed without a general anæsthetic. From the immediate effects he seemed to recover with remarkable success, but the strain had been too great, and the heart weakness grew more alarming till the end.

By his death the University loses a scholar of rare gifts, a modest, genial and courteous gentleman, a devoted friend.

**WILLIAM HENRY SCHOFIELD: 1870-1920.**

By WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE, PH.D. '03.

**I**N the death of Professor Schofield, Harvard University loses one of the most brilliant members of her faculty, whose achievements in scholarship and educational administration had won him an international reputation. His interests were varied, and much of his work, especially in the later part of his life, was done elsewhere than in Cambridge, but his chief thought was always for the service of Harvard. He was associated with the University, as student, instructor, and professor, for more than thirty years. An eloquent speaker, a graceful writer, a man of unusual personal magnetism, he stimulated and guided many men in the College, as well as those who had come from other institutions for advanced work. His friendly interest and sympathy were always easily enlisted in the fortunes of a pupil or a friend. He will long be held in remembrance by those who have known him.

William Henry Schofield was born on April 6, 1870, at Brockville, Ontario. His parents were the Reverend William Henry Schofield and Anna (Parker) Schofield. As a boy he displayed marked precocity in school, and graduated from Victoria College of the University of Toronto at the age of nineteen. From 1889 to 1892 he was master in modern languages at the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ontario. He then came to Harvard for advanced study, and received the degree of M.A. in 1893, and that of Ph.D. in 1895. The two years following were spent as Traveling Harvard Fellow in study abroad. At the University of Christiania he devoted especial attention to the Scandinavian languages and literatures, and became proficient in spoken Norwegian. Later he studied at the University of Copenhagen and in Paris, where he was deeply influenced by the celebrated medievalist Gaston Paris, who did much to confirm his interest in the earlier periods of European literature. The many friendships and scholarly associations which he formed during these two years were the beginning of his unusually intimate acquaintance with foreign university men, — an acquaintance fortified by many subsequent trips across the water.

His active teaching at Harvard began with his appointment as Instructor in English in 1897. In 1902 he was made Assistant Pro-

fessor of English, and in 1905 Professor of Comparative Literature. For this chair, which he was the first to occupy, and which he held until his death, he was especially fitted by training and inclination. From the beginning of his teaching at Harvard, he had given instruction in Scandinavian, and in his English work he had specialized in the medieval period, where a knowledge of other languages than English is of the first importance. His duties as chairman of the newly created Department of Comparative Literature required a considerable degree of administrative ability, and he was fortunate in enlisting some of the most distinguished men in the University in support of this work. At the same time he did not neglect his own teaching, in which he always took keen pleasure. His students were particularly impressed with his enthusiasm, his eagerness to make use of the latest researches in scholarship, and his joy in exploring little-known fields and grappling with difficult problems. Two courses stand out as of especial importance, in which he gave instruction to some of the ablest of the younger scholars of America; one in Old Norse, with a reading of the prose sagas and of the "Poetic Edda," for whose extraordinary beauty he had the keenest appreciation, and the other in the literature of England from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Elizabeth. It was his intention to preserve the substance of the lectures on these two periods in permanent form. This he did in his "History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer" (1905), a second volume of which was partially completed at his death. Pressure of other work prevented him from performing a similar service for Old Norse, but a translation of the "Poetic Edda" by one of his students, to be published by the American-Scandinavian foundation, may be regarded as the fruit of Professor Schofield's enthusiasm for the greatest poetic monument of the Scandinavian North.

While his chief activity as a teacher lay with graduate students, he took a lively interest in men in the College. His lectures on medieval literature were elected by many undergraduates, some of whom thus gained their first knowledge of a rich and fascinating field. He was always glad to receive students in his rooms in Claverly Hall, and later, after his marriage, at his home on Brattle Street, and discuss with them their work and their problems. He displayed great interest in the development of the Freshman dormitories, and in the work of the English Department designed to appeal to younger men.

As a productive scholar, he wrote much of unusual brilliancy and



charm. During the early years of his residence at Harvard as instructor, he translated the "*Helgedigtene*" of Sophus Bugge for the Grimm Library under the title "*The Home of the Eddic Poems*" (1899). He early attracted attention by the acumen of his studies of the Breton *lais*, and later published a series of monographs on English Literature in the medieval period, on such subjects as "*King Horn*," the "*Pearl*," and the so-called "*First Riddle of Cynewulf*." He founded and supported the "*Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature*," five of which have already appeared, others being in preparation. His last book, which appeared in this series, "*Mythical Bards and the Life of William Wallace*" (1920), is at once a brilliant solution of a long-vexed problem, and a general discussion of the processes of popular poetry. His scholarly work was characterized by originality, clearness, and vigor. He was never so happy as when grappling with a difficult question, and it was his habit, after a careful study of the contributions of earlier scholars, to forsake the paths which they had trodden, and adventure a new trail of his own. He was not afraid of hypotheses, and even when these were not susceptible of absolute proof, they were always stimulating and suggestive, and accompanied by a wealth of illustration. He managed to invest the driest of discussions with a certain literary charm.

His "*Chivalry in English Literature*" (1912) recalls his activity as a lecturer abroad, as Exchange Professor in Berlin in 1907-08, and as lecturer at the Sorbonne and at the University of Copenhagen in 1911. The addresses delivered in these cities were afterwards, in somewhat altered form, published as the volume just mentioned. One of Professor Schofield's chief interests was the strengthening of the ties between foreign countries and the United States. He had been particularly active, through these years, in furthering relationships with the Scandinavian countries through the American-Scandinavian Foundation, established in 1911, but existing earlier as the American-Scandinavian Society, a branch of which was located in Boston. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Foundation, and in 1917 was elected President, an office which he held until his death. In the publications of the Foundation, and in its foreign relationships, he always took the keenest interest. Under his direction two series of publications were issued, one consisting of original monographs, and the other of translations of Scandinavian classics.

On September 4, 1907, he was married to Mary Lyon Cheney,

the widow of Charles Cheney of Boston. After a year or two of residence in Cambridge and Boston, he made his home at Peterborough, N.H., where he spent, through the later years of his life, such time as was not occupied with duties at Harvard and elsewhere.

Under the system of Harvard Exchange Professorships, he visited five Western Colleges, where he lectured with unusual success. This was during the war, and he extended the scope of his activities by invitation of the National Security League, delivering patriotic addresses in eight different states. To this work he gave unsparingly of his time and energy, and also to the Emergency Council on Education, which was chiefly concerned with problems arising from the war. In 1918-19 he was granted leave of absence from the University in order to devote himself entirely to the American Council in Education, of which he was chairman of the committee on international relations. His wide acquaintance with foreign scholars, and his geniality as a host, fitted him peculiarly to receive and entertain the educators who visited America at this time. Service upon this council was in many ways very exhausting. Difficult problems, requiring tact and discretion, had to be faced, and the constant traveling and speaking were a serious tax upon physical energy. The death of Professor Schofield's stepson, Lieutenant William Halsall Cheney, Harvard '20, who was killed on service in Italy during the war, was a great shock and grief to him.

In the fall of 1919 the strain of these later years began to manifest itself in fatigue and in a serious affliction of the eyes. Leave of absence from the University was granted, but a trip to Bermuda and a later stay in the South, under the devoted care of his wife, did not bring permanent benefit. He died at his home in Peterborough on June 24, 1920.

A review of his life with emphasis only upon his scholarly and administrative work would be quite incomplete. He was a man of very unusual personal magnetism and charm, and, to those who knew him best, an affectionate and devoted friend. He had rare qualities as a host; no one knew better than he how to put a gathering of people at their ease, and bring out the best in each. As a churchman he was very active, being Senior Warden of the Church of All Saints in Peterborough. For his neighbors in this town he always had a warm interest. At the time of his death he was president of the Men's Club, and the presence at his funeral of so many of his friends in the town, as well as from other places, was a silent tribute to the respect

and affection in which he was held. His life was all too short, but it was a happy one, crowded with action, and always devoted to the service of worthy causes. What he accomplished was due to his own brains and energy, not to influence or favoritism. His friends will long mourn his loss, but they will think with satisfaction of the honorable record of distinguished service which he has left behind him.

## THE HARVARD ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

By H. J. HUGHES, '94, DEAN.

THE Harvard Engineering School has completed its first full year of work. As a school it is now a going concern, with a first-rate teaching staff and well-determined policies; and is equipped with excellent laboratories.

When the Court decided in 1917 that the coöperative agreement, made in 1914 with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, could not be legally carried on by the use of the McKay funds, a new arrangement was sought that would be both mutually advantageous and legal. As this could not be brought about, all arrangements with the Institute have come to an end. Engineering and mining are now reëstablished at the University in much-enlarged quarters, and with increased and improved facilities for instruction.

The aim of our staff is to train young men who will be leaders in their profession, and capable of dealing successfully with the problems of design, construction, operation, production, and management under industrial conditions that have never been so exacting on the technical side, nor so difficult from the human standpoint. This means that engineers should not only be thoroughly trained as scientists, but should also have first-hand knowledge of the problems of production and labor, and a thorough grounding in the principles which underlie the conduct of business.

At the time when engineering and mining were moved to the Institute they were graduate departments of the University, the Lawrence Scientific School having been discontinued some years previous. The reorganized school has both undergraduate and graduate courses of study. Nine four-year undergraduate programs are now offered, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science with appropriate designation of the field of study as follows: mechanical, electrical, electric communication, civil, sanitary and municipal, sanitary chem-

istry, mining, metallurgy, and industrial chemistry; together with graduate study and opportunities for research in all these fields, leading to the master's degree, or the doctor's degree. The undergraduate programs are open directly to high-school graduates. Recently the School has put into effect a plan by which the students may obtain at least six months' practical training and actual experience. And a new set of five-year programs has just been authorized to meet the demand for engineers trained in business methods. Some details about these three phases of the educational program may be of interest.

#### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Character building is admittedly the most important work of the teacher, but that applies to all fields of study. The special business of an engineering school is to teach the fundamentals upon which students can base their professional careers. These are the things they must get in school and cannot ordinarily get as well elsewhere. The teaching of fundamentals is and will be the most important work; and these new phases of the training are not intended to replace in any degree instruction in science and the humanities, but on the contrary to improve and enlarge it. The four-year programs, though largely prescribed, and primarily scientific, provide for considerable elective work, which may be in any field of study; and much of the prescribed work is not primarily technical in character.

The aim of all instruction in the School is first of all to teach men to think rather than to cram their heads with facts, however useful these may be; to provide the student with a broad, sound foundation upon which he can safely build, not to build the entire superstructure. By this is not meant that the practical applications are neglected and that it is a high-brow, theoretical instruction which is of little interest to the student and from which he gets nothing definite. Quite to the contrary, enough of the practical applications are supplied to make the work interesting and to demonstrate its usefulness. But it is not possible to cover all applications, and it is important that a student should have such a thorough grasp of fundamentals that he may apply them not only to familiar conditions, but also to new problems. In short, it is hoped to train men to be real engineers, leaders in their profession, not handbook engineers; and the greatest need of the engineering profession to-day is for men of this type. It cannot be hoped that all the students will be of the first quality, but it is ex-

pected that they will at least acquire a habit of mind which will not only influence their engineering work and make them better engineers if they continue in their profession, but will also make them better citizens, and help them to avoid the common habit of loose thinking which is found in every branch of human activity. The aim is to develop above everything the habit of clean, straight thinking; and that means character.

Graduate study and research are recognized as indispensable to the development of the School, and they have a large place in its plans and activities. It is fair to say that most of the long strides which have been made in the development of our basic industries are the result of research. It makes no difference whether it be called engineering research or scientific research; there is no real line between pure science and applied science. If applied science is taught in such a way that it is not pure science, it is not science at all; and if pure science is taught without reference to or interest in its applications, it is not effective. The School has the personnel and the facilities to carry on graduate study and research in all its departments, and in some departments these fields are already highly developed.

#### INDUSTRIAL COÖPERATION.

The curricula of most of our schools at the present time have aimed specifically at training men to design and operate industrial plants, transportation systems, and public utilities. These engineering enterprises have become increasingly complex. Their problems are no longer mainly technical, but are also in a large measure labor and management problems. A knowledge of and experience in organization and production are essential whether a man is to be a designing or an administrative engineer. If he is a designing engineer, he must know how his plans are to be executed. Insufficient or inaccurate knowledge will almost certainly lead to designs that are defective or unduly costly or incapable of execution. Engineers who plan large enterprises must be familiar with the problems of administration as well as design if they are to be sound advisers. And in the great industrial development that has come about in this country, it is but natural that large numbers of scientifically trained men are finding successful careers in the administrative field of the basic industries and the great engineering undertakings. The demand for such men is increasing rapidly, and the rewards are many and great to those who are fitted for such careers.

The School has this year put into effect a plan by which its students may, during the period between the end of their second (Sophomore) year and the beginning of their fourth year, obtain six months' experience in industrial plants, public service companies, and engineering and contracting firms. This is provided for by a rearrangement of the courses and by the use of one whole summer's vacation and part of another, without increasing the time to obtain a degree or diminishing the classroom instruction.

After the students have completed the first two years of the engineering curriculum they may elect the industrial program of the third year. They are then divided into two equal sections in June; one section studies from the first of July to the middle of August and has vacation for the remainder of the summer. The other section has a vacation during the first half of the summer and studies from the middle of August to the end of September. At the beginning of the college year one section reports for classroom work for two months and the other section reports for work in the various industries for two months. The classroom work and outside work are then alternated in two-month periods from September to September, giving each student three periods of two months each in the industries, and, including the work of the previous summer, a full year of college studies.

The students are placed in those industries for which they express a preference, and for which they seem to have the necessary qualifications. When they are assigned to a firm, they are not placed in one department and left there. The object of their experience is to give them a broad vision of the business; to get this they are placed in three or four major departments. For example, the mechanical engineering student will be given experience in the foundry, machine shop, assembly, testing, or engineering departments of a manufacturing concern; and a similar range of appropriate experiences will be arranged for students in other departments of engineering.

Whenever the student goes into a new department he takes with him a prepared list of questions on the functioning of that department. In order to be able to answer those questions he must cultivate a careful habit of observation, he must ask questions in the shop and in the school, and he must look up references. In addition, he must write a detailed technical report, accompanied by sketches and photographs, of some particular phase of his work.

The student, upon his return to school for a period of classroom

instruction, reports at least twice a week to a class on industrial engineering, and relates to his fellow-students what he learned on his job. As the other students may not agree with the speaker's statements, discussion follows. An instructor in industrial work is present in order to guide the students. The young man thus learns to think on his feet, to speak to his equals; and by combining his experiences with those of others in different lines of activity he gets a practical background with which his classroom work can be coördinated, which would be difficult to obtain in any other way.

While working in the shops the student has the same status as any other employee. He is paid in accordance with his ability and must rise or fall on his own merits.

The industries of Massachusetts and near-by States are heartily coöperating in this plan by employing our students, and in many other ways. Their managers have expressed the opinion that it will help the young engineer to attain his place in industry, and that it gives the industries a number of coming young men whom they can study and watch while at work with a view to absorption in the industries after they graduate. Furthermore, the close relations between the School and the leaders of industry that will result from placing students in their plants will eventually have a far-reaching and mutually beneficial effect on both instruction and practice.

#### ENGINEERING ADMINISTRATION OR BUSINESS ENGINEERING.

In addition to this industrial coöperative training, the Engineering School and the Graduate School of Business Administration are now jointly offering five-year programs, the scope of which may be indicated by some designation such as Engineering Administration or Business Engineering. The plan is to have three five-year programs, which include all the scientific training now given in the four-year programs in Mechanical, Electrical, or Civil Engineering, and also a well-rounded course of study in the fundamentals of business administration.

The first two years of these programs will be identical with the first and second years of the engineering programs; the third year will be that of a student in engineering who elects the industrial work now offered in the School; and the fourth and fifth years will be devoted to simultaneous instructions in engineering and business. During these two years all the fourth-year work of the regular engineering

program will be covered and a group of courses in business, which will include in substance all the studies of the industrial management group as offered in the Business School; namely, the principles of accounting, factory management, shop accounting, marketing, industrial finance, business policy, labor problems, business economics, and a thesis on a combined engineering and business subject.

It is expected that these two groups of courses, together with the training acquired by means of experience in the industries during the work of the third year, will in five years give men who take these programs not only a thorough grounding in the principles of the engineering sciences, but also a sound training in business methods. In order to save the time necessary to accomplish these two objects in five years, the business courses will be reconstructed to utilize the background of the engineering training already acquired; and the engineering courses will be modified to bring out the economic point of view without sacrificing their scientific aspect.

The educational policy of these new programs will be controlled by a joint committee representing the two faculties; but students will register in the Engineering School. This year new students are admitted to the first, second, and third years of the programs. The fourth year will be offered for the first time in 1921-22, and regularly thereafter the whole program will be offered.

#### THE RESOURCES OF THE SCHOOL.

The resources of the School have always been devoted first of all to secure good teachers, even in the days when the need for laboratory equipment was pressing. As a result of this policy the present faculty is a representative group of skilled engineering teachers, whose training and professional activities cover a wide range of experience. In mechanical engineering and applied mechanics there are five teachers of professorial rank; in electrical engineering, six; in civil and sanitary, five; in mining and metallurgy, four; and in addition about an equal number of instructors and assistants. In chemistry there are ten teachers of professorial rank; the work of this department includes the courses in both the College and the School. These technical specialists, however, are only part of the teaching force; more than half of the courses required of the engineering students are in science, mathematics, and other non-technical subjects, which are given by the departments of the College and in its rooms and laboratories. Thus students in the School have the advantage of studying



under eminent men in many other departments, experts in their own fields, who, combined with the engineering staff, make up a group of teachers and investigators who are preëminent.

One of the greatest assets of the School is that it is an integral part of the University, not only in respect to resources available in other departments, but also in the broader sense that engineering students will participate in the life and activities of the College and absorb its traditions and ideals. College students may take such courses in mathematics and science as are needed in the study of engineering; and the undergraduate programs of the School are so arranged as to permit a transfer from the College to the School at the end of one or two years, without loss of time, or from the School to the College. And a College graduate, if he has selected his courses judiciously, may obtain an engineering degree in two additional years.

The School is well endowed through the generosity of the late Gordon McKay, who died in 1903 leaving his entire estate in trust, the University being the chief beneficiary and the ultimate residuary legatee. The School has already sufficient income from this endowment and the tuition fees to maintain a superior teaching staff and excellent laboratories, especially as this income is wholly devoted to the technical work. There are many needs that cannot now be satisfied, and many ambitions that cannot at present be attained. Present offerings cover exceedingly well the ordinary, and some unusual, fields of engineering; and the work will be expanded with growing resources, not by sacrificing quality.

The buildings assigned to the School and devoted to technical instruction are as follows:

Pierce Hall, a four-story brick building having about 80,000 square feet of floor space, contains the headquarters of the School; classrooms and offices; a power-plant, equipped for burning fuel oil, which supplies light, heat, and power for six buildings; the electrical laboratories, newly rebuilt and second to none in the variety and quality of equipment and in convenience and flexibility of arrangement; new laboratories of sanitary engineering; and a small but up-to-date group of metallurgical research laboratories.

The Cruft High-Tension Laboratory, built especially for its present uses, is a three-story brick building having about 20,000 square feet of floor space. It is surmounted by two 100-foot steel towers for the support of wireless antennæ, and is equipped with modern high-tension and high-frequency apparatus for research and laboratory

teaching pertaining to electric oscillations and waves, radio telegraphy, and hydrophone engineering, including a new 110,000-bolt storage battery. From the standpoint of its equipment and the work of its staff this laboratory holds a unique position in the scientific world.

The new Gordon McKay Engineering Laboratory contains steam engines and turbines; gas, oil, and hot-air engines, including airplane motors; air compressors; refrigerating plants; hydraulic machinery; apparatus for testing machinery and materials of construction; and apparatus for the production of very low temperatures, the liquefaction of air and other gases, for carrying on research in the field of cryogenic engineering. This is a one-story wooden building containing 30,000 square feet of floor space, recently purchased from the U.S. Navy, and now transformed into a modern laboratory.

The Rotch Building, a two-story brick building with about 20,000 square feet of floor space, contains the offices, classrooms, and most of the laboratories of mining and metallurgy.

Instruction in Industrial Chemistry is at present carried on in the laboratories of the College.

Outside of Cambridge the School has two camps for summer instruction: The Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, N.H., for surveying, railroad engineering, and other out-of-door work; and the Mining Camp at the Elizabeth Mine near South Strafford, Vt., for underground surveying and practical mine instruction.

There is now an engineering school at the University where young men have the opportunity to obtain training of a high order that should fit them not only to be engineers able to cope with advanced engineering and industrial problems, but also to be good citizens, broadly intelligent, and capable of dealing with the many pressing problems of citizenship so vital to the welfare of the country.

## THE HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND.

By EDGAR H. WELLS, '97, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

IT is now nearly a year since the Committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund resumed its active campaign for funds, and eighteen months since the reorganization was started. Graduates will remember that the original Committee, with T. W. Lamont, '92, as Chairman, was appointed by the Directors of the Alumni Association in December, 1916, and that some progress was made before April 6, 1917, when R. F. Duncan, '12, the Secretary, closed his desk until the war should be over. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, took general charge of the work as Joint and Alternate Chairman with Mr. Lamont on July 1, 1919, and since that date the undertaking has steadily progressed. In July, 1919, "Harvard and the Future" was issued and the "Old Grads' Summer School," Eliot Wadsworth, Dean, assembled in Cambridge.

"Harvard and the Future," a pamphlet prepared with great care by Wadsworth and J. P. Jones, '02, the General Manager of the Endowment Fund, in coöperation with President Lowell, the Deans, Directors, Curators and Librarians of the University, set forth the objects of the fund and the total amount to be raised. This total of \$15,250,000 was distributed as follows: \$12,000,000 unrestricted money to provide an increase of 50 per cent in the salaries of the whole teaching staff; \$1,000,000 for increase of instruction in chemistry; \$1,000,000 for a mobile fund; \$1,000,000 for salaries of teachers in the Dental School, and \$250,000 for salaries of the instructors of physical education. To this amount was added another \$1,000,000 to complete the fund for the new Graduate School of Education.

On July 31 last, the Endowment Fund stood at \$12,199,266.99, or \$3,050,000 short of the total. Of this amount, \$6,957,573.21 has been paid in, and \$1,289,057.31 is for restricted purposes. The total number of subscribers on July 31 was 17,756. Of this number, 1354 were friends of the University other than alumni whose total gifts amount to \$1,593,933.22; 12,398 were graduates of or former students in Harvard College, and the balance or 4004 were former students in the Professional Schools.

The total amount so far contributed may be distributed in various ways — by divisions, by classes and amounts as set forth in the following tables.

## STANDING OF DIVISIONS (July 31, 1920).

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. Harvard men</i>	<i>No. sub- scribers</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of sub- scribers</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Alabama.....	121	11	\$4,070.00	9.1	68
Atlanta.....	61	17	2,111.00	27.8	47
California and Nevada.....	1,244	367	188,334.00	29.5	43
Colorado.....	242	89	21,170.50	36.7	33
Connecticut.....	622	316	79,039.90	50.8	17
Delaware.....	7	46	237,440.00	58.9	11
District of Columbia.....	500	218	112,814.20	43.6	23
Georgia and Florida.....	202	27	6,587.50	13.3	60
Idaho, Southern.....	34	6	1,025.00	17.6	57
Illinois.....	1,276	521	449,945.98	40.8	28
Indiana.....	362	47	19,820.00	13.0	61
Iowa.....	310	69	31,456.00	22.2	55
Kentucky.....	93	32	4,330.00	34.4	36
Louisiana.....	98	45	16,665.00	45.9	22
Maine.....	626	189	46,563.00	30.1	42
Maryland.....	232	129	78,092.50	55.6	13
Mass. — Barnstable Co.....	66	9	1,350.00	13.6	59
Mass. — Berkshire Co.....	122	73	57,478.00	59.8	10
Mass. — Bristol Co.....	265	184	92,837.03	69.3	6
Mass. — Central.....	429	114	13,045.00	26.5	49
Mass. — Eastern Essex.....	443	145	59,334.80	32.7	39
Mass. — Fitchburg.....	107	62	58,070.00	57.9	12
Mass. — Greater Boston.....	9,441	6,863	4,607,564.36	72.7	4
Mass. — Lynn.....	218	144	31,480.50	66.0	8
Mass. — New Bedford.....	172	125	46,679.00	72.6	5
Mass. — North Middlesex.....	291	83	22,347.00	28.3	45
Mass. — Plymouth Co.....	279	148	26,903.00	53.0	14
Mass. — Western Essex Co.....	296	118	19,215.00	39.8	30
Mass. — Worcester Co.....	696	299	78,432.10	42.9	24
Michigan, Northern.....	33	14	12,975.00	42.4	25
Michigan, Southern.....	327	124	68,615.81	37.9	32
Mississippi.....	36	9	2,585.00	25.0	53
Nebraska.....	120	46	12,753.00	38.3	31
New Hampshire.....	616	173	26,517.05	28.0	46
New Jersey, Northern.....	512	256	90,825.00	50.0	18
New Mexico & Arizona.....	79	20	7,265.00	25.3	52
Greater New York.....	4,502	3,068	4,076,236.98	68.1	7
New York, Eastern.....	373	177	81,258.50	47.4	19
New York, Western.....	546	463	160,197.25	84.7	2
North Carolina.....	136	46	4,720.00	33.8	37
†Northwestern.....	581	246	67,014.50	42.3	26
Ohio, Northern.....	662	274	143,965.00	41.3	27
Ohio, Southern.....	551	193	124,904.00	35.6	35
Oregon.....	188	48	18,115.00	25.5	51
Pennsylvania, Eastern & New Jersey, Southern.....	1,175	365	249,193.56	31.0	41
Pennsylvania, Western & West Vir- ginia.....	506	238	135,738.00	47.0	20
Rhode Island.....	584	353	102,114.90	60.4	9

\* Rank is based on percentage of subscribers to number of Harvard men in a given Division.

† Northwestern Division comprises Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.

## STANDING OF DIVISIONS. (Continued.)

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. Harvard Men</i>	<i>No. sub- scribers</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of sub- scribers</i>	<i>% Rank</i>
South Carolina.....	80	21	4,220.00	26.2	50
†Southwestern.....	822	299	176,648.20	36.3	34
Tennessee.....	127	26	5,470.00	20.4	56
Texas.....	266	27	2,547.71	10.1	67
Utah.....	98	40	5,571.25	40.8	29
Vermont.....	191	62	6,539.00	32.4	40
Virginia.....	146	68	9,726.00	46.5	21
Washington, Eastern & Idaho, Northern.....	102	53	8,226.25	51.9	16
Washington, Western & British Co- lumbia.....	261	87	18,778.00	33.3	38
Wisconsin, Southern.....	251	186	98,240.83	80.5	3
Wyoming.....	23	8	1,960.00	28.5	44
Australia.....	25	3	5,060.00	12.0	63
China.....	121	27	4,955.78	22.3	54
France.....	123	15	32,550.00	11.7	65
Great Britain.....	199	23	7,861.25	11.5	66
Hawaii.....	59	67	20,924.00	113.5**	1
Japan.....	119	19	13,060.00	16.0	58
Maritime Provinces.....	177	22	1,103.00	12.4	62
Ontario.....	113	30	5,345.00	26.5	48
Porto Rico.....	19	10	3,640.00	52.6	15
Foreign.....	458	54	17,586.70	11.7	64
Grand Total.....	34,223	17,756	\$12,199,266.99	51.8	

\*Rank is based on percentage of subscribers to number of Harvard men in a given Division.

† Southwestern Division comprises Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

\*\* Hawaii has 59 Harvard men and has turned in 67 subscriptions, giving it a percentage of 113.5. However, in the list of 67 subscribers are included 18 non-Harvard men, so the actual percentage of Harvard donors is 83.1. Non-Harvard gifts have been included in the percentages for all divisions, as they represent just as much or more effort on the part of Division Chairmen and solicitors as contributions by Harvard men. Moreover, they serve to offset in part unavoidable refusals by the latter.

## AMOUNT PLEDGED BY HARVARD COLLEGE MEN.

(July 31, 1920.)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Number of living members</i>	<i>Number of subscribers</i>	<i>Amount pledged</i>	<i>Percent- age of sub- scribers</i>
1850.....	3	2	20,050.00	66.7
1852.....	3	4	25,557.60	100.0
1853.....	4	4	4,055.00	100.0
1854.....	1	1	25.00	100.0
1855.....	9	5	590.00	55.5
1856.....	9	8	19,950.00	88.9
1857.....	3	4	7,600.00	100.0
1858.....	8	10	1,690.20	100.0
1859.....	13	3	1,035.00	23.1

## AMOUNT PLEDGED BY HARVARD COLLEGE MEN. (Continued.)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Number of living members</i>	<i>Number of subscribers</i>	<i>Amount pledged</i>	<i>Percent- age of sub- scribers</i>
1860.....	25	12	3,900.00	48.0
1861.....	14	10	2,233.52	71.4
1862.....	18	12	2,402.40	66.7
1863.....	34	24	60,705.00	70.6
1864.....	29	17	32,720.73	58.6
1865.....	26	14	24,144.70	53.8
1866.....	40	23	14,465.00	57.5
1867.....	40	12	11,687.92	30.0
1868.....	34	21	34,835.00	61.8
1869.....	61	39	52,060.00	63.9
1870.....	59	42	27,593.00	71.2
1871.....	77	36	37,626.67	46.8
1872.....	60	37	45,640.00	61.7
1873.....	76	52	140,525.00	68.4
1874.....	96	58	92,399.70	60.4
1875.....	97	66	82,557.57	68.0
1876.....	93	58	61,630.00	62.3
1877.....	127	83	228,485.00	65.3
1878.....	143	82	176,866.07	57.3
1879.....	166	92	237,438.11	55.4
1880.....	124	67	89,314.27	54.0
1881.....	190	113	106,185.00	59.4
1882.....	151	93	106,382.67	61.5
1883.....	179	113	128,870.01	63.1
1884.....	178	123	218,158.27	69.1
1885.....	168	101	177,120.48	60.1
1886.....	225	117	150,875.67	52.0
1887.....	213	141	155,053.73	66.2
1888.....	222	136	98,804.28	61.2
1889.....	267	154	465,220.20	57.6
1890.....	274	185	225,204.04	67.5
1891.....	316	204	186,405.80	64.5
1892.....	360	235	628,846.46	65.2
1893.....	371	213	244,293.94	57.4
1894.....	434	232	212,473.61	53.4
1895.....	471	202	100,215.89	42.8
1896.....	488	294	318,136.70	60.2
1897.....	550	340	438,708.71	61.8
1898.....	508	311	476,214.34	61.2
1899.....	612	357	368,312.66	58.3
1900.....	582	361	345,939.93	62.0
1901.....	671	425	358,957.94	63.3
1902.....	655	371	261,856.38	56.6
1903.....	714	404	218,341.69	56.5
1904.....	708	417	234,843.29	58.9
1905.....	683	373	357,798.44	54.6
1906.....	770	404	174,301.16	52.5
1907.....	673	426	201,549.03	63.3
1908.....	696	453	200,354.53	65.1
1909.....	694	369	131,606.40	53.2
1910.....	653	384	141,312.31	58.8

## AMOUNT PLEDGED BY HARVARD COLLEGE MEN. (Continued.)

Class	Number of living members	Number of subscribers	Amount pledged	Percentage of subscribers
1911.....	646	374	95,842.49	57.9
1912.....	611	360	88,996.52	58.9
1913.....	630	355	110,725.72	56.3
1914.....	578	362	77,996.38	62.6
1915.....	666	415	265,248.55	62.3
1916.....	621	380	106,291.05	61.2
1917.....	637	396	51,145.49	62.2
1918.....	730	412	58,192.22	56.4
1919.....	687	351	62,919.83	51.1
	20,974	12,354	9,889,484.27	58.9
Undergraduates.....		44	28,315.25	
Grand total.....		12,398	9,917,799.52	

It will be noted that several of the older classes are credited with more subscribers than living members. This is due to two causes: (1) Memorial gifts are credited to the classes of the men in question; (2) a number of men have died since making their contributions to the Fund. It should be observed that there is considerable variation in the estimates of the living members of any given class and many, if not most of the Secretaries would hardly agree with the figures given above. The reason is that Secretaries differ in the practice of estimating their totals, some paying little attention to affiliated members or graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, while others do not count men who are hopelessly "lost," incompetent, or otherwise unavailable. The figures used in the above table should be regarded as the maximum. In the Class of 1897, for instance, the Secretary uses 544 as the total strength of the Class of whom 381 are degree holders.

## ANALYSIS SHOWING NUMBER OF GIFTS BY AMOUNTS.

(July 31, 1920.)

Amount	Number of gifts
\$100 and below.....	9674
101 to 500.....	5607
501 to 1,000.....	1188
1,001 to 2,500.....	581
2,501 to 5,000.....	399
5,001 to 10,000.....	136
10,001 to 15,000.....	52
15,001 to 25,000.....	84
25,001 to 50,000.....	16
50,001 to 100,000.....	9
100,000.....	6
Over 100,000.....	4
Total number of Gifts.....	17,756

A comparison with the figures of the Princeton Endowment Fund is instructive. The details published in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* for June 16, 1920, show that of the 11,640 Princeton alumni now living, 8937 or 76.7 per cent have subscribed. In addition, there were 1807 subscribers other than alumni, their donations amounting to

over \$1,275,000. The Princeton Fund received one subscription of over \$350,000 and four subscriptions of \$250,000; in fact, fourteen persons subscribed, among them, \$1,550,000. A glance at these details will show that the Harvard percentages do not compare favorably with those of Princeton, or with those of the Smith College Endowment Fund. On July 1, 82 per cent of the alumni of Smith College had contributed, and in addition this fund had received gifts from over 4000 people other than alumni.

There are various points about the Harvard Endowment Fund which demand attention. They are all obvious, but their full significance is perhaps not appreciated by the graduates of the University. In the first place, the fund is not yet raised, although active soliciting has been going on for ten months. In the second place, it would appear that there are over 22,000 Harvard men who have not yet contributed, of whom more than 8000 are graduates or former students in Harvard College. This fact may be expressed in another way. After eliminating all teachers and ministers who have not yet contributed (there have been, of course, many gifts from graduates in those professions), all those who have refused to give or who are believed to be unable to give, incompetents, and "lost" men, it appears that there are 6408 Harvard College men who have not yet made any donation to the fund. In this connection it may be urged that of the 16,000 men whose association with Harvard has been through the Professional Schools only, a large majority of them have their primary allegiance elsewhere; this, obviously, would be especially true when that college was also raising an endowment fund.

Furthermore, it can be urged that the Harvard College classes are large and diverse without the homogeneous nature of the smaller corresponding groups of Princeton or of Smith. Nevertheless, the fact still remains that of the Harvard College men, only 58.9 per cent have subscribed in spite of frequent and systematic efforts made to reach them. This lack of interest, either apparent or real, has not made a favorable impression on the public at large and this impression can only be removed by those graduates who have not yet contributed.

The opinion has often been expressed that sufficient emphasis has not been placed on the value of small gifts, but it has been said again and again, and is here repeated, that contributions of any amount are welcome, and such contributions, if the payment of them is distributed over five years, mean a very small charge in any one year. On the



other hand, the criticism has been made that sufficient emphasis was not placed on the value of large gifts and that the Endowment Fund did not pitch its appeal originally in a high enough key. Whatever may be the truth of these criticisms, the fact remains that there is still room in the Endowment Fund for gifts of every size.

There are various other deductions which may be made from the experience of the Harvard Endowment Fund. Although constant and valuable assistance has been received from the class organizations of Harvard College, yet that assistance has been by no means uniform, and the large variation in the amounts contributed by classes of substantially the same size and maturity would point to an inequality in effective organization. This problem, although it directly concerns the Harvard Endowment Fund, is not one which the Endowment Fund Committee can properly solve, but nevertheless it exists and so may well be studied by the Class Secretaries Association, the Harvard Alumni Association or some other suitable body.

Nor have the Alumni Associations of the Professional Schools been ready with the aid which more highly organized bodies might well have furnished. In our experience it has been demonstrated again and again that many graduates of the Professional Schools have little knowledge of Harvard College and not much loyalty even to the School which furnished them their professional education. On the other hand, we have encountered many graduates of Harvard College who have only a hazy idea of the scope and objects of the University as a whole. The graduate has been all too frequent who has refused to give to the Fund because of some alleged objection to a single aspect of Harvard College. It does not seem too much to expect of an alumnus that the work being done by the Professional Schools should not be obscured because of his disapproval of an individual instructor in some other department of the University, or the freshman dormitories, or the freedom of speech or the limitation of speech. The fact is, of course, that in many such cases the objection is a smoke screen to conceal the graduate's reluctance to give, but in some instances the failure to give is undoubtedly due to an inability to see the University in its entirety. This is a large subject and obviously the development of the University spirit in the Harvard College man and the Harvard College spirit in the professional student is far beyond the scope of the Endowment Fund Committee, but the problem is there and should receive attention.

But with all the limitations and shortcomings, some of which have

been mentioned above, it is true that a very large sum of money has been raised for the University. As a result of the undertaking the Corporation has been enabled to announce a new salary scale effective September 1, for many of the Faculties and teachers of the University including the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, but not for the teachers in the Law School, the Business School, and some departments of the Medical School.

Furthermore, there is abundant evidence that the paths blazed by the Harvard Endowment Fund with its publicity have had a quickening effect on other funds and have done much to insure the success of those funds as has been more than once generously acknowledged by the committees in charge. In addition, there is reason to believe that one of the important results of the Endowment Fund movement has been to impress the country with the needs of the teaching profession and the serious problems confronting that profession as a result of the previous low salary scales.

The new salary scale at Harvard will result, as President Lowell has pointed out, in serious deficits for the coming years, and the relief must come from the alumni. In an effort to complete the Endowment Fund and to reach as many men as possible who have not yet contributed to the Fund, the Committee plan to revive the campaign in the autumn, probably about October 1st. These objects will be accomplished only by united effort of all those interested. On Commencement Day President Lowell said that without the Endowment Fund, Harvard would have been a bankrupt institution. Unless the Endowment Fund is completed, Harvard, although not a bankrupt institution, will be a University facing each year a hampering, not to say a crippling, deficit. If the graduates realize this fact, we shall reach our goal, but we shall not reach it unless all those who can give, do give to the limit of their ability.



**JOHN W. PRENTISS, '98.**  
**President of Associated Harvard Clubs and Treasurer of Harvard Endowment Fund.**



## FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

THE provision that every boy who enters Harvard College shall meet on the first day of his undergraduate life a member of the teaching staff who will advise him in his choice of studies, take an interest in him and become his friend and his guide is **Advisers and** theoretically admirable. It seems to assure to each **advisees** student the individual attention that every parent wants his son to receive at college. It seems to promise to the inexperienced Freshman a pleasant and profitable friendship with a mature and educated person. But in fact its results have been disappointing. The experience which the writer of the article, "College — Twenty-five Years After," in this issue of the *MAGAZINE*, had with his adviser is probably just as typical of conditions now as of those that existed a quarter of a century ago. There are a few things that an adviser is definitely required to do. He has to be at a designated place on the opening day of the college year to meet the young men who are assigned to him. He has to approve their choice of studies and sign the card on which they have listed their courses. Having done these things, he has done virtually all that is prescribed for him.

He must do more if he is to fulfil adequately the rôle of adviser. Unquestionably every adviser wants and expects to do more. But he does not know quite how to proceed. If one of his advisees should come to him to ask for help in some perplexing difficulty, ~~he~~ would be cordial, interested, and to the best of his ability helpful; he would be gratified by such evidence of the boy's confidence in him. But it is seldom that an undergraduate seeks out his adviser to consult him on any matter unconnected with the routine of college work.

Perhaps the adviser should take the initiative and should follow up each student. Many an adviser who feels that to do this is part of his duty is subject to pricks of conscience because it is a duty unperformed. He is adviser perhaps to five students from each class — to twenty in all. Shall he from time to time send for them to come to conferences with him? There is something formal and forbidding in conferences brought about in such a manner. The student comes unwillingly perhaps and on his guard. The adviser has nothing very definite to communicate or to ask; the advisee does not volunteer information readily; the interview leaves the two knowing little more about each other than they did when it began. And most likely the

student goes away feeling that he was summoned without cause or purpose, and rather resentful of the gratuitous interference with his afternoon's enjoyment.

There is only one method by which an instructor can "follow up" a student and get on satisfactory and congenial terms with him, and that is by showing him hospitality and providing him with entertainment. The professor or instructor who invites students in whom he is interested or in whom he proposes to get interested to his house to luncheon or dinner soon finds himself on a footing with them which as a mere adviser and conferee he could never have attained. If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, there is no question as to the most immediate route in the body of the ordinary undergraduate. Feed him and he responds.

The instructors, therefore, who most successfully get at and keep in touch with the students specially committed to their care are those who from time to time ply them with food and drink — even though it be but soft drink. But comparatively few members of the teaching staff are in a position nowadays to furnish liberal entertainment to undergraduates with healthy appetites. One living in an apartment of two rooms and a kitchenette finds it difficult to give dinner parties; the instructor whose wife does all the housework and takes care of the babies can ill afford the expense, and his wife cannot easily undertake the burden of providing even at infrequent intervals several voracious young gentlemen with the food of exceptional quality that a luncheon or dinner invitation seems to promise. Only the more affluent members of the Faculty find it possible to do their full duty as advisers.

Nevertheless at least twice a year the adviser should have each of his advisees to lunch or dine with him. He should take them in groups of three, or four, or five, for he will get a better idea of their character and quality through observing them in their reactions to one another than from dealing with each one separately. From their talk he will get a pretty definite idea of the merits and defects of various courses and of the men who give them; and he will be able to advise students with regard to their courses more intelligently than he has hitherto been able to do. More important still, he will enter into human rather than tutorial relations with a certain number of undergraduates, and will be the better teacher for that fact.

Most business houses pay the expenses that their employees incur in entertaining customers. Although a college is not a business house

and although its undergraduates do not quite correspond to the customers of a mercantile establishment, it might prove no foolish liberality if the College were to underwrite the cost of a certain number of dinners annually at, let us say, the Harvard Union or the Colonial Club, and thus make it possible for impecunious advisers to entertain the young men in whom they are urged to take an interest. Or, if this is impracticable, will not some generous benefactor establish a fund for the Promotion of More Friendly and Intimate Relations between Advisers and Advisees?

## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE END OF THE YEAR.

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

THE Commencement proceedings of last June gave evidence that the University has at last got back to normal conditions or nearly so. The graduation exercises of 1919 were somewhat dampened by the absence of many Seniors, some of whom were still in the military or naval service. Even this year the Senior Class was under strength; but it was large enough to be reminiscent of the days before the war. Close to eleven hundred degrees were conferred, of which the Bachelors of Arts and Science numbered less than 600. This in itself is a significant indication of the way in which the graduate and professional schools are gradually measuring up with the College in point of numerical strength. It will not be long, if the present trend continues, until we have more candidates at Commencement for graduate and professional than for baccalaureate degrees. The School of Business Administration, for example, provided only sixty-one candidates for degrees this year, but it is altogether likely to have three or four times as many in June, 1921. The Law School graduated only 145 students last June; it will have a much larger quota next year and the year after. The recruits who came to the Law School and the Business School last September outnumbered the Freshman Class in Harvard College.

The 1920  
Commence-  
ment

The most inspiring thing about the Commencement of 1920 was the announcement of the unprecedented gifts that had come to the University during the year. There never was a year in which the graduates and friends of Harvard gave so large an amount of money. The total in hand came to more than eight millions, with pledges of nearly five millions more. Without this large addition to its resources the University would have been in a desperate plight, a "bankrupt institution," as President Lowell said. Progress would have been out of the question and retrenchment of the most drastic sort would have become necessary. Even these new millions do not make Harvard's financial situation all that we should like it to be; in fact we are rela-

tively no better off than we were a half dozen years ago, since our new resources do no more than cover the general advance in teachers' salaries. But it is something to have at least kept even.

It is never easy to forecast, prior to the opening of college, how large the attendance is likely to be. The number of students who apply for admission is not a safe indication, for many of these applicants change their minds and eventually go elsewhere. On the other hand it frequently happens that a great many new students appear on the opening day without having attended to any of the preliminaries. Every summer an attempt is made to form some estimate of probable enrolment based upon the number of enquiries received, the proportion of dormitory rooms engaged, and the various other data available. But experience has shown that none of these indications can be trusted as infallible. At best, when taken together, they merely give ground for expectations.

Now these various signs, so far as they go, point to a substantial increase in the Harvard enrolment of 1920-1921. The applications for admission, for scholarships, and for dormitory rooms have been unusually large. The owners of private dormitories and boarding-houses report that they have been turning away prospective students for a month or more. If all these indications count for nothing it will be both a surprise and a disappointment, for every institution harbors a natural desire to see its numbers increase rather than diminish.

The prestige and power of a university do not depend, of course, upon the size of its student population. Other things, such as the size and calibre of its teaching staff, its resources, its library and laboratory facilities, its academic standards, and the strength of its alumni all figure in the determination. At the same time it is for the education of students that a university is assumed to exist, and the measure of its service to the community is in part at any rate to be judged by the number and quality of those students whom it attracts. It is often said, and properly said, that a college should not accept more students than it can properly educate, but the real capacity of an educational institution is a somewhat flexible thing. It can be expanded when the need appears. At any rate it is a rare college that ever turns good students away for lack of means to take care of them. Institutions which pride themselves on the fact that they place more emphasis on quality than on numbers and which profess a sincere desire to "stay small" are in the habit nevertheless of displaying no chagrin when their enrolments start on a skyward climb.

Looking over the figures of freshman registration in a large number of universities and colleges throughout the country some interesting phenomena are observable. Contrasting the two academic years 1915-16 and 1919-20 it appears that the state universities, particularly in the middle and western sections of the country, have made extraordinary progress. Taking these institutions as a class the gain has been well over 70%; in some of them the freshman class has doubled in size during these

**The outlook  
for next  
autumn**

**Do we want  
more  
students?**

**The endowed  
institutions  
are falling  
behind**



four years. Endowed institutions, taking them as a whole, have not fared nearly so well, although they have done better in the west than in the east. Some of the largest endowed universities situated east of the Alleghenies have failed to make any gain at all, and among these are both Harvard and Yale. Princeton comes almost within this category, since her quota of freshmen has increased during the period by so slight a percentage as to be an almost negligible gain.

There can be no disguising the fact, therefore, that these three institutions, despite their age, resources and prestige, are being rapidly out-distanced by many of the state universities in point of undergraduate students. It may be that Harvard, Yale and Princeton can accept this situation with equanimity, believing that it is due to circumstances wholly outside their own control, and indeed this is probably the case. The older endowed colleges can no longer provide instruction of wider scope or greater excellence than institutions which are backed by the resources of prosperous and progressive commonwealths. The latter offer their facilities free; they link up better with the secondary schools; and they carry on a far more effective propaganda than the endowed institutions have ever ventured upon. They have, in one way or another, an enormous advantage and the statistics seem to prove that the future of American education in its higher branches depends largely upon the way in which the state universities will meet their obligations to these large bodies of students. They are getting, in ever growing proportion, the young men and women of the country.

From time to time it has been suggested that the admission requirements at Harvard, and at Yale and Princeton as well, have been the means of turning away large numbers of prospective students. This may be in some small measure true, but the matter, in all probability, goes a good deal deeper than any single requirement or group of requirements. The fact that Harvard is "a hard place to get into" does not explain why thousands of young men throughout the country who are abundantly qualified to enter Harvard, prefer, nevertheless, to go somewhere else. It is an unwarranted assumption, and a demoralizing one as well, that the only way to attract students is to make admission to college a formality and not a competition. From sundry investigations into the workings of the Harvard entrance requirements during the past dozen years it does not appear that our regulations have been much at fault save in a few minor particulars and these defects have now been remedied.

One of the most significant indications of the watchful attitude which Harvard desires to maintain with reference to this whole matter may be seen in the recent appointment of Mr. Henry Pennypacker as Chairman of the Committee on Admission. The task of supervising the University's recruiting service is big enough to take the entire skill and energy of some one who knows not only what the college wants but what the schools can give. It would be difficult to find for this important

This is not due to higher entrance requirements

Mr. Pennypacker's appointment

work, a better-qualified man than Mr. Pennypacker. As headmaster of the Boston Latin School he has been recognized as one of the foremost schoolmen of New England and he can undoubtedly be depended upon to see that we keep up a smooth-working liaison with what might be termed our "service of supply." It will be Mr. Pennypacker's duty to examine all applications for admission to Harvard College, to advise the Committee on Admissions concerning all doubtful cases, to keep in close touch with the schools which are preparing boys for Harvard and to facilitate their compliance with our entrance requirements.

Taking the colleges of the country as a whole they have placed, in the past, a rather remarkable lack of emphasis upon two functions which are of undoubted importance both to themselves and to the community.

If you ask a captain of industry he will tell you that the securing of raw material and the marketing of the finished product are quite as important as the process of manufacture which comes in between. With the colleges, however, attention has been given almost exclusively to the turning of freshmen into graduates. Who the boy is, or what he is, when he comes to college has not mattered much. Nor have the colleges shown any great concern as to what becomes of him after he is through. Responsibility ceases on Commencement Day. There are a good many indications, however, that the colleges are now realizing the desirability of prolonging their work at both ends. The selection of raw material is no longer, in progressive institutions at any rate, regarded as a chore which some member of the Faculty can attend to in the spare moments which are available between his lecture hours. It is a man-size job worth full time and full pay. So with the matter of helping the new graduate to get a start in life. Most colleges now maintain something in the nature of an Appointment Office and these establishments have abundantly proved their value. But they have not exhausted more than a small fraction of the possibilities which lie in this field. Nor will they do so until the work is recognized as equal in importance with the other functions which the college performs. Some day, it is safe to predict, the colleges will give to the young man who is being graduated the same degree of interest that they are now devoting to the boys who apply for admission.

Yale has raised her annual tuition fee to \$300, which is fifty per cent higher than the existing tuition fee at Harvard. Other endowed universities and colleges have found themselves under the necessity of getting increased income in the same way. A few years ago the Harvard tuition of \$200 per year was one of the highest in the country; to-day it is a considerable distance from the top of the list. Whether it can long be kept at the present figure, however, is somewhat doubtful. The new endowment fund of more than twelve million dollars which the Harvard alumni raised during the past year will take care of the increase in the salaries of the teaching staff, but what of the other expenses? Everything has gone up in cost, fuel, light, janitor service, care of grounds and buildings, books, supplies, printing, and

all the rest. If the tuition fee of \$200 did not pay half the cost of the undergraduate's education five years ago it probably does not cover a third of it to-day. It is not desirable, of course, that tuition fees should be increased so long as any other practicable way of avoiding a deficit is at hand, but sooner or later Yale's example is likely to be pretty generally followed unless the general level of prices should recede. And when you come to think of it, even \$300 per year is not an exorbitant price for what a great university offers. Many private schools charge their pupils twice as much. It is a striking anomaly in the economics of American education that the boys who pass from private schools into an endowed university or college get more expensive instruction at a lower cost to themselves.

Harvard has no fault to find with the showing which the major athletic teams of the University were able to make in their various intercollegiate contests. The football series, which many alumni regard as the most important of all, was a notable success by reason not only of the victory over Yale but because of the triumph over Oregon at Pasadena on New Year's Day. The baseball season opened inauspiciously with defeats in several of the preliminary games; but the team made a whirlwind finish and won its final series handily. The Varsity crew likewise added its share to the list of Harvard victories. Only in track athletics did the results fail to give satisfaction, and even here the showing was highly creditable in view of various difficulties which the Harvard track team encountered during its season. All in all the year was a good one and we shall be fortunate if we never do worse.

For 1920-21 the prospects are, if anything, better than they were a year ago. Each of the major teams has lost some of its best members by graduation, but the shrinkage in this respect has not been greater than in former years. On the other hand the recruits available from the various freshman teams are quite up to standard in number and quality. It is never possible to speak with much confidence upon such matters until the athletic season is well under way, yet it is even now apparent that a lack of good material will not be the chief of our difficulties in the next series of intercollegiate contests.

Several new appointments to the teaching staff were announced during the closing days of the academic year. Dr. Richard C. Cabot has been appointed Professor of Social Ethics and will take charge of the introductory course in that Department this autumn. The title of the course will be "Human Relations" and the instruction will be open, with the approval of Dr. Cabot, to Freshmen as well as to other undergraduates. Dr. Cabot will also offer a course of advanced instruction for graduates. Professor Wilbur C. Abbott of Yale University has accepted a professorship of history at Harvard and will take charge of the course on the French Revolution formerly given by Professor R. M. Johnston. Professor Abbott will also take over the instruction in modern English history which Mr. Harold Laski has been giving during the past few years. Professor Allyn A. Young of Cornell

University also becomes a regular member of the Department of Economics at Harvard this autumn. Professor Young is one of the leading economists of the United States and served as Economic Adviser to the American Peace Commission during the Paris negotiations. At Harvard he will give courses on monetary problems and banking. Professor Oliver D. Kellogg of the University of Missouri has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics at Harvard with duties beginning this autumn, and Professor Lindsay Rogers of the University of Virginia comes to Harvard as Lecturer on Government.

Three new members are added to the staff of the Law School this autumn. Professor Morton C. Campbell of the University of Indiana has been appointed Professor of Law. Messrs. Chester A. McClain and Calvert Magruder have been named Assistant Professors. In the Graduate School of Business Administration, Jacob H. Jackson of the University of Minnesota has been appointed Assistant Professor of Accounting. Mr. Henry Pennypacker, as already mentioned, leaves his post as headmaster of the Boston Latin School to become Chairman of the Harvard Committee on Admission.

On the other hand, the University loses some teachers who have resigned to accept positions elsewhere. Professor W. W. Atwood of the Division of Geology has been chosen President of Clark University, Worcester, and assumes his new duties at once. Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé of the Department of Philosophy has accepted a call to the University of Durham in England. Mr. Harold Laski, Lecturer in History and Tutor in the Division of History, Economics and Government, whose writings and public addresses made him for a time the centre of a spirited controversy, returns to his motherland to become a Professor in the London School of Economics. Although Mr. Laski's withdrawal will no doubt give satisfaction to many graduates who regarded his attitude towards the political and social organization of the United States as highly objectionable, it should be clearly understood that his departure from Harvard is not the result of pressure, either direct or indirect, from the University authorities. Those associated with Mr. Laski have always understood that he would ultimately return to England if an opportunity presented itself.

Professor W. H. Schofield, of the Department of Comparative Literature, died during the early part of the summer after an illness which extended over several months. As student, instructor, assistant professor, and professor, Mr. Schofield had been connected with the University for a quarter of a century. He was an inspiring teacher, a scholar of more than national reputation in his field, and a good comrade in all worthy enterprises.

The erection of the freshman dormitories some years ago had a rather serious effect upon some of the privately-owned buildings which had hitherto been well filled with Harvard undergraduates. Some of these private dormitories, especially the ones situated at some distance from the University, soon found it impossible to rent all their rooms. Then came the war, with the ensuing exodus of students, and for a time some

The housing  
problem at  
Harvard

of these buildings were practically empty. The owners of some private dormitories such as Ridgeley, Craigie and Hampden, turned them into apartment houses. Others sold out to the University which has in this way obtained possession of Westmorly, Claverly, Dunster and Randolph. As matters now stand, the private dormitories have virtually disappeared, for only two or three such establishments remain, notably Beck Hall and Fairfax. The conversion of several large dormitories into apartment houses, however, has appreciably diminished the available housing facilities in the University neighborhood and it also happens that many Cambridge homes which formerly rented rooms to students are no longer doing so. The general scarcity of houses has made it more profitable to take lodgers who stay the year around. One of the largest Harvard dormitories, College House, was sold a few years ago and has been partly demolished so that it is no longer available for students' rooms, and it has also been found necessary to take a considerable number of rooms in the Yard dormitories for use as administrative offices. Despite the additional facilities provided by the freshman halls, therefore, fewer rooms are available for student occupancy this autumn than was the case ten years ago. On the other hand the demand for rooms has increased. The size of the undergraduate body has not grown appreciably, but two of the professional schools, the Law School and the Business School, have increased their enrolments, the latter very much so. The outcome is a brisk demand for all the rooms which are now available. If the University should grow in any considerable measure during the next few years, some additional housing facilities will be necessary.

During the latter part of the last academic year the undergraduate periodicals contained some spirited discussions of academic policy. One of these publications, the *Harvard Advocate*, offered a prize for the best undergraduate essay on the subject of college education, its merits and defects. Several essays were submitted and all of them, or substantially all, found a good deal to criticise in the existing methods of instruction. The prize-winning effort, which was printed in the *Advocate* and subsequently reprinted in the *Bulletin*, did not produce much impression because its criticisms touched nothing in any concrete way. The remedies suggested by the writer have been urged a great many times and have had plenty of sympathetic consideration by college faculties throughout the country, but nowhere has any new way of carrying them into effect been discovered. It is easy enough to say that "the college should train its students to think rather than to memorize," but if the discussion-method of teaching does not do that (and the writer believes that it does not) it is hard to see what other teaching-method can. And so it is with the time-honored plaint that there is "not enough personal contact between the student and his instructors." Intimacy of this or any other sort requires voluntary action of a mutual nature and where this action has hitherto been lacking the instructor has not usually been to blame. Greater personal contact would soon be forthcoming if the students should

decide to seek it with any degree of earnestness. But no formal system of conferences once a week "to test the student's thinking" will take us very far in the direction of real intellectual companionship. For this reason it is well that the undergraduate should regard this problem as primarily his own. The solution of it must come, if it ever does come, by virtue of his initiative. No new "system" of instruction can provide it. Harvard took a considerable step in making instruction more intimate when one of the largest Divisions of the Faculty worked out the tutorial system. In its intent and mechanism nothing could be better designed to bring student and instructor into close academic relationship. But even this will not accomplish its prime purpose unless the undergraduate welcomes his tutorial conference as an opportunity which requires no compulsion to make him use it.

The new Graduate School of Education has set forth, in an attractive pamphlet, its curriculum of studies for the coming year. Quite appropriately,

The Gradu- as the School is to be on a somewhat different plane from the  
ate School of usual run of training schools for teachers, the pamphlet begins  
Education by making clear the three aims which Harvard has in view with

reference to this new department of University work. The first purpose of the School of Education is to provide training for prospective teachers; the second is to give advanced instruction to teachers and school officers who already have had professional experience; and the third is to afford an opportunity for original investigation and for constructive writing in the field of educational policy. Only graduates of approved colleges and scientific schools will be admitted as students, but women who satisfy this requirement will be admitted on the same footing as men. Two new degrees have been established by the University and will be granted upon recommendation of the School Faculty. The degree of Master of Education (Ed.M.) may be obtained after one year of study and the degree of Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) after not less than two years. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy on a program of study and research in Education may also be obtained by students in the School of Education, but the requirements for this degree are administered by a Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Courses in the School of Education may be counted, under certain restrictions, for the degree of Master of Arts.

The curriculum of the School of Education contains a good showing of courses to be given in the initial year. These courses deal with a considerable variety of educational subjects, including school hygiene, educational psychology, play and recreation, vocational guidance, as well as the field of educational administration and the various branches of strictly professional training. The School begins with a staff of fifteen teachers, of whom four are professors, two associate professors, one an assistant professor, five lecturers, two instructors and one an assistant. For the present, the headquarters will be in Lawrence Hall, but in the course of time it is altogether likely that the School of Education will require larger facilities for its classrooms, laboratories and library.

## COMMENCEMENT.

*Thursday, June 24, 1920.***Exercises in Sanders Theatre.**

The University Marshal, Dr. John Warren, '96, led the academic procession; Sheriff Fairbairn called the meeting to order; Professor Edward C. Moore offered prayer. Warren E. Blake delivered the Latin Oration; Paul R. Doolin spoke on "The College and the Nation"; Arthur W. Marget on "The 'Intellectuals' and Social Reform"; and George C. Robinson delivered an address entitled, "James K. Polk: a Vindication."

President Lowell conferred degrees of the University in the following number and distribution:

Bachelor of Arts, regular	259
Bachelor of Arts, as of 1921	96
Bachelor of Arts, out of course	60
	<hr/> 345

Bachelor of Science, regular	86
Bachelor of Science, as of 1921	6
Bachelor of Science, out of course	8
	<hr/> 50

Master of Arts	118
Doctor of Philosophy	58
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering	10
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering	5
Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Engineering	2
Bachelor of Science in Mining	4
Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering	1
Master of Science in Electrical Engineering	1
Master of Science in Civil Engineering	1
Master of Science in Industrial Chemistry	1
Master in Architecture	1
Master in Landscape Architecture	4
Master of Science in Forestry	1
Master of Science in Botany	1
Master of Science in Silviculture	1
Master of Science in Zoology	4
Doctor of Science	1
Master in Business Administration	61
Doctor of Dental Medicine	16
Doctor of Medicine	92
Bachelor of Laws	144
Doctor of Juridical Science	5
Bachelor of Scientific Theology	3
Master of Scientific Theology	1

*For Honorable Service in the War.*

Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1920	86
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1919	81

Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1918	7
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1917	5
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1916	6
Bachelor of Arts, Class of 1915	1
Bachelor of Arts, as of 1921	12
Bachelor of Arts, out of course	60
Bachelor of Science	21
Bachelor of Science, as of 1919	9
Bachelor of Science, as of 1918	2
Bachelor of Science, as of 1917	1

*High Honor Men.*

The following received degrees with high distinction: A.B. *Summa cum laude*: Gerald Ruggles Barrett, Jr. (chemistry); Charles Willard Carter, Jr. (Mathematics); Merle Eugene Curti (History); Miles Hanson, Jr. (Philosophy and Psychology); Arthur William Marget (Scientific Languages and Literatures); John William Merten (French and other Romance Languages); Samuel Mufson (Philosophy and Psychology); Merrill Ten Broeck Spalding (History); Porter Ralph Chandler (Classics and Government); Stephen Albert Freeman (Literature).

M.D. *cum laude*: Harold Hixon Brittingham (*Yale Univ.*); Edward Delos Churchill (*Northwestern Univ.*); Paul Robert Farrington (*Univ. of Colorado*); Clarence James Gamble (*Princeton Univ.*); William Kenneth Livingston (*Univ. of Oregon*); Charles Carroll Lund, '16; Warner Ogden (*Carleton Coll.*); Tracy Jackson Putnam, '16; Lawrence Wild Smith, '16; Richard Carlisle Tefft, Jr. (*Yale Univ.*); Louis Eindred Viko.

LL.B. *cum laude*: Rolla Dacres Campbell, '17; Edward Morris Freeman (*Univ. of Colorado*); Leo Gottlieb (*Yale Univ.*); Isaac Bernard Halpern (*Coll. of the City of New York*); Day Kimball, '15; Cloyd Laporte, '16; Reuben Oppenheimer (*Johns Hopkins Univ.*); William Preston Palmer, '18; Joseph David Puler (*Univ. of Alabama*); Alexander Burgess Royce (*Yale*

Univ.); Arthur Emil Simon (*Univ. of Washington*); Sigurd Ueland (*Univ. of Minnesota*); John Doire Van Cott (*Williams Coll.*).

### Honorary Degrees.

After the bestowal of the ordinary degrees, President Lowell conferred honorary degrees in the following terms:

#### Masters of Arts:

**ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING:** One of the two American officers who first received the *croix de guerre*, he fought in the first action where American soldiers fell, and took part in the major operations throughout the war. Soldier by heritage, enlisting in the army as a private, he rose in the great war to be a Brigadier General and Chief of Staff of an Army Corps.

**EUGENE HANES SMITH,** Dean of the Harvard Dental School, who, undaunted by its slender means, has by his devotion through a quarter of a century constructed its building and led the School to the high position that it holds.

#### Doctors of Science:

**HERMANN MICHAEL BIGGS,** Pathologist and physician; guardian of the public health; who, by his combat with tuberculosis in New York has rescued countless lives.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN:** A surgical officer in the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War, — a man whose career in his profession has been one of long and ever rising distinction; the dean of American surgery.

#### Doctors of Divinity:

**RUFUS MATTHEW JONES,** Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, who from "A Boy's Religion" has grown through "A Dynamic Faith" to the ripeness of spiritual thought.

**ERNEST DE WITT BUSTON,** Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in the University of Chicago; for a generation a leader and inspirer of scholarship in that subject. Lucid and learned expounder of spirit and soul in Greek philosophy and Christian thought.

#### Doctors of Laws:

**ROBERT SOMERS BROOKINGS:** A patron and pilot of Washington University, its Medical School, and many other enterprises of great pith and moment; a philanthropist, generous and clear-sighted.

**ROSCOE POUND,** Dean of the Harvard Law School: Lawyer and botanist; judge, teacher and writer, protean in interest; vindicator of the expansive power of the Common Law, who has also taken all jurisprudence as his province and mastered it.

**FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE:** The Secretary of the Interior to whom posterity will be grateful for conservation and reclamation. For a score of years a

public servant with the single aim of serving the public.

**JOHN JOSEPH PERRIN:** Who in France organized troops and supplies on a scale that no American general had ever known; who boldly hurled an untried army against the most formidable of foes, behind defenses they had thought impregnable, and broke through all their lines to Sedan.

### Alumni Exercises.

After the luncheon the Chief Marshal, Robert W. Emmons, 2d, led the procession to the Sever Quadrangle. James Byrne, '77, President of the Alumni Association, made a brief address and introduced President Lowell, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Byrne has told you that for grappling any complicated subject a man of thirty-five or forty is already at a great disadvantage with a young fellow of twenty-one. How about a man of sixty-three? [Laughter.] I will now proceed to try to grapple with the finances of the present year. [Laughter.]

"This has been, as you are aware, an *annus mirabilis* in the finances of Harvard University. The past year was the year of the Endowment Fund Campaign. You know that they raised subscriptions to an amount of about twelve millions of dollars. You did it yourselves. I will read you the figures that have been paid in. I will read first all gifts of \$50,000 or about. The first of them are for the Endowment Fund.

"William Vincent Astor, \$100,000.

(These are the amounts paid in. There are subscriptions above this amount, but I am reading only, as I usually do, the amounts actually received during the year.)

"Edwin F. Atkins, to be used — not wholly, but in the main — for tropical botany, \$92,000.

George F. Baker, Jr., \$100,000.

Hornblower & Weeks, \$50,000.

Morton Denison Hull, \$50,000.

Robert Walton Goelet, \$50,000.

Galen L. Stone, \$86,000.

James J. Storrow, \$50,000.



Henry Oliver Underwood, \$100,000.

Felix M. Warburg, \$50,000.

William Ziegler, Jr., \$50,000.

"Those were for the Harvard Endowment Fund, although in some cases, as I shall mention hereafter, given for particular purposes — which any one could do in giving to the Harvard Endowment Fund.

"Then from the Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, for the medical school, there has been already received \$1,500,000.

"From the General Education Board, for the Graduate School of Education, \$250,000, being one-half of the amount that it has granted.

"Estate of Hervey E. Wetzel, for the Fogg Museum, \$100,000.

"The total amount paid in, including the gifts already mentioned, for the Endowment Fund, is \$5,918,000. I leave out the sums smaller than \$1000, because I have observed that it is very confusing to carry many figures in one's head. Other sums received for other purposes amount to \$2,491,000, of which \$308,000 were for immediate use. This makes the total actual receipts during the year \$8,410,000. [Applause.]

"No such sum as that has ever been received by the University. No sum of that size has ever been given in subscriptions within a single year.

"If it had not been for that sum we should have been a bankrupt institution. We should have been unable, not only to progress, we should have been unable to exist as we are now. With the amount that it costs to live, our professors would have been unable to stay with us. We should have had to cut down the number very largely, as you can see when I tell you that an average increase of fifty per cent. in the salaries that our instructing staff were receiving two years ago would take the income of \$12,000,000, and the increase that we have made in their salaries is not very far from an average of fifty per cent. [Applause.]

"The fact is that this is an enormous institution, and it is doing an enormous work. And it has just added on to itself this year an additional work. That is the new Graduate School of Education; a school for the higher grade of teachers, — teachers in high schools, superintendents, and so forth, men and women who are graduates of colleges and who desire to fit themselves for secondary and other education. That school we have established. The endowment for that school already subscribed is \$2,000,000, and you will all be gratified to know that the fund for supporting it is named after Mr. Eliot. [Applause.]

"When one takes part in the conduct of a great institution which has received such a testimony of confidence from its alumni and from the public, one realizes that the responsibilities are grave. A university is not a thing that exists for all time, to do over and over again exactly the same job. A university, like everything else that is a living organism, must change with changing times. Its business is to solve the problems in education of the present and of the future.

"Now, our times have changed, they have changed a great deal. I remember somewhere Bagehot speaks about the difference that was coming over the Englishmen of his day, fifty years ago — sixty years ago. He says that the tendency to activity was increasing; that among well-to-do people, instead of simply living in the country a more or less vegetable existence, men were beginning to be more active. And he remarks that you notice this even in the familiar greetings of the day. If you have not seen your friend for some time you say to him, 'What have you been doing since I saw you last?' assuming that he has been doing something; whereas, as he remarked, a hundred years before nobody was expected ever to be doing anything. [Laughter.]

"Now, those of us who have got into the last decade before the fateful three score years and ten, can very well remember that change from the generation of our fathers to the present day. Most of the men of ample means in the generation of our fathers thought it was sufficient for any one to lead a harmless, innocent life, amusing themselves in such innocent ways as they could, but under no particular responsibility to do anything more; to abstain from evil, but not actively to pursue anything in particular. That at the present day has changed. Among the men that I see growing up and coming into the fulness of life in the world I notice that that spirit has largely disappeared, that most men want to be active, most men to-day want to be doing something, whether they need it for their own support or not. I think it is probably less from a pure sense of duty than it is from a certain self-respect; that most men want to feel that they count for something, at least on a small scale, that their object in life is not merely innocent amusement, but doing something that is worth while.

"We live in an age when the chief need of the present moment is greater production to make up for the loss the world has been through; and I notice my friends turning around and thinking that it is not altogether most desirable that certain people who toil with their hands should work less hours a day or less days a week. And I notice this, that that very philosophy of life which characterized the people of the days of our fathers and grandfathers — that the only object or necessity of work was for self-support, and that if one had or could acquire enough to live upon there was no duty imposed of doing more — seems to me to-day the doctrine that is taught, preached, to the man that labors with his hands. I observe that the general principle that is assumed is: "Why should we work any more than we need for the wages to support our

families?" It always happens that the ideas of the educated man in one generation are the ideas of the less educated men a generation or two later.

"But let me say this: among the people that I hear complaining of the shortening of hours there are many whom I should like to ask how many hours of work they do themselves. I have not always observed that those who complain of the shortening of hours and shortening of production are those who work eight hours a day themselves, Sundays and holidays excepted. No one has a right to blame others for not doing anything that he does not do himself.

"Now we have reached a time when we believe in the bottom of our souls that a man owes a duty to the world as well as to himself and his immediate dependents; that he owes a duty of production; that he owes a duty of contributing something to the welfare of mankind. And by that I mean, of course, not merely contributing in a material sense, not material welfare. Defoe's philosopher said that him who made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before he took to be a benefactor of mankind, and John Fiske said that a much greater benefactor was he who made two ideas grow where there had been only one before.

"It is notorious that education is always the last activity of man that follows the movements of the day. It was true not so very long ago, and it is true now to some extent, that a great part of the boys who come to college have a feeling that that is a privilege for having a good time for four years, and that there is no obligation beyond doing that little minimum — which must always be little — which brings a parchment with a signature. And I notice that they are encouraged therein often by their parents.

"I remember a young man who went to college a good many years ago, whose expenses were paid by a person on whom he

had no claim whatever. At the end of his freshman year he was dropped, and I remember that there was some indignation that a man who had been sent upon charity of that sort, on which he had no claim, should have done nothing, should have neglected the education which somebody else was paying for, and it was always a surprise that that young man appeared to show no contrition or surprise at it whatever. The fact is there was an error in the fourth dimension. Some people had supposed that he had gone to college to get an education, and that as it was paid for by some one on whom he had no claim it was rather his duty to try to get that education. But apparently that way of looking at it never occurred to him; he looked upon it just as if he had been given a ticket to a circus or a ball; he went there to have a good time, and he had it. [Laughter.] That is what he went for, and that is what this person paid for; he paid for the circus ticket and for the peanuts, and for the things that go with the show. [Laughter.]

"Now, which conception is right? For both cannot be right. There is a difference between them. And what shall we do about it?

"I notice that still, although as far as I can see the young men in college work at something, much harder than they did when I was in college,—if you will talk to the juniors or seniors, particularly, you will find them on the whole a pretty busy body of men,—they are not all busy about studies, they do reasonably in that line, but they are busy about a great many other activities which are valuable and profitable. I think, however, their sense of proportion is sometimes not as good as it *might* become.

"Now, what determines their sense of proportion? It is determined by the alumni and the parents. So long as the community in which we live, and the parents of the boys who go to college,

really think it is more valuable for that boy to play on a team, or to make a good club, than to improve his mind, so long will the boy do it. And I do not blame him in the least. In other words, when I came out here I had supposed that my duty consisted in trying to educate the students in the university, but I have gradually discovered that one's real duty is to try to educate the community about the importance and the value of the education which is given here.

"Mind you, in all other countries of the world the man who does well those things which the institution of learning is established to promote is given the greatest opportunity in life by the community, is admired by the community and pushed forward by the community. And I speak now to this body of graduates, because they have subscribed this large sum of money. What for? Did they subscribe it to make college a more agreeable place to pass four happy and more or less indolent years? Not at all. You gave it for the same object for which John Harvard gave his money at the beginning, and for which most men have given their money throughout the history of the institution. You gave it to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the youth of the country. [Applause.] And neither moral nor intellectual condition is developed except by the efforts of the man who takes advantage of the provision that is made for him.

"Now you have given us this, and with your help we will make the absolute utmost of it for the benefit of posterity, for whom you gave it. [Applause.]

"I want to add one word—from the twenty-five year out Class. They have just put in my hands checks for \$100,000 more. [Applause.] Five thousand dollars of this is a gift from Mrs. George C. Christian in memory of her late husband. The rest of the \$95,000 is from the other members of the Class.

"I can only say to that Class, as I have said to the others of the alumni, your sons or grandsons or great grandsons, and men two generations yet unthought of, will be the better forever for this." [Applause.]

Governor Coolidge presented the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Hon. Franklin K. Lane then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me thank you, in the first instance, for the honor that Harvard has bestowed upon me to-day. None of you can realize how much of a journey of sentiment to Cambridge I have made this time, for none of you know the fact that fifty years ago, almost to this very day, I first saw Harvard College. Then I was a small boy. I had been born to the east of Boston and was brought here by a father who, not being entirely modern, had a profound respect for learning, and brought me to Harvard College the first day that I set foot in the United States. Then we progressed westward until we reached the Pacific coast. And now, by way of Washington, I have moved eastward again, until once more I stand in these holy lands. [Applause.]

"Your chairman has said a word to you about the duties that devolved upon me as a member of your government. I would like to say a word to you by way of promoting in you the desire to take part in the conduct of our nation's affairs. That is, perhaps, a hackneyed theme with you, but the necessity that you should participate in government was never more great than it is to-day. We want the kind of statesmanship of which we have not had a superabundance. [Laughter.] We want to realize, if it is possible, that democracy is not government by divine revelation [laughter]; that there is no way by which you can run up into the high air some line or wire, and gather unto it the word or the apothegm, the epigram, that will solve all national problems. De-

mocracy is not government by divine revelation, but it is government by hard work, and by hard knocks, and by hard thinking. It is government by planning, government by thinking ahead. Statesmanship is engineering, nothing more. It is engineering applied to the affairs of all of the people.

"And this government by thought and work must be shot through and tied together with a confidence in ourselves and a faith and an ennobling trust in each other. It is that which makes the successful politician of whom you have had an illustration just now [turning to Governor Coolidge]; a man who could rise to eminence in American politics without being a demagogue. [Applause.]

"Mind you, I do not say that there is not a great revelation in democracy. There is a principle that has been revealed to man; but its fruit we cannot realize until we work hard and plan and think and study.

"To Helen Keller there was what seems to me to have been a divine revelation, when she put her hand into the water under the faucet, and then again into the pool and then into the basin, and then Miss Sullivan made those signs within Miss Keller's hands which told her that this water had a name, and that the name was shown by that sign. The mind that had been dead, the mind that had been no better than that of some animal, received a revelation. In the moment that there was connection between those two there was a great principle established, upon which that woman's character worked, until she became, and is now, the genius of our day. [Applause.]

"And so it is with democracy. We have a revelation as to the principle of democracy, but we cannot know what democracy can do until we try to see what it can do, not until we lay down absolute rules by which we can govern ourselves.

"We need, if you will let me say so, a little more non-dogmatic statesmanship.

[Applause.] We need a statesmanship into which men and peoples grow. I know that that is not a very popular doctrine, because the man in politics who cannot solve all questions at once when peremptorily asked, is a man for whom people seem to have little use. But, as a matter of fact, when we have great problems like clouds spreading over the world, we must speak in the spirit of the "Recessional"; we must be humble; we must ask aid from some great forces other than the inspiration of our own minds at the moment.

"And there is abundant opportunity for every man, no matter whether he wishes to submit himself to the test of the ballot before the public or wishes to go into public office under appointment, — for every man who has courage, and for every man who has a mind and dares to think, there is abundant opportunity in our public service, for never have there been such problems so manifest to the world as there are to-day.

"You think, perhaps, of one or two problems that are local. Gentlemen, there are great national and international questions upon which few men are really thinking, and I know of no governmental department that is really functioning upon them.

"There is a danger in this country in a thing that, perhaps, does not occur to you as a possible danger, but I think that it is, and I believe you will come to know that it is, and that is the danger of over-industrialization. When you realize that when you gentlemen before me were born, seventy per cent. or more of the people of the United States were self-sustaining upon their own soil, and that to-day that is almost reversed, and over sixty per cent. are within the cities and are dependent for their actual physical support upon less than forty per cent. on the soil, you will realize that there is a problem that we must meet some day. And it is not yet

demonstrated to the world, notwithstanding the great success that the industrial nations of Europe have made, that the world cannot succeed as well, and perhaps be happier, if the great mass of material products manufactured are not forced upon a public.

"We must have comforts spread abroad, but we must not turn ourselves into a nation that is so industrial that we will become dependent upon other peoples for the things upon which we live. We must guard against that. [Applause.]

"There is a danger, too, of overstandardization. Is there a voice pleading in the United States, a voice that can be heard, that is pleading for individuality and its expression? I hope that out of Harvard there will come such a voice and many such voices. Overstandardization is shown in our schools, if you please. [Applause.] We cannot continue to make great individuals, big spirits, broad men, great poets, large minds, if we build all men alike and mould them in common grooves. [Applause.] You men of business have run mad over standardization in trade and in industry — that is not an exaggeration — until the workman who works finds no chance for the expression of his own individual genius. Is n't that so? Handicraft is going out, and American boys are not being taught to work in wood or in iron. Our craftsmen are coming from the other side of the water. We are standardizing government, too, so that with a set of blanks you are expected to be able to run the government of the United States. [Laughter.]

"Those are some of the problems upon which men are not thinking seriously, and yet about which the most serious thought is to be given if we are to preserve the kind of man who has gone through Harvard College, the kind of man who has fought the wars this nation fought, the war for independence, the Civil War and the last great war.

"We have got to have men who are not standardized, but men who think as individuals, and as individuals create things, and carry with them strength, support, and public opinion. [Applause.] The Governor is the representative of law and order. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, there is great dissatisfaction throughout the world, — dissatisfaction with conditions in the world. That was so before the great war. It is markedly so now. What does it mean? It means that men are anxious that the world shall be a bit better ordered than it is. You and I realize perfectly well that there can be no miracle worked by which man can be changed in the twinkling of an eye. You and I realize perfectly well that the social dreams that may lie in the back of our heads are not realizable in a generation. But we are perfectly frank in saying to ourselves and to each other that things are not as they should be. And things never will be as they should be, because man is something that grows, not something that is dead. In these days men are dissatisfied. And what is it they desire? It is true, just as true internationally as it is nationally. They want something more of order in their affairs so that things economical, things industrial, things governmental, things political, shall not go by caprice so much, shall not go by favor so much; so that more definite rules can be written upon the wall, under which society can step in and intervene for the protection of itself. Liberty, yes; we must have liberty. But there is a constant and undying fight between liberty and order. [At this moment Mr. Lane was interrupted by the arrival of General Pershing and was compelled to stop while the audience applauded.] Well, he stopped others! [Laughter and applause.]

"I say there is a constant fight, and there has been a fight through all the generations — and the end of it we shall never see — between liberty and order. We

have to grow into the condition where it is possible for us to have the orders laid down for us, to know just how society can be ordered safely.

"Civilization is very largely the product of man's fears. He has been trying through all the centuries to overcome his fear of starvation, his fear of ghosts, his fear of old age or sickness, his fear that his children may not grow up and have enough on which to live, his fear that he may leave behind those whom he loves without enough to sustain them, — fears of some kind or another that have overwhelmed man generation after generation. One of the definitions of civilization is the abolition, the wiping out, of fear. [Applause.]

"That, my friends, is what we are trying to do in this country, and what the world is unconsciously trying to do. Man wants insurance; he wants insurance against the unhappy things that may come to him and to those whom he loves. He also wants status; he wants recognition. You will find, if you make a study of conditions that exist throughout the world and in this country, that those two words, 'insurance' and 'status,' will largely frame and inclose the movement that exists, the discontent that exists throughout the world and that is present in this nation. But it is not to be looked upon by us as anything that is overwhelming, for each succeeding time of struggle and of stress has had to meet that same condition, and we will make progress because we will overcome gradually these fears. We will gradually come to develop men who will be worthy of recognition, men who have a sense of responsibility, — and those are the men who are worthy of recognition, — and then our society will advance continuously. America is a going concern because America is a growing concern. [Applause.] We are big and great in our material possibilities, and we are just as big and as great in our hopes for our-

selves. We see the vision of a better future.

"No man need despair as to conditions in this land, but we need to think seriously as to how we can put into effect the desires that we have in our hearts; and we want men like you to do the framing of these policies, so that there will be something planned, upon which those men who make laws and those men who make public opinion can actively work.

"I am not afraid of our stumbling. Stumble? Of course we will stumble! That is the way we have always grown. I understand now, in talking with your men in your college, that the boys do not read Carlyle, that the boys do not read Emerson, that there is no settled philosophy as there was in the elder day. Very well; a philosophy will come to them, a philosophy will be born out of their experience. They will have a philosophy that is the result of test, just as we have a government that is the result of test. There was a philosopher once hereabout, the greatest philosopher, I think, that you have given to the world, who had a line in one of his poems in which he likened man to a bat, a bat that flew at noon:

"For what are we but creatures of the night,  
Led forth by day,  
Who needs must falter, and with stammering steps  
Spell out our paths in syllables of pain!"

But that same philosopher said another word:

"Deep love lieth under  
These pictures of time;  
They fade in the light of  
Their meaning sublime."

"Democracy is the revelation. We need to put that revelation into use by using the minds that have been given us, and by being practical in that use. We will get out of this government what we have put in. If we wish a hard, mechanical, cold government, one which has no human sympathy, one that is not born of the heart as well as of the mind of man, we can have that kind of government. But

that is not the kind of government that we expect to see.

"There was on the Pacific coast — or there was a few years ago — an artist named Keith. We thought him the greatest of our landscape painters. One day I went into his studio and there he had a great painting, and before it a great bowl of bronze. Keith had before him a picture in deep tones and before that picture he had a bowl, a gong fashioned in China; and as I looked at the picture, he pointed to a special depth and then he took a piece of wood and he struck upon the edge of that bowl and he said: 'Do you not see within that picture the very sound that gong makes? For sound and color are the same.' I said that I could not see it. He said, 'That bowl I got from the men who made it.' And he said that it was the contribution of those men who passed his way, each contributing his mite. 'Its basis was iron, stern, hard, cold iron, but the men who knew him and who loved him, the men who believed in his art and in his craft, those men as they passed by, knowing that that gong could only send forth beautiful sound if there was something beautiful put into it, took from their savings, copper and silver and gold, and all together went into that great pot, and out of that pot came that gong which gave forth that silvery, exquisite tone.'

"And so it is with us. We Americans will get out of our country that which we put into the service of this country." [Great applause.]

General Pershing, who was next introduced, made a brief speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor that had been bestowed upon him in the exercises of the morning. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, followed with an interesting report upon the Harvard Endowment Fund, and with some equally interesting comments on conditions in Eastern Europe.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

**Directors of Alumni Association.**

There were six candidates for Directors of the Alumni Association. The vote resulted as follows, the first three in the list being elected for the term of three years:

Richard Derby, '08.....	873
Nathaniel Farwell Ayer, '00.....	714
William Thomas Reid, Jr., '01....	710
Archibald Gourlay Thacher, '97...	662
Henry Bromfield Cabot, Jr., '17...	482
William Greene Boelker, '00.....	260

**Election of Overseers.**

To fill the places in the Board of Overseers made vacant through the expiration of the terms of Edgar C. Felton, '79, William C. Boyden, '86, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, William Cameron Forbes, '92, and John W. Hallowell, '01, five new members were elected on Commencement Day. The postal and Commencement ballots resulted as follows, the first five on the list being elected.

	Postal	Com.
	Vote	Vote
1. William Roscoe Thayer, '81....	3272	923
2. Barrett Wendell, '77.....	2833	689
3. Louis Adams Frothingham....	2107	729
4. Edwin Francis Gay, LL.D. '18.	1830	593
5. Norwood Penrose Hallowell, '97	1796	625
6. Albert Thompson Perkins, '92..	1748	484
7. Mitchell Davis Follansbee, '92.	1638	465
8. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, '76.	1585	503
9. Frederick Pickering Cabot, '90.	1391	433
10. Homer Gage, '82.....	1240	308

The total postal vote, 5819, shows an increase of nearly 1000 over the vote of last year.

**CORPORATION RECORDS.***Meeting of March 8, 1920.*

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an *Associate Professor of Greek and Latin*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Carl Newell Jackson was elected.

*Meeting of March 29, 1920.*

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the *Weld Professor of Law*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edward Henry Warren was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the *Story Professor of Law*, to serve in place of Edward Henry Warren, from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Austin Wakeman Scott was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the *Bussey Professor of Law*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Joseph Warren was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an *Associate Professor of Education* to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that John Marks Brewer was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an *Associate Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Ellsworth Johnson was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Alexander James Inglis was elected.

*Voted* to establish the *George F. Baker Professorship of Economics*.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the *George F. Baker Professor of Economics*, to serve from Feb. 9, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Jesse Bullock was elected.

*Voted* to establish the *Charles Wilder Professorship*.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the *Charles Wilder Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*, to serve from April 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Milton Joseph Rosenau was elected.

*Meeting of April 12, 1920.*

*Voted* to make the following appointments for three years from Sept. 1, 1920:

Norris Folger Hall, *Instructor in Chemistry*;  
George LaFiana, *Instructor in Church History*;  
Henry Hallowell Farquhar, *Assistant Professor of Industrial Management*.



*Voted to proceed to the election of Associate Professors, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that the following were elected:*

William Guild Howard, of *German*; Frederick Albert Saunders, of *Physics*; Louis Allard, of *French*; George Shannon Forbes, of *Chemistry*; Arthur Edwin Norton, of *Mechanical Engineering*; Alfred Marston Tosser, of *Anthropology*; Chandler Rathfon Post, of *Greek and of Fine Arts*; Archibald Thompson Davison, of *Music*; Irving Widmer Bailey, of *Forestry*.

*Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of History, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Wilbur Cortez Abbott was elected.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Industrial Accounting, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Durward Earle Burchell was elected.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Industrial Management, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that John Gurney Callan was elected.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of the Williams Professor of Ophthalmology, to serve from Feb. 9, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Alexander Quackenboss was elected.*

*Voted to establish the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences (D.M.S.) in the Medical School, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine.*

#### *Meeting of May 7, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Charles Church Drew, \$32,000 on account of his bequest to Harvard University in accordance with the following terms:

"... All the rest of my estate I give to the following institutions in the proportions or fractions set opposite their respective names, to wit: ... [To] Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 8/48. ..."

From the estate of Caroline S. Freeman (Mrs. James G. Freeman) \$5000 to be used for the benefit of the Dental School.

From the estate of Miss Sara E. Mower, securities valued at \$17,095 and \$1065 in cash on account of her bequest to Harvard College "to use in the erection of a building suitable to the uses of said College to be known as The Thomas G. Mower Memorial Hall, but the trustees or Overseers of said College may in their discretion use the said Stocks, Bonds and Cash for the general purposes of said College, if they shall deem it more advisable."

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:*

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$35,899.19 in cash and securities valued at \$5,079.01 for the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the American Woolen Company for the gift of \$1000 and to Mr. James J. Phelan for his gift of \$250 toward the expense of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mr. Henry E. Huntington for his gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of Mr. E. H. Wilson's journey to Australasia on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the third quarterly payment for the year 1919-20 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To Mr. Ernest B. Dane for his gift of \$250 and to Mr. Rodolphe L. Agassiz for his gift of \$200 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Russell Gray for his gift of \$100 and to Messrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and William K. Richardson for their gifts of \$50 each for the Department of the Classics.

To anonymous friends for the additional gift of \$169.58 to be used as the Dean of the Medical School decides.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. Robert Amory for his gift of \$150 for the loan fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$56 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$52 for the "Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund" of the Fogg Museum.

To Mr. E. D. Pearce for his gift of a portable astronomical transit and to Mr. John H. Ormsbee for his gift of a sextant for the Astronomical Laboratory.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect May 1, 1920: Frederick Lincoln Reynolds, *Proctor*.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Harold Joseph Laski, *Lecturer on History and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*.

*Voted to make the following appointments:*

From May 1 for the remainder of 1919-20: William Arthur Ives Anglin, as *Proctor*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Walter William Spencer Cook and Oliver Waterman Larkin, *Assistants in Fine Arts*; Frank Winslow Mansfield, Jr., and Arthur Ferdinand Scott, *Assistants in Chemistry*; Ben Bennett Corson, Lorne Fisher Lee, and Ralph Kimball Carleton, *Austin Teaching Fellows*; Leslie Olin Cummings, *Instructor in Education*; William Arthur Berridge, Niles Carpenter, and Richard Stockton Meriam, *Instructors and tutors in Economics*; Howard Scott, *Instructor in Metallurgy*; Brackett Kirkwood Thoroughgood and Wolcott Dennis, *Instructors in Mechanical Engineering*; Domenique Peter Savant and Arthur Litchfield Russell, *Instructors in Electrical Engineering*; George Falley Nimde, *Instructor in Engineering Sciences*; Rogers Bruce Johnson and Albert Haertlein, *Instructors in Civil Engineering*; Gordon Maskew Fair, *Instructor in Sanitary Engineering*; Chauncey Ferris Cook, *Lecturer on Mechanical Engineering*; Howard Moore Turner, *Lecturer on Water Power Engineering*; Lindsay Rogers, *Lecturer on Government and Tutor in Government*; Bruce Rogers, *Printing Advisor to the Press*; John Ulric Nel, *Resident Manager of the Harvard Union*.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1920: Arthur Harrison Cole and Arthur Eli Monroe, *Instructors and Tutors in Economics*; Arthur Stone Dewing, *Assistant Professor and Tutor in Economics*.

*Voted to appoint Henry Pennypacker Chairman of the Committee on Admission and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from Sept. 1, 1920.*

#### *Meeting of June 1, 1920.*

The President reported the receipt from the estate of Lawrence Dwight of correspondence between James Russell Lowell and the Hon. George Bailey Loring, in accordance with the fourth clause in his will, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the French Government for the generous gift of a large collection of the modern French and German implements of warfare.*

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the Nuttall Ornithological Club for their generous gift of a sun dial, originally given by the Club members to Mr. William Brewster, and now presented in his memory.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of Richard Black Sewall, of \$18,459.54 additional on account of his

residuary bequest to "the corporation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College . . ."; and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:*

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$60,962.23 in cash and securities valued at \$746.15 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Harvard Law School Association of New York City, Incorporated, for the legacy of \$5,748.56 received by the Association from the estate of John L. Cadwalader to establish "The John L. Cadwalader Memorial Scholarship in the Law School" in accordance with their resolution of April 22, 1920.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$25,000 for instruction in Municipal Government and to Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts of \$625 each toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for the gift of \$2370 toward the salaries of Alumni Assistants in the Medical School, for 1919-20.

To Mr. Arthur Lyman for his gift of \$2000 towards the endowment of a Professorship of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Medical School in memory of Dr. James J. Putnam.

To the Harvard Engineering Society of New York for the gift of \$600 in cash and securities valued at \$83.36, the income thereof to provide a scholarship.

To the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes for his gift of \$600, to Mr. Frederick P. Fish for his gift of \$100, to Messrs. Nathaniel T. Kidder and Dudley L. Fickman for their gifts of \$50 each for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Messrs. John E. Thayer and T. Mitchell Prudden for their gifts of \$100 each, to Messrs. Lawrence Grinnell and Frank E. Guernsey for their gifts of \$50 each, and to Mr. Dudley L. Fickman for his gift of \$25 for explorations in Arizona under the auspices of the Peabody Museum.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$233.33 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$52 and to Mrs. K. G. T. Webster for the gift of \$50 toward the "Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund" of the Fogg Museum.

To Professor Roger B. Merriman for his gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of \$30 to be added to the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To Mr. Richard M. Saltonstall for his gift of \$25 and to Mr. Charles K. Cummings for his gift of \$5 toward the purchase of apparatus for the Department of Astronomy and Navigation.

To Dr. Harvey Cushing for his gift of \$25 to be added to the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$25 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. William G. Shillaber for his gift of \$6.75 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect June 1, 1920: Edwin Francis Gay, as a member of the *Committee on Economic Research*; Elliott Gray Brackett, as *Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery*.

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Wallace Walter Atwood, as *Professor of Physiography*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From June 1 for the remainder of 1919-20: Lawson Gentry Lowrey, *Instructor in Psychology*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: *Proctors*: J. W. Angell, W. A. I. Anglin, R. E. Bacon, E. E. Beeler, A. Burkhard, G. C. Caner, J. C. Carroll, B. E. Carter, R. T. Catterall, R. B. Cawley, R. Coggeshall, J. Cohen, J. A. Duncan, R. M. Eaton, G. G. Emmons, J. E. Farley, F. C. Fishback, P. French, G. A. Furness, F. Hibbard, N. E. A. Hinds, J. Horneck, W. A. Hoemer, N. P. Johnson, W. E. McCurdy, K. L. Macchlan, R. B. Miller, K. B. Murdock, H. F. Nehlsen, F. O. Noble, J. T. Noonan, F. V. Peale, V. L. Rich, C. N. Schaals, M. A. Shattuck, J. I. Snider, V. H. Vaughan, P. D. Woodbridge. Paul Allen, *Assistant in Chemistry*; Andrew Aftock Kerr, *Assistant in Anthropology*; Byron Edward Underwood, *Assistant in Philosophy*; George Burrill Ray, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany*; Lucius Williams Elder, Jr., *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry*; Ronald Mansfield Ferry, *Fellow for Research in Biological Chemistry*; Henry Epstein and Philip Putnam Chase, *Tutors in History*; David Wight Frall, *Instructor in Philosophy*; Abraham Aaron Roback, *Instructor in Psychology*; Thurman Los Hood, *Instructor in English (Business School)*; Rufus Stickney Tucker, *Instructor in Economics and Tutor in Economics and Lecturer on Income Taxation (Business School)*; Edmond Earle Lincoln, *Lecturer on Finance (Business School)*; Whiting Williams, *Lecturer on Labor Problems (Business School)*; Cecil Alured Ross, *Superintendent of the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration*; Edward Randolph Gay and Kenneth Ballard Murdock, *Assistant Deans of Harvard College*; Frederick Lewis Allen and Francis Welles Hunnewell, *Secretaries to the Corporation*; Arthur Fisher Whitton, *Secretary of the Administrative Board for Special Students*; Frederick Sumner Mead, *Editor of the Alumni Directory*; Charles Swain Thomas, *Lecturer on Education*.

For the 2d half of 1920-21: Oscar Charles Gallagher, *Lecturer on Education*.

From Sept. 1, 1920: John Marks Brewer, *Director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance*; William Clifford Heilmann, *Lecturer on Music*.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1920: William T. Bowie, *Instructor in Bacteriology*; James Bourne Ayer, *Instructor in Neurology*; Lesley Hinckley Spooner, *Instructor in Bacteriology*; Calvin Gates Page, *Assistant Professor of Bacteriology*; Stanley Cobb, *Assistant Professor of Neuropathology*; Marshall Fabryan, *Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology*; Reginald Francis Arragon and Robert Pierpont Blake, *Instructors in History and Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*.

### Medical School.

Percival Bailey, Ph.D., M.D., *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow*, in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research; Henry Pardee Carr, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Histology*; William Edgar Deeks, A.M., M.D., C.M., *Lecturer on Tropical Medicine*; George Parkman Denny, A.B., M.D., *Alumni Assistant in Medicine and Physician to Students*; Wallace Osgood Fenn, Ph.D., *Teaching Fellow in Physiology and Instructor in Applied Physiology*; Stuart Mudd, S.B., A.M., *Edward Hicking Bradford Fellow in Medical Research*; Paul Frederick Orr, S.M., *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*. *Instructors*: Zabdriel Boylston Adams, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Freeman Allen, A.B., M.D. (*Anesthesia*); James Bourne Ayer, A.B., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Harry Aldrich Barnes, M.D. (*Laryngology*); James Dellinger Barney, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); George Hoyt Bigelow, A.B., M.D. (*Tropical Medicine*); John Hammond Blodgett, M.D. (*Laryngology*); Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, A.B., M.D., (*Pediatrics*); Lloyd Thornton Brown, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Percy Brown, M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Harry Philip Cahill, A.B., M.D., (*Otology*); Philip Castleman, M.D., S.M. (*Bacteriology*); William Irving Clark, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*The Practice of Industrial Medicine*); George Clymer, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); John White Cummin, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Elliott Carr Cutler, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Robert Laurent DeNormandie, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); George Strong Derby, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Gordon Maskew Fair, S.B. (*Vital Statistics of Industry and Industrial Sanitation*); Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., M.D. (*Otology*); Henry Joseph FitzSimmons, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Nathan Chandler Foot, A.B., M.D. (*Comparative Pathology*); Frederick Eugene Garland, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Joseph Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Daniel Crosby Greene, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Philip Hammond, M.D. (*Otology*); Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Gilbert Horrax, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Herbert Handy Howard, S.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Frank Hamilton Hunt, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Maynard Ladd, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); William Edwards Ladd, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Arthur Thornton Legg, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Harry Linenthal, A.B., M.D. (*Industrial Medicine*); Henry Demarest Lloyd, A.B., M.D. (*Syphilology*); Halsey Beach Loder, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Charles Anthony McDonald, Ph.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); Nathaniel Robert Mason, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); James Howard Means, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Richard Henry Miller, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frank Roberts Ober, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Frank Arthur Pemberton, S.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Robert Stanley Quinby, M.D. (*The Practice of Industrial Medicine*); David Louis Rapport, A.B., M.D. (*Physiology*); Clarence Kenworthy Reiman, D.Sc. (*Applied Physiology*); Frank Linden Richardson, M.D. (*Anesthesia*); Frank Edward Schubmehl, M.D. (*The Practice of Industrial Medicine*); Ralph Faust Shaner, Ph.B. (*Histology*); Albert Abraham Shapira, S.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D. (*Surgery*); Lawrence Weld Smith, A.B. (*Pathology*); Richard Mason Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); William Norwood Soute, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Robert Soutter, A.B.,

M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Albert Edward Steele, M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Malcolm Storer, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Philip Haskell Sylvester, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); James Rockwell Torbert, Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Robert Henry Vose, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Philip Duncan Wilson, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Wade Stanley Wright, S.B., M.D. (*Industrial Medicine*); Ernest Boyen Young, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*).

*Assistants:* Arthur Wilburn Allen, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Harper Blaisdell, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*); Frederick Leon Bogen, M.D. (*Otology*); Horace Keith Boutwell, S.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Delos Judson Bristol, Jr., Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Thomas Ellwood Buckman, A.M., M.D. (*Medicine*); Austin Walter Cheever, A.B., M.D. (*Syphilology*); Walter Gustave Otto Christiansen, S.B. (*Pharmacology*); William Pearce Coues, M.D. (*Surgery*); Ernest Granville Crabtree, Ph.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Harvard Hersey Crabtree, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Allan Rowe Cunningham, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Robert Dudley Curtis, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Hilbert Francis Day, Ph.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); George Alfred Dix, M.D. (*Syphilology*); Joseph Leo Dowling, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Samuel Walker Ellsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Martin Joseph English, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Richard Spelman Eustis, A.B., M.D., (*Pediatrics*); Archibald McKay Fraser, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Harold Adams Gale, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); John Joseph Gilbert, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Frederick Leo Good, M.D. (*Gynecology*); Edwin Baker Goodall, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Roger Colgate Graves, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Robert Montraville Green, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Joseph Isaac Grover, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Francis Cooley Hall, Litt.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Andrew Hamilton, M.D. (*Anatomy*); Torr Wagner Harmer, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Ralph Augustus Hatch, S.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Otto John Hermann, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); William Westcott Howell, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); James Lincoln Huntington, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Frederick Carpenter Irving, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Delbert Lincolt Jackson, S.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Foster Standish Kellogg, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Robert Ward Lamson, A.M. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Thomas Hinckley Lanman, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); George Adams Leland, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy and Surgery*); Oscar Raoul Talon L'Esperance, M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Samuel Albert Levine, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Joseph Michael Looney, A.B. (*Biological Chemistry*); Oliver Ames Lothrop, A.B., M.D. (*Otology*); Donald John McPherson, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine and Neuropathology*); Henry Chase Marble, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Hyman Morrison, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); William Reid Morrison, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); John Jameson Morton, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); William Richard Ohler, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Everard Lawrence Oliver, M.D. (*Dermatology*); Howard Osgood, A.B., M.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Karlton Goodsell Percy, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Charles Terrell Porter, S.B., M.D. (*Otology*); Francis Minot Rachmann, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Oscar Jacobus Raeder, M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Lawrence Reynolds, A.B., M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Edward Peirson Richardson, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Augustus

Riley, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Charles Edouard Sandos, M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Louis Agassis Shaw, A.B. (*Applied Physiology*); Edward Bernard Sheehan, A.M., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Fred Albert Simmons, Ph.B., M.D. (*Otology*); George Gilbert Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Marius Nygaard Smith-Petersen, S.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); John Baker Swift, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Robert Matthew Thomson (*Industrial Medicine*); Raymond Stanton Titis, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Harold Grant Tobey, A.B., M.D. (*Otology*); Beth Vincent, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Richard Goodwin Wadsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); George Benjamin White, Ph.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); John Thomas Williams, M.D. (*Gynecology*); Paul Richmond Withington, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Benjamin Ezra Wood, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); George Henry Wright, D.M.D. (*Laryngology*); Edwin Theodore Wyman, M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Edward Lorraine Young, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); James Herbert Young, S.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*).

*Alumni Assistants:* Thomas Rodman Goethals, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Lewis Webb Hill, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Harry Archibald Nisnen, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Henry Rouse Viets, S.B., M.D. (*Neurology*).

*Research Fellows:* Alfred Willson Bosworth, S.B., A.M. (*Pediatrics*); Henry Lyman, A.B., M.D. (*Biological Chemistry*); David Brewster Swift, S.B. (*Tropical Medicine*).

*Teaching Fellows:* Floyd De Eds, A.B. (*Biological Chemistry*); Fred Reece Griffiths, Jr., A.M. (*Physiology*); Samuel Raynor Meaker, A.B., M.D. M.R.C.S. (*Histology*); Walker Ely Swift, A.B., M.D. (*Physiology*).

*Voted to appoint Joseph Charles Aub Assistant Professor of Physiology for one year from Sept. 1, 1920.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of the Dean of the School of Engineering, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Hector James Hughes was elected.*

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for 1920-21, and it was voted to appoint them: Henry Wyman Holmes, Dean; Paul Henry Hanus, George Ellsworth Johnson, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis.

*Voted to change the title of Walter Benjamin Kahn from Assistant to Instructor in Economics.*

*Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Arthur E. Norton for the academic year 1920-21.*

*Voted to grant leave of absence to Pro-*

fessor Joseph H. Beale for the second half of 1920-21.

*Voted* to repeal the votes of Oct. 9, 1872, April 23, 1873, and November 30, 1885, and to substitute the following:

Students registered in any department of the University and paying their full tuition fee may, under regulations prescribed by the several faculties and approved by the Corporation, be admitted to the instruction given in any other department, without the payment of additional tuition fees. A student is normally registered in the department in which the major part of his work is done.

*Meeting of June 23, 1920.*

The President reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Gordon McKay, \$129,416.50 additional.

From the estate of Rebecca A. Greene (Mrs. Francis B.) \$625 additional on account of her bequest to the Medical School.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$36,367.63 and securities valued at \$4704.84 to the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$3889.19 and securities valued at \$2160 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. Marcus Fechheimer for their gift of \$5000 to establish in the Graduate School of Business Administration, in memory of their son, Nathan Fechheimer the "Nathan Fechheimer Loan Fund."

To Mr. Galen L. Stone for his gift of \$2000 to Mr. David P. Kimball and to an anonymous friend for their gifts of \$1000 each, and to Mr. Eugene V. R. Thayer for his gift of \$200, to Mr. Sewall H. Fessenden for his gift of \$150 and to Mr. Neal Randall for his gift of \$100 toward the purchase of the painting of "The Three Philosophers."

To the Lancaster Mills and to Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co. for their gifts of \$2000 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the Class of 1885 for the gift of \$2344.23 for their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1901 toward the expense of planting trees in the College Yard.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1250 for the Department of Tropical Medicine.

To the National Canners Association for the gift of \$1867.33 on account of their offer of \$20,000 annually for three years, or such portion thereof as may be requisitioned, for the purpose of investigating the subject of food poisoning or so-called ptomaine poisoning, with special reference to canned foods, under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the National Civic Federation for the gift of \$1000 toward the salary of Dr. Alice Hamilton.

To Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop for her gift of \$300, to Mrs. Thomas E. Whiting, Messrs. Carl P. Dennett, Augustus Hemenway, Henry Hornblower, John M. Longyear for their gifts of \$100 each, to Mr. Samuel D. Stevens for his gift of \$50, and to Messrs. William H. Claffin and Clarence L. Hay for their gifts of \$25 each for explorations in Arizona under the auspices of the Peabody Museum.

To Messrs. William Sturgis Bigelow and George R. Agassiz for their gifts of \$200 each, to Messrs. Alexander Forbes and Augustus Hemenway for their gifts of \$100 each, and to Mr. James F. Porter for his gift of \$25 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$500 toward the expense of repairing cases in the Botanical Museum.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$483.73 for assistance in the Department of Physiology.

To the Harvard Engineering Society of New York for the additional gift of \$300, the income thereof to provide a scholarship.

To Mr. Louis A. Shaw for his gift of \$250 for assistance in the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To the Society of Harvard Dames for the gift of \$215.08 to be added to the Harvard Dames Loan Fund.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Edward W. Emerson for his gift of \$35 toward the "Teaching Equipment Fund" of the Fogg Museum.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarships for 1919-20.

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of \$75 to establish two prizes — one of \$50 and one of \$25 — in the Division of Fine Arts for the year 1919-20.

To Professor Roland B. Dixon for his gift of \$25 toward the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Jerome D. Greene for his gift of \$23.70 for subscription to the *Japan Weekly Times and Mail*.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$12.50 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Jopling for their gift of \$5 for the purchase of flowers for Memorial Day.

To Harvard Alumni and to friends of Professors James, Royce, and Palmer for their generous gift of the portrait of "The Three Philosophers" which is to be hung in Emerson Hall.

To Mr. James Fenimore Cooper for his generous gift of a framed portrait of his grandfather, James Fenimore Cooper, a leaf of manuscript from one of Cooper's works, showing corrections in his hand, and an autograph on a check signed by him, to the College Library.

To Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes for her gift of a collection of letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson to his brother William, 1825-68, in accordance with the wishes of her husband that they be given to the College Library.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Daniel Sargent, as *Secretary of the Committee on Degrees with Distinction in History and Literature*; James Blaine Hedges, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in History*.

To take effect Oct. 1, 1920: Reinhold Friedrich Alfred Hoernlé, as *Assistant Professor of Philosophy*.

**Voted to make the following appointments:**

From June 25 to Aug. 12, 1920: Emmett Kirkendall Carver, *Assistant to the Director of the Gibbs Laboratory*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Edward Andrews Lincoln, *Assistant in Education*; John Ulric Nel, *Assistant in History and Assistant in Government*; Loyd Haberly, *Assistant in Government*; Frederick Glover White, Henry Fisk Carlton, Paul Spencer Wood, Willard Connely, Robert Earle Bacon, Joseph Auslander, Malcolm Perrine McNair, Kenneth Payson Kempton, Edward Allen Whitney, and David Mason Little, Jr., *Assistants in English*; William Gleason Bean, *Austin Teaching Fellow in History*; Malcolm Perrine McNair, *Assistant in Marketing (Business School)*; George Schwab, *Associate in Anthropology*; Edward Allen Whitney, *Secretary of the Committee on Degrees with Distinction in History and Literature*; Morris Gray, Jr., *Secretary for Employment*; Paull Franklin Baum, Robert Wheaton Coues, John Tucker Murray, Atherton Noyes, Arthur Stanwood Pier, and Brewer Goddard Whitmore, *Instructors in English*; Thomas Henry Clark, *Instructor in Geology*; Kenneth John Conant, and William Graves Perry, *Instructors in Architectural Design*; John Wilson, *Instructor in Modeling*; Bremer Whidden Pond, *Instructor in Landscape Architecture*; Stephen Francis Hamblin, *Instructor in Horticulture*; Charles Howard Walker, *Lecturer on the History of Architecture*; William Stanley Parker, *Lecturer on Architectural Practice*; Hector McIntosh Holmes, *Lecturer on Patent Law*; Clarence Irvin Lewis, *Lecturer on Philosophy*; Earl Dean Howard, *Lecturer on Labor Relations (Business School)*.

### Medical School.

*Associates:* Zabdriel Boylston Adams, David Cheever, and Henry Rouse Viets, in *Anatomy*.

*Instructors:* Gustave Philip Grabfield, in *Pharmacology*; Harry Caesar Solomon, in *Psychiatry and Neuropathology*.

*Assistants:* Burton Everett Hamilton, in *Medicine*; Derric Choate Parmenter, in *Industrial Medicine*; Monroe Jacob Schlesinger, in *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; Harold Wentworth Stevens, in *Industrial Medicine*; Harry Weiss, in *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*.

*Teaching Fellows:* McKeen Cattell, in *Pharmacology*; Frederick Haven Pratt, in *Physiology*; Wayne J. Stater, in *Histology*.

### Graduate Courses in Medicine.

*Associates:* Frederick Codman Cobb, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Walter Elmore Fernald, M.D., A.M.

(*Psychiatry*); Joel Ernest Goldthwaite, S.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Allen Greenwood, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Walter Brackett Lancaster, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Charles Fairbank Painter, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Harvey Parker Towle, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*);

*Instructors:* Harold Woods Baker, S.B., M.D. (*Gynecology*); Gordon Berry, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Carl Hermann Bucholz, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Frank Butler Granger, A.B., M.D. (*Electrotherapeutics*); Henry Fox Hewes, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Mark Homer Rogers, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); George Phippen Sanborn, M.D. (*Bacteriology*); James Warren Sever, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Franklin Warren White, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*).

*Clinical Assistants:* Harold Beckles Chandler, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Edward Keith Ellis, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); John Greenwood Jennings, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Charles David Jones, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); William Holbrook Lowell, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Roland Chester Mackenzie, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Hugo Bruno Charles Riemer, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); George Hale Ryder, Ph.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Henry Burt Stevens, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*).

*Assistants:* Philip Challis Bartlett, M.D. (*Medicine*); William Parsons Boardman, A.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Francis Gorham Brigham, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Cleaveland Floyd, M.D. (*Medicine*); Harry Winfred Goodall, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Walter Alden Griffen, M.D. (*Medicine*); Warren Richards Sisson, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Lesley Hincley Spooner, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Nathaniel Knight Wood, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*).

### Dental School.

*Lecturer:* Henry Carlton Smith, Ph.G. (*Dental Chemistry*).

*Instructors:* Earle Clinton Cummings, D.M.D. (*Röntgenology*); Charles Allen Jameson, D.M.D. (*Anesthesia*); Leonard David Nathan, D.M.D. (*Oral Pathology*); Fred Martin Rice, A.M. (*Chemistry*); Charles Edward Stevens, D.M.D. (*Oral Hygiene*).

*Instructors in Operative Dentistry:* Ernest Earl Carl, D.M.D.; Arthur Sylvester Crowley, D.M.D.; Frank Homes Cushman, S.B., D.M.D.; James Edward Heap, D.M.D.; Herman Everett Hichborn, D.M.D.; Edward Charles Hoyer, D.M.D.; Sterling Nye Loveland, D.M.D.; Harry Snow Parsons, M.D., D.M.D.; Harold Lee Peacock, D.M.D.; Charles Gilman Fike, D.M.D.; David Frederick Spinney, D.M.D.; Roger Browne Taft, D.M.D.; Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch, D.M.D.; Thomas Weston Wood, Jr., D.M.D.; Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry:* Charles William Berry, S.B., D.M.D.; Arthur Leo Cavanagh, D.M.D.; George Philadelphus Phillips, A.B., D.M.D.; Richard Burton Smith, D.M.D.; Frederick Jeremiah Sullivan, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Orthodontia:* Fred Ralph Blumenthal, D.M.D.; Adelbert Fernald, D.M.D.; Horace Leonard Howe, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Extracting and Anesthesia:* Edwin Linwood Farrington, D.M.D.; John Hassan Jaffar, D.M.D.; William Gleason Jewett, D.M.D.; Frank

Herbert Leslie, D.M.D.; Oliver Perry Wolfe, D.M.D.

*Assistants:* John Wicka Cooke, in *Oral Pathology*; Paul Webb Crouch, in *Crown and Bridge Work*; Francis Paul Devlin, in *Operative Dentistry*; Harold Albert Kent, in *Oral Pathology*; Robert Gordon Rae, and Spurgeon DeWitt Turner, in *Prosthetic Dentistry*.

### *The Cancer Commission of Harvard University.*

Robert Battey Greenough, A.B., M.D., *Director*; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D., *Secretary*; Roger Pierce, A.B., *Treasurer*; James Homer Wright, A.M., M.D., S.D., *Pathologist, in charge of Free Diagnosis Service*; William Duane, Ph.D., *Research Fellow in Physics*; Henry Lyman, A.B., M.D., *Research Fellow in Chemistry*; Ernest William Goodpasture, A.B., M.D., *Research Fellow in Pathology*; William T. Bovie, Ph.D., *Research Fellow in Bio-Physics*; Stuart Mudd, A.M., M.D., *Research Fellow in Bio-Physics*.

### *Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.*

Robert Battey Greenough, A.B., M.D., *Surgeon in charge*; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D., *Surgeon*; George Gilbert Smith, A.B., M.D., *Assistant Surgeon*; Henry Asbury Christian, A.M., D.M., *Consulting Physician*; Francis Weld Peabody, A.B., M.D., *Consulting Physician*; George Richard Minot, A.B., M.D., *Physician*; Thomas Ellwood Buckman, A.M., M.D., *Assistant Physician*; George Adams Leland, Jr., A.B., M.D., *Surgeon to Out-Patients*; Ernest Merrill Daland, A.B., M.D., *Assistant-Surgeon to Out-Patients*; Daniel Crosby Greene, A.B., M.D., *Laryngologist*.

For the 2d half of 1920-21: William Caleb Loring, *Lecturer on the Practice of Law*; Edward Waldo Forbes, and George Howard Parker, *Exchange Professors to the Western Colleges*.

For two years from Sept. 1, 1920: Robert Bayley Osgood, *Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery (Medical School)*.

For three years from Sept. 1, 1920: Richard Dana Bell, *Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry (Medical School)*; William T. Bovie, *Assistant Professor of Bio-Physics*.

**Voted to appoint Richard Thornton Fisher Director of the Harvard Forest from Sept. 1, 1920.**

**Voted to make the following changes in titles:**

*Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics:* William Arthur Berridge, A.M., from *Tutor in Economics*; Niles Carpenter, Ph.D., from *Tutor in Economics*; Philip Putnam Chase, A.M., LL.B., from *Tutor in History*; Henry Epstein, A.B., from *Tutor in History*; Richard Stockton Meriam, A.B., from *Tutor in Economics*; Lindsay Rogers, A.M., from *Tutor in Government*; Rufus Stickney Tucker, Ph.D., from *Tutor in Economics*; Arthur Harrison Cole, Ph.D., from *Tutor in Economics*; Arthur Stone Dewing, Ph.D., from *Tutor in Economics*; Arthur Eli Monroe, Ph.D., from *Tutor in*

*Economics*; Hermann Dudley Murphy, *Instructor in Freshand Drawing, from Instructor in Drawing from the Life*.

The report of the Committee upon Retiring Allowances being considered, it was

**Voted to adopt the following scheme of retiring allowances substantially as recommended by this report:**

1. That participation in the scheme shall be required of each teacher hereafter appointed for more than one year to the teaching staff of the University on or after Sept. 1, 1920. But the Corporation may exempt from participation any teacher who has the benefit of the Carnegie pension system or any other like protection. The Corporation will, up to Dec. 31, 1920, allow any teacher so appointed since November 17, 1915, to become a participant.

Each participant shall in each year pay or allow the University to retain a sum equal to ten per cent of the salary voted to him.

2. That interest shall be due and payable upon such payments at the rate of return actually earned on the general funds of the University less such deduction as may seem proper to the Corporation to cover expenses of management and to provide a reserve to protect the securities against depreciation, and may likewise be retained by the University and credited to the participant.

Or the Corporation may at its option cause the whole or part of all such sums paid to or retained by it to be separately invested for the account and at the risk of the teachers entitled to the same, deducting from income such, if any, charge for management as the Corporation may deem proper.

3. That whenever any such person retires by reason of age the University shall cause not less than ninety-five per cent of the credits accumulated for him to be applied to the purchase of an annuity or annuities on the life of such person or on his life and on the life or lives of one or more other persons agreed upon between him and the Corporation, or to be used for the benefit of the recipient in such way as shall be agreed upon between him and the Corporation, the balance being paid to him in cash.

That the directions which such person shall give as to the purchase of an annuity or annuities shall be followed if given seasonably and if the Corporation is satisfied of the propriety of such direction; otherwise the Corporation shall use its own discretion.

4. That if such person ceases to be in the employ of the University prior to reaching the age of retirement, by reason of any other fact than his death or disability, the University shall forthwith pay to him in cash or upon his order the amount of his accumulated credits. Provided, however, that if he leaves the employ of the University within the five years just prior to the age of retirement, the University may, at its discretion, decline to permit its withdrawal, but may require the purchase of a satisfactory annuity or annuities either at the time he leaves its employ or at the time he reaches the age of retirement.

5. That if such person dies before the provisions

of paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 have been executed in his case the University shall pay his executor or administrator the amount of his accumulated credits.

6. That any interpretation of or alteration in or amendment to this plan shall be binding on all teachers concerned when two thirds of such teachers accept a vote of the corporation proposing such interpretation, alteration or amendment and certifying that in the opinion of the Corporation the interpretation, alteration or amendment is within the original scope of this plan and is for the benefit of the teachers concerned.

7. That the Corporation reserves the right to discontinue this scheme at any time in its discretion. Thereupon the University shall pay to each participant the amount of his accumulated credits and be discharged from further liability.

8. That the Corporation does not assume either state or federal income tax upon the income of a teacher so deposited or retained under this scheme or on the interest which it produces.

*Voted* to accept the offer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of a loan of an Experimental Standard Water Tube Boiler now at the plant of the Erie City Iron Works.

#### OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Stated Meeting, May 10, 1920.*

The following twenty-five members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, Felton, Forbes, Frothingham, Greene, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Mack, Morgan, Roosevelt, Sedgwick, Slocum, Swayze, Thayer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The votes of the President and Fellows of March 29 and April 12, 1920, electing Charles Jesse Bullock, *George F. Baker Professor of Economics*, to serve from Feb. 9, 1920; Milton Joseph Rosenau, *Charles Wilder Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*, to serve from Apr. 1, 1920; Edward Henry Warren, *Weld Professor of Law*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919; Austin Wakeman Scott, *Story Professor of Law*, to serve in place of Edward Henry Warren,

from Sept. 1, 1919; Joseph Warren, *Busey Professor of Law*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919; John Marks Brewer, *Associate Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; George Ellsworth Johnson, *Associate Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; Alexander James Inglis, *Professor of Education*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; Wilbur Cortez Abbott, *Professor of History*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; Durward Earle Burchell, *Professor of Industrial Accounting*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; John Gurney Callan, *Professor of Industrial Management*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; Alexander Quackenbush, *Williams Professor of Ophthalmology*, to serve from Feb. 9, 1920.

Electing the following Associate Professors, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: William Guild Howard, of *German*; Frederick Albert Saunders, of *Physics*; Louis Allard, of *French*; George Shannon Forbes, of *Chemistry*; Arthur Edwin Norton, of *Mechanical Engineering*; Alfred Marston Tonzer, of *Anthropology*; Chandler Rathfon Post, of *Greek and of Fine Arts*; Archibald Thompson Davison, of *Music*; Irving Widmer Bailey, of *Forestry*.

Appointing Norris Folger Hall, *Instructor in Chemistry*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; George LaPiana, *Instructor in Church History*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Henry Hallowell Farquhar, *Assistant Professor of Industrial Management*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of May 7, 1920, appointing Arthur Harrison Cole, *Instructor and Tutor in Economics*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Arthur Eli Monroe, *Instructor and Tutor in Economics*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Arthur Stone Dewing, *Assistant Professor of Economics and Tutor in Economics*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Henry Pennypacker, *Chair-*



man of the Committee on Admission and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from Sept. 1, 1920.

Conferring, on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Engineering School, the degree of Master in Civil Engineering, a3 of the Class of 1915, upon Hagop Harootune Aroyan, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Upon the nomination by the President of the Board, the Board elected the following Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: *Principal Inspector*, Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., 1912. *Assistant Inspectors*: Campbell Bosson, 1911; Harris H. Gilman, 1911; Robert W. Knowles, 1912; Dudley P. Ranney, 1912; Samuel Mixter, 1912; Arnold W. Hunnewell, 1912; Samuel C. Bennett, Jr., 1912; Oscar Housserman, 1912; Raymond S. Wilkins, 1912; Francis S. Moulton, 1913; Roger W. Bennett, 1913; Nevil Ford, 1913; Oliver Wolcott, 1913; James J. Minot, 1913; Louis Moeldner, 1913; George S. Silsbee, 1913; Charles Weston, 1913; Edward B. Watson, 1913; Richard C. Everts, 1913; Francis W. Capper, 1915.

The Board also *voted* that the President of the Board be authorized to make additions to, and fill any vacancies that may arise in, the office of Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Bussey Institution, and Mr. Felton the Report of the Committee to Visit the Department of Economics, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

At the request of Mr. John Warren, University Marshal, and upon the motion of President Lowell, the Board *voted* to hold the Stated Meeting of the Board on Commencement morning at 9.15 o'clock.

The Board *voted* to adjourn.

Adjourned.

#### *Adjourned Meeting, May 11, 1920.*

The following nineteen members were present: Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Felton, Forbes, Frothingham, Greene, Herrick, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Morgan, Sedgwick, Slocum, Thayer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Woods.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Dr. Bradford was elected President *pro tempore*.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of April 12 and April 26, 1920:

Establishing the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences (D.M.S.) in the Medical School, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine;

Amending Statute 9 of the University by inserting after the words "Doctor of Medicine" the words "Doctor of Medical Sciences" so that it shall read as follows:

"9. DEGREES. The ordinary Degrees of Bachelor of Arts . . . Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Doctor of Public Health, Doctor of Dental Medicine, and Associate in Arts . . ."

and after debate thereon the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

#### *Stated Meeting, June 24, 1920.*

A Stated Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held in University Hall, Cambridge, on Thursday, June 24, 1920, at 9:15 o'clock A.M.

The following eighteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, Felton, Forbes, Frothingham, Greene, Hallowell, Lee, Lodge, Morgan, Sedgwick, Slocum, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Woods.

The reading of the records of the two previous meetings was omitted, and said records were approved.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1920:

Amending Statute 12 by striking out the words "the penalties of admonition, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion; and to use . . . other" after the

words "to inflict, at their discretion"; and the sentences "Suspension is a separation from the University for a fixed period of time. It may be accompanied with a requirement of residence in a specified place, and of the performance of specified tasks," so that it shall read as follows:

"12. DISCIPLINE. The several Faculties have authority to impose fines and levy assessments for damage done to property; to inflict, at their discretion, all appropriate means of discipline; but no student shall be dismissed or expelled from the University, except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members of his Faculty present and voting thereon. Dismissal closes a student's connection with the University, without necessarily precluding his return. Expulsion is the highest academic censure, and is a final separation from the University."

And the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 1, and June 23, 1920, appointing for one year from Sept. 1, 1920, Joseph Charles Aub, *Assistant Professor of Physiology for two years from Sept. 1, 1920*, Robert Bayley Osgood, *Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery (Medical)*; for three years from Sept. 1, 1920, James Bourne Ayer, *Instructor in Neurology*; William T. Bovie, *Instructor in Bacteriology*; Lesley Hinckley Spooner, *Instructor in Bacteriology*; Stanley Cobb, *Assistant Professor of Neuropathology*; Marshal Fabyan, *Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology*; Calvin Gates Page, *Assistant Professor of Bacteriology*; Reginald Francis Arragon, *Instructor in History and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Robert Pierpont Blake, *Instructor in History, and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Richard Dana Bell, *Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry (Medical School)*; William T. Bovie, *Assistant Professor of Bio-Physics*; from Sept. 1, 1920, William Clifford Heilman, *Lecturer on Music*; Richard Thornton Fisher, *Director of the Harvard Forest*; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Education for 1920-21, Henry Wyman Holmes, *Dean*; Paul Henry

Hanus, George Ellsworth Johnson, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis; electing Hector James Hughes, *Dean of the School of Engineering*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920; making the following changes of title: Hermann Dudley Murphy, from *Instructor in Drawing from the Life to Instructor in Freehand Drawing*; Arthur Harrison Cole, from *Tutor in Economics to Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Arthur Stone Dewing, from *Tutor in Economics to Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics*; Arthur Eli Monroe, from *Tutor in Economics to Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; establishing the Byrne Professorship of Administrative Law, and the James Jackson Putnam Professorship of Neurology, and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1920, conferring degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the Several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degrees.

The total number of said degrees is 1599.

The President of the Board communicated to the Board the resignations of Arnold W. Hunnewell, Class of 1912, and Edward B. Watson, Class of 1913, as Assistant Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on Commencement Day, and the appointment of Alvin F. Sortwell, Class of 1914, as an Assistant Inspector.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Fogg Museum and Department of Fine Arts, and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Forbes the reports of the Com-

mittees to Visit the Peabody Museum and Division of Anthropology, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the Department of Zoölogy, Mr. Frothingham the report of the Committee to Visit the Department of History, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining-rooms of all the College Commons, and it was accepted and placed on file.

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

CHRISTINA H. BAKER, R. '93.

On May 10 the Council, on recommendation of the Associates, appointed an Alumnae Associate, Christina H. Baker, '93 (Mrs. George P. Baker), to serve as Acting Dean until July 1. At the meeting of the Associates on June 9, Ella Lyman Cabot (Mrs. Richard C. Cabot) was re-elected a member of the Council for a term of seven years, and Professor Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, was elected a member of the Associates for a term of three years. A meeting of the Committee on Resources was held on June 21. The whole question of the raising of money for running expenses, new buildings, and adequate equipment was taken up, and it was voted that the Executive Committee should investigate the advisability of a general appeal to be made next autumn, and report to a meeting of the Committee on Resources in October.

The Council has voted to offer next year one graduate scholarship to a French student selected by the American Council of Education, this scholarship to include tuition, room, and board during term time. The American Council of Education is asked to nominate a graduate student well equipped for graduate work at Rad-

cliffe College who has not heretofore studied in the United States, as the Committee on Scholarships believe that the furtherance of the spirit of the interchange will be best accomplished by the choice each year of a new French graduate.

The final examinations began on June 2. The three principal student activities before that date were the song competition, won by the Juniors; the joint Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club concert, under the direction of Dr. Davison, and the performance by the Idler Club of Percy MacKaye's *Jeanne d'Arc* on the terrace of Eliot Hall. All of these were successful, the Choral Society sharing in the high praise given by musical critics, and the Idler play giving evidence of skill in presentation as well as dramatic ability.

The Radcliffe Club of Boston, after a successful four months, in which its membership has increased to 1080, has undertaken to run a small club house, formerly known as the Brown Owl, at Devereux, near Marblehead. All Radcliffe students, past and present, who are members of the Club may take rooms for summer vacations, and afternoon tea is served every afternoon. Suppers and luncheons are served on order. The privileges of the Club House have been offered to a selected list of North Shore residents on the payment of a small sum. All proceeds of this venture above expenses will be given to the Radcliffe Endowment Fund. The hearty support of all members of the Radcliffe Club of Boston is earnestly asked.

Two gifts giving gratifying evidence of continued interest in Radcliffe on the part of old friends have been received. One is a silhouette of Mrs. Agassiz in her youth, given by Mrs. Robert S. Russell; the other, a Florentine cabinet containing curios, once in the possession of Miss Caroline I. Wilby, given by Mr. J. H. Clark.

One of the twenty-two scholarships offered to college women of America by the French Department of Education and the *Office National des Universités Françaises* was won by Vera Mikol, '20. This entitles her to a year's study in a French Lycée, with her expenses paid. The Commission for Relief in Belgium offered fellowships for advanced study in Belgium to students of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of California, and Leland Stanford Jr. University. In addition, a fellowship was offered to Radcliffe College, and has been given to Bernice V. Brown, A.B. '16, A.M. '18, Ph.D. '20, for the study of international law in Belgium. The Caroline I. Wilby Prize, for the best original work in any department, was divided between two candidates for the Doctor's Degree, Matilda M. Brooks and Bernice V. Brown, for their Doctor's dissertations. The subject of Mrs. Brooks's dissertation was "Quantitative Studies on the Respiration of *Bacillus Subtilis* (Ehrenberg) Cohn," and of Miss Brown's, "The Status of Armed Merchantmen." In the competition for the George B. Sohler Prize honorable mention was given to Ruth E. Arrington, '20. The Captain Jonathan Fay Diploma and Scholarship for the Senior who, in the judgment of the Academic Board, had shown the greatest promise, was awarded to Romaine Elizabeth Boody. The sum of \$100, given by Katharine S. Day, a special student, for any use that Professor Langfeld chose to make of it, in connection with his course, was awarded as a prize to Ada L. Gould, '20, for work in experimental aesthetics in the Psychological Laboratory. The Phi Beta Kappa Prize of \$50, given to the ranking Junior of the five Juniors elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was awarded to Sara Slepian. The holders of the two scholarships at Woods Hole, which Radcliffe offers each year, are Matilda M. Brooks, Ph.D. '20, and Pauline Heizer, '22. Two Radcliffe students received part

of the Bowers Prize in Harvard College, for drawing and painting: Winifred Whitlessey, '21, and Edith I. Redin, '22.

Class Day was held on June 18. On Saturday, June 19, a committee of past students with Frederica H. Gilbert, '14, as chairman, presented *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with Ruth Delano in the title rôle. On Sunday, June 20, the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Briggs at the First Church, Congregational, Rev. Raymond Calkins offering the prayer. At the Phi Beta Kappa exercises in Sanders Theatre on Monday, June 21, seats were reserved for the Iota Chapter of Radcliffe, the business meeting of which was held in the afternoon. The Radcliffe Union held its meeting on Tuesday, June 22. As the Radcliffe Club of Boston offers membership privileges to all past and present students of Radcliffe College, whether or not degree-holders, the Radcliffe Union voted to disband. A record and appreciation of its many years of efficient aid to the best interests of Radcliffe College, will be included in the next report to this MAGAZINE.

On Commencement Day, June 23, 3 A.A. degrees were given, 121 A.B. degrees (2 *summa cum laude*, 9 *magna cum laude*, and 37 *cum laude*), 26 A.M. degrees, and 4 Ph.D. degrees. Among the gifts for the year which the President announced were the following: \$10,000, the bequest of Mrs. Caroline S. Freeman, to establish the Rosamond Freeman Fund for scholarships; \$12,000 on account from the estate of Charles C. Drew; additions to the Ruth Holden Memorial Fellowship Fund, including \$655, the proceeds of the authors' reading in Boston in February, and \$426.38, the proceeds of an entertainment given by the Radcliffe Club of New York in April; from the stores conducted by the students in the halls of residence for the purpose of beginning a fund for an infirmary for the College, the sum of \$125; from an anonymous giver, \$300; from Mr.

Clarence W. Gleason, money for books in memory of his daughter, Elizabeth Story Gleason, of the Class of 1920; a fountain "in memory of Leita Kinsman Loveland, Radcliffe 1909, from her father and mother and classmates"; from the Class of 1895, \$800 for the Endowment Fund; from the Class of 1905, the offer to redecorate and furnish the conference room on the second floor of Fay House; from the Class of 1910, \$2400 for the Mary Coes Endowment Fund; from the Class of 1920, two \$50 Liberty Bonds in honor of two classmates who have died, Elizabeth Story Gleason and Katherine McDaniel. The Class of 1912 has turned over to the Treasurer of the College \$3141.57, the proceeds of the concert in Symphony Hall in January, to be held as a separate fund until 1922.

The college marshal was Caroline L. Humphrey, '98; the marshals for the Alumnae procession, Laura H. Dudley, '95, and Elizabeth Lee Eliot, '10; the head usher, Mary Reed Morse, '11. The music was in charge of Mabel W. Daniels, '00. The Commencement address was given by Colonel Arthur Woods.

"Commencement," Colonel Woods said, "may mean not merely the beginning of life in the open, so to speak. It may mean the beginning of the education that one gets while one is trying to apply one's preparation. No college, no system of education can furnish formulas for life. Life must be handled by methods of thought. It must be handled by high aspirations." Taking then as text a detective story from his experience as Commissioner of Police in New York City, he talked on methods of mental attack on questions. First, he urged the cold, detached point of view, attacking subjects without letting our personal likes and dislikes enter in; and next, a most earnest effort to get all the facts first, not being satisfied with fewer facts than we can get. On the evidence of all the facts that can be found theorizing can be done,

and can be safely done, because the guide posts of the facts keep the theorizing from going too far astray. Then, and not before, we must use our knowledge of human nature. Our theories must work in actual conditions. But knowledge, and sound mental processes, and knowledge of human nature may be worse than nothing unless they are guided by a high purpose. A splendidly trained mind is a machine, to be used according to the will of its owner. If it is not a splendid machine, the owner cannot accomplish much; but if the purpose is not a high purpose, the machine may work for ill and not for good. There is plenty of high purpose, but it is sometimes hard to keep our high purpose from being scratched. It is steady power that we need. The thing for us all to do is to hitch our wagon to the brightest star we can find, and keep our eyes — the gaze of our souls — always on that star; but having a few mile posts in between, so that we can mark off our progress always toward the star.

The business meeting of the Alumnae Association was held in the afternoon. The following officers were elected for 3 years: President, Marion Churchill, '06; Second Vice-President, Dora Drew Babbitt, '99; Director, Constance H. Hall, '07; Nominating Committee, Harriet D. Buckingham, '95, Marjorie T. Gregg, '05, Rosamond Dean Snow, '10, Rachel Lewis, '15, Margaret J. Carver, '18. The business meeting was followed by a dinner in Memorial Hall, at which 349 Alumnae and guests were present. In Sanders Theatre, after the dinner, short speeches were made by Mr. Arthur Hill of Boston, by Anna E. Holman, '14, head of the Radcliffe Unit, by representatives of the classes of 1895 and 1910 — Sarah M. Dean, '95, and Elizabeth C. Putnam, '10, — by the Acting Dean, and by President Briggs.

Mr. Hill gave an account of the change through the last two generations in the

attitude toward women and their right to participate in any form of public activity, showing, by the self-forgetful service which the French, and English, and American women have given in the war, how they have come now to be regarded by men, in the words of Sir Douglas Haig, as "comrades, working side by side, in the same fight, and for the same ends," so that they are entitled to be citizens in the fullest acceptance of the word. On the trained men and the trained women the leadership of the future is to fall, and so it is of vast importance to the future of America that colleges should train their women wisely. "One thing Radcliffe can do — it can train its women to think clearly and honestly, and not to be afraid to face the consequences of such thinking; and it can imbue them with the high spirit of idealism and romance with which Harvard has always imbued its graduates."

Miss Holman gave a brief description of the work of the members of the Radcliffe Unit in their separate *postes* of the French Red Cross. "In those places," she said, "we left a little bit of America, because we had learned a little bit of France."

The Acting Dean has been authorized to appoint a committee to consider the problem of housing Radcliffe students beyond the capacity of the halls of residence, and also has been authorized to consult with the President of the Alumnae Association for coöperation in wider publicity for Radcliffe throughout the country. On June 22, the Council voted that the Acting Dean should continue to serve until a permanent Dean is appointed by the Associates, and qualifies.

#### STUDENT LIFE.

DAVID WASHBURN BAILEY, '21.

Both Harvard and Yale seem to have turned out Commencement Day ball teams last season, since both the New

Haven and the Cambridge nines lost close contests to their opponents on their home territory before stands packed with expectant alumni. At New Haven on Tuesday of Class Day week the Crimson exacted a 4-1 victory. Felton, pitching flawless ball and allowing only one man his base, held Yale to four hits, while Harvard succeeded in collecting seven. Of these Felton alone was responsible for two, one of which accounted for a run; he also covered first base three times, made eight assists, and had no errors chalked up against him.

The game in Cambridge the following day gave the Blue nine an opportunity to turn the tables. After five scoreless innings the visiting batmen broke through Goode's defense and brought in their first tally. The final score stood 4-2 for Yale. Conlon's playing was the feature of the day for the Crimson, as the shortstop made a hit, a run, a put-out, and seven assists, several of which were little short of marvelous.

The decisive game of the series was played the following Saturday at Fenway Park, and resulted in an exciting triumph for Harvard. Janin, last minute substitute for Frothingham, who had been injured by a pitched ball in the opening game, was star-performer for the Crimson, lining the ball out to the left field fence at a crucial moment and bringing in two tallies. Felton came back into first-class form and closed his athletic career with an excellent exhibition of pitching.

The Yale series came as a vigorous climax after a season of mingled victories and reverses. Harvard dropped contests with Dartmouth, Amherst, Vermont, California, Princeton, and Holy Cross, and collected victories from Bowdoin, Brown, and Tufts, beside evening up matters with Holy Cross and California in return games. As a result of the three Yale contests the following were awarded their "H's": A. J. Conlon, '22, R. P. Hallo-

well, '20, Capt. R. W. Emmons, '20, L. P. Jones, '20, W. B. Frothingham, '21, K. P. Perkins, '20, L. A. Hallock, '22, E. C. Lincoln, '22, A. Blair, '21, S. Felton, '20, E. F. Goode, '22, H. C. Janin, '22, and T. H. Gammack, '20.

The track team was the only one of the five major sport teams to be defeated by Yale during the past season. An indifferently successful year, capped by two severe drubbings at the hands of the Yale and Princeton runners, set the record low mark for Harvard on the cinder-path. This condition of affairs was caused chiefly by the lack of a smooth running coaching staff, the illness during the greater part of the season of Coach "Pooch" Donovan, the scarcity of good second and third place material, and an unprecedented number of losses through probation. Director Whelan, whose newly instituted system of coaching with the aid of moving pictures and mirrors was received not without enthusiasm, resigned at the close of the season. D. F. O'Connell, '21, a star in the mile run, was reflected captain for this next year. At the Olympic trials held in the Stadium on July 17, the only member of the University track squad to find a place was R. W. Harwood, '20, who represented the United States in the pole vault at Antwerp.

The crew season, marred by early defeats, in which the University lost to Annapolis, Princeton, and Cornell, closed gloriously with a decisive victory over Yale at New London. The Crimson oarsmen made good use of their weeks at Red Top, and what looked to be a rather mediocre eight at the start of the year proved itself much superior to the Blue favorites. R. Jenney, '21, promoted to the position of stroke in the first boat only a short time before the Thames races, knew the strength of his men to the ounce, and set the pace at the start, giving the University shell a lead which was never cut

down and which was increased to six lengths at the finish line.

Following their participation in the Yale race the following were awarded their letters: Capt. W. Davis, '21, F. B. Lothrop, '21, R. K. Kane, '20, L. B. McCagg, '22, L. Terry, '20, M. E. Olmsted, '21, J. A. Burden, Jr., '21, R. Jenney, '21, and E. L. Pierson, '21.

Among the minor sports, tennis was the most eminently successful during the 1920 season. After an auspicious southern trip, when the University won four tournaments, tied one, and lost one, came victories over Tufts, Brown, Pennsylvania, Cornell, M.I.T., and Pittsburg. In the last two weeks of its season the team succumbed to the Providence Tennis Club, the West Side Tennis Club of New York, and finally to Princeton and Yale. The team consisted of Capt. G. W. Helm, '20, L. A. de Turenne, '21, D. P. Robinson, Jr., '20, J. B. Fenno, Jr., '21, C. H. Hyams, 3rd, '21, and R. N. Bradley, '22. In doubles play W. W. Rowe, '20, replaced Bradley. De Turenne was elected captain for the coming season.

Followers of basketball were rejoiced to learn of the appointment of Edward Wachter, Jr., of Troy, N.Y., as basketball coach for next winter. Wachter was at one time in charge of the sport at Williams College, and is widely known in the East, both as a professional player and as an authority on the game. Following its introduction in connection with compulsory exercise for the Freshman class, basketball has been reinstated after a lapse of a number of years as a regular minor sport at the University.

Following the second competition of the year the *Crimson* announced the election of John Cowles, '21, of Des Moines, Ia.; P. R. Chandler, '21, of Geneseo, N.Y.; and F. U. Perry, '21, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; to the editorial department; of Melville P. Baker, '22, of Wellesley Hills; Leonard Wheeler, Jr., '22, of Worcester;

A. D. Welton, '22, of Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Reed, '23, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; and J. N. Logan, '23, of Greenfield, to the news department; of A. B. Hamilton, '22, of Toledo, Ohio, to the business department; and of A. H. Gordon, '23, of Brookline, and S. B. Andrew, '23, of Brookline, to the photographic department. The *Crimson* officers for the coming year will be: T. S. Lamont, '21, of New York City, president; H. D. Smith, '21, of Chicago, Ill., managing editor; R. W. Harwood, '20, of Littleton, business manager; D. W. Bailey, '21, of Wollaston, editorial chairman; R. W. Barton, '21, of Omaha, Neb., photographic chairman, and Rupert Emerson, '22, of New York City, secretary. Assistant managing editors selected were: Myles P. Baker, '22, of Cambridge, Melville P. Baker, and A. D. Welton. Assistant business managers chosen were A. D. Hamilton and C. D. Whidden, '22, of Brookline.

*Advocate* officers for the coming term will be: S. B. Colby, '21, of Amherst, president; J. B. Wheelwright, '20, of Boston, "Pegasus"; Emerson Low, '22, of Detroit, Mich., secretary; and R. E. Larsen, '21, of Brookline, treasurer. New members of the *Advocate* elected during the last quarter of the academic year were: C. J. Innes, '22, of Boston; R. W. Long, '22, of Cambridge; E. K. Nash, '22, of Weston, as business editors; and Norman Cabot, '22, of Boston; J. F. Leys, '22, of Boston; A. K. Train, '22, of New York City; and William Whitman, 3d, '22, of Boston as associate editors.

Among undergraduates during the past months interest in social and political problems and issues has run high. As a result of this, the *Advocate* met with unusual success in issuing every month with its regular edition a special political supplement, containing timely articles and discussions of mooted questions. A point was made to give voice to both sides of every question and space was

given to contributions from graduates, students, and faculty alike.

Nor have discussions been confined to the printed page. Numerous little groups of undergraduates have organized for the purpose of thrashing out problems facing a changing world. The *Advocate* has established the custom of holding open house for a gathering of invited guests every fortnight. Usually it is planned to have a speaker present and to confine the conversation more or less to a single topic. The meetings are held in the Living Room of the new *Advocate* House and it is invariably the custom to keep a pot of coffee simmering on the hearth. The "Discussion Club," the "Wednesday Night Club," and several other associations have grouped together in a similar spirit.

George Wigglesworth, '74, of Boston, was appointed to succeed the late Major Henry Lee Higginson as president of the Union. The corporation appointed J. U. Nef, '20, of Chicago, Ill., to act as graduate manager, succeeding D. M. Little, '18. H. H. Faxon, '21, of Quincy, was elected undergraduate vice-president for this next year. The Union will continue during the coming terms on virtually the same plan as last year. A similar schedule of speakers, including the Hon. Mark Sheldon, Australian Commissioner to the United States, Booth Tarkington, and Percy D. Haughton, '90, is being arranged. A new experiment was tried out during the examination period last June, of serving a special buffet luncheon at noontime. The popularity of the plan may lead to its adoption as a regular feature of the café service this year.

Following out the policy inaugurated last autumn of presenting modern European plays unknown as yet to the American stage, the Dramatic Club gave for its spring play, "The Governor's Wife" by Jacinto Benevente, one of the chief among the modern Spanish playwrights. The pro-



duction attained considerable success, two performances before crowded houses being given in Cambridge, one in Boston, and one in Wellealeay.

Devotees of intercollegiate debating did not stay their efforts after the annual triangular debate. A special "East-West" debate was arranged with the University of Washington, the subject accepted for argumentation being free speech. Harvard, represented by W. S. Holbrook, '21, B. H. Kuhns, '22, and L. Dennis, Unc., was victorious over the visiting trio from the coast. Although the Western speakers were conceded the palm for eloquence, the sounder arguments presented by the Harvard men proved irrefutable.

The annual Freshman jubilee song-contest resulted in a victory for Gore Hall, which will have the honor of defending the silver cup next year. Continuing the custom of previous classes in awarding a scholarship at the end of the Freshman year to that member who in academic record, achievements in athletics, and other extra-curriculum activities is considered to have done the most for the class, the Class of 1922 awarded a memorial scholarship to M. W. Self, '22, of Abilene, Texas.

A. E. Kirk, '20, of Chicago, Ill., last season's University baseball manager, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Paul Withington, '09, as assistant graduate treasurer of the H. A. A. to aid Treasurer F. W. Moore.

The annual Senior picnic took place as usual this year, undimmed by congressional legislation. The entire class, clad

in overalls and jumpers, journeyed to Nantasket by boat and spent the day in sports and merrymaking.

The last five Seniors elected to the Phi Beta Kappa were: W. P. Bell, of Cincinnati, Ohio; B. A. DeVoto of Ogden, Utah; A. McB. Kinney, of Southwest Port Mouton, N.S.; P. K. McElroy, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and C. G. Yungblut, of Dayton, Kentucky. Honorary members elected at the same time were: James A. Tufts, '78, Professor of English at Phillips Exeter Academy; B. A. Gould, '91, of Toronto, Canada; Edward W. Forbes, '95, director of the Fogg Art Museum; and Clifton D. Gray, '97, president of Bates College.

On Class day the exercises in the Stadium were interrupted for a few moments by a severe downpour of rain. The various social events of the day went off smoothly. The class oration by Slater Washburn of Worcester drew its inspiration from the tercentennial of the landing of the Pilgrims, and dealt chiefly with the problems which face America as a nation among the nations of the world. J. G. King, Jr., of New York City, in his class poem treated of problems arising out of the war. P. R. Doolin of St. Albans, Vt., was the class odist. The Ivy Orator, Edgar Scott, of New York City, upheld fittingly the traditions of all ivy orators. The only notable addition to the list of Class Day spreads was the spread and dance given by the *Crimson* Senior Board, which took place in the Sanctum and on the roof. More than 200 undergraduates and other invited guests attended. It is planned to make this an annual event.

## THE GRADUATES.

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*# The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*# It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*# Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

\*# The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

1860.

J. T. MORSE, Sec.,  
16 Fairfield St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its sixtieth anniversary of graduation by a luncheon given at the house of John T. Morse in Boston. There are still surviving twenty-one members who took degrees and five who were with the Class only a part of the full course. Fourteen came together around the table — a goodly showing in view of the fact that all were octogenarians, save one who lacked a few months of that dignity. Carter had come from Montreal, and Humphreys from a sick-bed in Chicago, in order to be present. The absence of Spaulding, held at home by serious illness, was noted with especial regret; our "first scholar" in the good old days when that honorable position still existed, twice our Secretary, he had always been most loyal to all Class associations. Gen. Stephen M. Weld, our Treasurer, dead several months since, was kindly remembered and missed. But in spite of inevitable gaps made by the disappearing years the little band of surviving classmates met with even

more than the wonted cordiality in a friendly reunion, not the less pleasant because it was in some degree touching. This quiet, venerable group, so serenely chatting, held the remnants of that renowned Freshman class, which upon "Bloody Monday" evening, on the Delta, vanquished the Sophomores in two football "fights" — a feat never achieved before or since. This once classic annual fray has now become a mere tradition, as have also the sometimes too jovial punch-bowls of that antique period. While the heads of the classmates of '60 have been whitening, these venerable follies have lapsed into wholesome desuetude, though not devoid of a certain picturesqueness in their remote reminiscence. Having due respect for the new anti-alcoholic reformation (which he fully approves) the host sought to cheer his guests with an innocuous decoction of grape-juice, foaming, sparkling, and fair to look upon. By dint of "making-believe very hard," like Dickens's "little Marchioness" with her tea, they politely declared it palatable. After this temperate refection, the party being in good condition for the transaction of business, it was suggested that we hold a "Business Meeting." Counselor Bowman gave his professional approval, and Johnson called us to order. He then announced that Spaulding desired, by reason of failing health, to resign the Secretaryship. The resignation was accepted and a vote of thanks to Spaulding for his zealous and efficient services, and expressing also our warm sympathy for him in his illness, was passed. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer being thus made vacant Morse (John T.) was elected to fill them both. He accepted. Routine business

was disposed of. — On Commencement Day the Class met at No. 2 Holworthy, their customary room. Ten members were present. At noon the regular meeting was held according to notice. The action taken at the informal meeting of the preceding day was ratified and adopted. Adjournment then closed the twelfth Quinquennial gathering of the Class.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,  
325 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The annual meeting of the Class was held at Young's Hotel the evening before Commencement and was followed by the Class Supper. On Commencement Day the Class was the guest of the Class of 1870 at Phillips Brooks House. — Daniel La Forest Chase died in Quincy May 21, 1920. He was the son of Daniel Greenwood and Sarah Persis (Clark) Chase and was born in Grafton, May 15, 1841. He fitted for college at the High School in Newtonville. In the summer of 1864 he went to Chicago, and engaged with his father in the manufacture of confectionery, employing for the purpose machinery manufactured by themselves. During the summer of 1867 he was engaged in making a similar set of machinery for introduction into England, and in the fall of that year he sailed for England, to superintend setting it up. While absent from America, he visited the French Exposition of 1867, and also portions of Scotland. He returned to Boston August, 1868. Since that time he has patented one or two machines to be used in connection with steam engines and boilers and has been engaged in manufacturing the same. He resided in Somerville from 1871 to 1888, in which latter year he removed to Winchester. In 1883 he returned to his old business of manufacturing confection-

ery, especially a certain branch of it requiring the designing and construction of improved machinery. From 1889 to 1899 he continued in the business last mentioned, residing meanwhile in West Medford. In the latter year he had a severe attack of illness which kept him housed for many weeks; and in the same period his aged father, with whom he had lived and worked practically all his life, suddenly sickened and died. With a prospect of slow recovery, and with a physique never too robust, he decided to give up active business. His recreation has been rifle-shooting, and he has been a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for nearly twenty years, most of the time as director, and for the last seven years as president. He had for many years taken a rather active part in some of the minor activities of the city, such as being a Trustee of the Quincy Hospital and a Director in the Coöperative Bank.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,  
70 State Street, Boston.

There were present at Commencement the following: George Batchelor, L. S. Dixon, E. W. Emerson, E. N. Fenno, A. K. Fiske, G. A. Flagg, J. B. Gregg, D. G. Haskins, W. A. Hayes, 2d, A. M. Leonard, E. F. Peirce, F. R. Stoddard, Moorfield Storey, C. E. Stratton, M. A. Underwood, Leonard Wheeler.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, *Sec.*,  
79 Milk St., Boston.

Frank Clarkson Garbutt, the oldest member of the Class, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., June 14, 1920, in his 83d year. Had he lived a fortnight longer he would have completed that year. He was born on the 28th of June, 1837, at Toronto, Can., the son of Eng-

lish parents, George Garbutt and Jane (Clarkson) Garbutt. When sixteen years old he came to the United States and settled in Illinois. There he learned the trade of harness-making and later engaged in the manufacture of pottery. During the Civil War he enlisted in the 68th Illinois Volunteers and served as a corporal in Company A of that regiment from June 2, 1862, until some date in 1863, when he was discharged from the service on account of ill-health resulting from exposure. In the early fall of that year he entered Harvard College with the Class of 1867 and remained there until June 1, 1868, when he left college on account of ill-health. Later at Commencement in the year 1871 he received the degree of A.B. as a member of the Class of 1867. Returning to Illinois in June, 1866, he engaged in business at Whitehall, Ill. On May 22, 1867, he married Mary E. Alderman of Jacksonville, Ill., and had by her one son, Frank Alderman Garbutt, born April 5, 1868. In September, 1868, he was appointed principal of the public schools of Mason City, Ill., and gave up his business at Whitehall. Early in the year 1871 he resigned his position at Mason City and moved with his family to Colorado and settled at Longmont in that State, a town then recently founded by a Chicago-Colorado colony, and engaged in the furniture business there. Within three weeks of his arrival he was elected secretary of the colony by a two-thirds majority over four other candidates previously nominated. This office, which was by no means a sinecure, he held for six months through the dissensions, criminations, and investigations which seem incident to such enterprises. During the term of this office he carried on his furniture business through employees. He was also elected president of the school board of Longmont and had the satis-

faction of seeing the schools of the place surpass in system and proficiency all others in the country. In June, 1872, he sold out his business in Longmont, and in August of that year was appointed superintendent of the public schools of East Denver and removed to that city. At the end of the school year 1873-74 he resigned that position to seek employment better suited to his health and immediately engaged in silver mining and built reduction works in Boulder County. Early in the year 1875 he sold out his interests there, and soon after formed a partnership with two brothers named Abbott, and engaged in mining enterprises at Lake City, San Juan County, Mr. Garbutt becoming president of the Lake City Mining and Smelting Company. In the year 1878 he built smelting works at Ouray, Col., the first in the country of that name of which he was part owner and superintendent, and in the year 1879 he built smelting works at Leadville for the Elgin Mining and Smelting Company of which also he became part owner and superintendent. During this period he built a toll road into San Juan County, a considerable engineering feat. When the road was completed a landslide wiped out part of it and also Mr. Garbutt's fortune which was tied up in the enterprise. He raised the necessary funds and rebuilt the road. On the eve of success another slide wiped out the most expensive part of the work. Nothing daunted, he again set about borrowing the money needed and obtained it and again rebuilt the road, which turned out to be a very successful enterprise. In the year 1882 he moved with his family to Los Angeles, Cal., then a city of about 15,000 inhabitants. At first he engaged in orange-growing, but in 1884 went into the real-estate business. He was interested in many local improvements and subdivisions,

including Hollywood, which he predicted would become a fine residence section of the city, built a carriage road to the top of Mount Lookout in Hollywood, and helped promote the first steam railroad through Hollywood to Santa Monica. He continued in this business for four years, but in 1888 he resumed his business as a mining engineer and expert, examining and making reports on mining properties, chiefly in California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico and in Northern Mexico. In his eightieth year Mr. Garbutt came on to Commencement in June, 1917, and attended the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of his Class. In May, 1918, he wrote as follows to the Secretary about his return from attending the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary: "After leaving Boston at the close of the annual exercises and festivities, which I enjoyed very much, I visited classmates in New York, visited friends and acquaintances in Philadelphia and Washington. Thence to Alexandria, Mount Vernon, and to Manassas, where my regiment saw service in 1862 (serving as corporal in Co. A, 68th Illinois Infantry). Then via Montreal to Toronto, to the scenes of my boyhood. There I visited with a few remaining relatives. For like purpose I stopped at Detroit, Chicago, and Denver. Thence home via San Francisco, after a total round trip of about 11,000 miles, including highways and byways. Hope to make more trips to Harvard within the next few years." Mr. Garbutt had been failing in health for several months before his death. He is survived by his wife, his son, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.—Eleven members of the class attended the class supper at the Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday, June 23, and eleven members also were present at Commencement.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*

Second National Bank, Boston.

The Class dined at the Algonquin Club on Wednesday, June 23, at which dinner twenty-three men were present. It was a pleasant occasion. The annual business meeting was held at Thayer 5 on Commencement Day. The Secretary presented his account of receipts and expenses and a statement of the property of the Class in his possession. The same was duly approved and accepted. At that meeting the following memorial of Warren Andrew Locke was presented by H. G. Pickering: "It would seem almost imperative that any sketch of a life given to the study and practice of music should contain some appreciative expression of such devotion, and this in competent hands should indeed be so; yet, as we, his classmates, think of Warren Locke the musician, it is of an upper Holworthy room of a summer evening and of listeners at open windows and on the steps below, of Pierian and Glee Club concerts under his inspiring guidance, or of our happy gatherings of later years, when never a dinner ended without the chorus close about him at the piano for the songs we loved. From 'The Last Smile' at starting it was Warren who filled in the waste places of forgotten words or half-remembered air with bewildering accompaniment, to the 'haunting memories' of Severance's song and 'Fair Harvard' at the end. If he was this and more to us, what was he to the College? Choir-master and organist at the Appleton Chapel for twenty-eight years, editor of the University Hymn Book, and organizer and director of Harvard choruses, his services were given with glad and faithful devotion. From his innate love of music followed his simple plan of life. Immediately after graduation

he was for five years a master at St. Mark's School in Southborough, and for four years thereafter a student of music in Germany. October 10, 1878, he was married in Hamburg to Madeleine Weidemann, daughter of Rev. Charles Frederic Weidemann, chaplain of the Church of England at Hamburg. Of this marriage five sons were born, all of whom were later graduates of Harvard, four of these between the years 1901 and 1905, establishing what is believed to be a record of consecutive Harvard graduation in one family. Three of the sons are now living, and ten grandchildren. Returning to this country after his marriage, he was from 1878 to 1880 organist and choir-master at St. John's Church, Boston Highlands, and then organist for eight years at the First Parish Church in Cambridge. His two longest terms of service were at the College Chapel as above recorded, and at St. Paul's Church, now the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in Boston, where he became organist and choir-master in 1888, this term ending only with the disability of his last illness. On Sunday, April 25, 1920, a tablet placed on the wall near the organist's seat was dedicated to his memory, Dean Rousmaniere after the formal dedication adding these words: "The tablet which we have just dedicated in memory of Warren Andrew Locke has been placed in the Cathedral by two members of the congregation. It bears upon it a quotation from one of the anthems which under Mr. Locke was frequently sung in the Cathedral, "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and with everlasting joy upon their heads." None who knew Mr. Locke can ever forget him. As we come here in his memory to-day, we see him in our imagination where for so many years he sat Sunday after Sunday, at his organ

and engaged in that service which it was his joy to render in the House of God. There are some of you who remember him in the more intimate associations of his family life. Those who have been permitted in any degree to be welcomed to that family life know that there is no other word which expresses what they saw except the word *ideal*. Others will in time speak of Mr. Locke's musical ability and his taste, but I speak to you this morning as one who loved him speaking to a great congregation who loved him. We shall always remember his devotion to his work. No man could ever come into touch with Mr. Locke without the impression of one who was entirely faithful to his duty as organist and choir-master in this church. Oftentimes on Saturday nights, if I happened to be in my room, he would come in in the midst of his practice at the organ, and amusingly reprove me for being there, telling me that it was too late for me to be out and that I had had a long day and should go home to rest. And I often left him here at the organ knowing that his own long day did not occur to his mind, and that even if he needed rest he would take none until he had finished his task. But Mr. Locke's great gift, as it has always seemed to me, can be summed up only in this phrase, *that he gave himself*. Behind all his ability there was the man himself. And his life was spent unconsciously giving forth himself into the lives of his friends. How charming that self was, and yet how strong was the character! How serious he was when he spoke of the great issues of life, and yet how constantly lighthearted he was as one who believed in God! For underneath that personality which we have loved and which to-day we remember, lay an absolute faith. That faith was underneath him like the everlasting arms

through all the days of toil and devotion and service, and he rested in that same faith when he passed through the valley of the shadow of death. It was always in his face as to-day it must be in the nearer Presence. May he rest in eternal peace and may eternal light shine ever upon him. No life of any of us, perhaps, has been marked by stronger sincerity of purpose and singleness of view. Fortunate in its surroundings, its congenial activities and its friendships, a delightful and almost indefinable simplicity marked the tenor of its way; nothing was hidden except the griefs that must come to all, and suffering towards the end; everything that showed was of brave cheer to the last. And so we shall think of him always, in his home, at his seat at the organ, and at the happy reunions of the Class; and the spirit of his gentle and well-loved presence will be with us as we sit closer at the table and rebind the ties and memories of the passing years."

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,  
Medfield.

The Class celebrated its 50th Anniversary at Commencement. On Wednesday morning thirty members assembled at the Harvard Club in Boston and took automobiles for Norfolk, where they were entertained at luncheon by our classmate Parkman and Mrs. Parkman at their beautiful farm. It was a most delightful trip and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one. A group photograph of those present was taken. Later a majority of the men went to the Harvard-Yale ball game. In the evening, thirty-two dined at the University Club. On Thursday, following the established custom, the Class entertained all the older classes and the three following classes at

luncheon at Phillips Brooks House. This as usual proved one of the pleasantest features of Commencement Day, and about three hundred graduates assembled in and about the tent where the spread was served. In the afternoon the Class attended the exercises in the Sever Quadrangle. In all thirty-seven members were present at one or more of the gatherings, and the celebration was in every way a pronounced success.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,  
126 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its 48th anniversary by an informal dinner at the Secretary's house, 61 Walnut Place, Brookline, on Wednesday evening, June 23, at which the following members were present: Allen, Almy, Beaman, Brown, Walter Burgess, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, Hutchins, Lincoln, A. Lord, Sheldon, Thwing, Tompkins, who was accompanied by his oldest grandson, Floyd Williams Gibson, and White. Six members attended the Yale-Harvard baseball game, including Baker and Miller who were not at the dinner; eight others met at Hutchins's house and motored to the Daniel Webster estate in Marshfield. They visited the Webster tomb and were glad to find the cemetery lot in good condition and well kept up by the present owner of the estate, Mr. Hall, in spite of what has appeared in the newspapers to the contrary. At Thayer 3 on Commencement, in addition to others Babbitt, Gibson, Guild, Loring, Palmer, and Titus appeared. So, taking all the events together, there were present twenty-two members out of our forty-eight living graduates and nine non-graduates. — At the luncheon given by the Harvard Law School Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Monday, June

21, Hon. W. C. Loring presided. — Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society, made the address on June 24 on the occasion of the reception at Plymouth of A. N. Hollely, representative from Plymouth, Eng., who was officially delegated to present a set of resolutions from the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Plymouth, Eng., to Plymouth, Mass., which commemorate the tercentenary. — J. F. Tufts has severed his connection with Acadia College as an active worker after forty-six years of continuous service. He formerly was Professor of Political Economy and History, but since 1912 had confined his work wholly to the Department of History.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WAKE, *Sec.*,  
Framingham Centre, Mass.

Thomas Russell Watson died at Cromwell, Conn., July 17, 1920. He was the son of Benjamin M. and Mary (Russell) Watson and was born at Plymouth, July 18, 1850. For some years after graduation he lived in Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and sheep-raising, and then returned to Plymouth, where for the remainder of his life he conducted nurseries on an extensive scale. He married Frederica K. Davis who, with two children, survives him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,  
405 Sears Building, Boston.

The Class dinner, held at the Union Club, was attended by twenty-seven men. The Commencement meeting was as usual at Holworthy 4, and was attended by about the same number. — Alexander Porter Browne died July 6 at Wrentham. He came to Harvard from St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. After graduation he was at the Law

School for two years, receiving his LL.B. in 1876, when he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and later to the Federal Court. For more than thirty years he was associated with his father, who was a well-known patent attorney in Boston. In 1893 Browne was special assistant to the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. He edited the fourth edition of "Browne on the Statute of Frauds," and up to the time of his death specialized in the law of patents, trademarks, and copyrights. During the past few years he has had offices in Providence, R.I., and had given up his Boston office.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,  
Brockton.

The Class celebrated its 45th anniversary. Thirty-six members were present. On the day before Commencement Hemenway invited us to luncheon at his house in Canton; in the afternoon we went to the Harvard and Yale baseball match at Soldiers' Field, and in the evening the Class dined at the Harvard Club, N. H. Stone presiding. — Frederic Saltonstall Gould died July 1, 1920, at Santa Barbara, Cal., of locomotor ataxia. He had been a sufferer from the disease for many years, and bore his sickness with patience and fortitude. He was the son of Charles and Henrietta Saltonstall (Mumford) Gould, born at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1853. He fitted for college at a private school in New York City. After graduation he passed one year in Europe, then studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, receiving the degree of M.D., Feb. 19, 1878. He was Junior Assistant to Bellevue Hospital in 1878, and House Surgeon in 1879, and for about two years was an Assistant Surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. On ac-



count of his health he went to Santa Barbara, Cal., in April, 1884, and lived there until his death. He was married in New York City, June 21, 1897, to Clara Hinton.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,  
Boston Public Library.

The Class celebrated the 43d anniversary of graduation by a dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening before Commencement Day. Forty-one men were present, brief remarks were made by A. L. Lowell, E. S. Martin, James Byrne and G. E. Woodberry, and the evening was then devoted to friendly conversation. Just before the dinner, an ancient and solemn rite took place in honor of the 77th Constitutional Amendment, at which Cate and Perrin were the officiating Elders. — At the Class meeting on Commencement Day it was voted to accept the informal invitation extended by the New York classmates to attend a dinner to be held next spring in that city. — Byrne, who as President of the Alumni Association presided at its meeting at Commencement, spoke with deep feeling of the debt that we owe our dead that we may not "disappoint the hopes of those who died believing that they were fighting for the brotherhood of man and the ending of war." — Frederick Manning Tucker died at his home, 47 Englewood Ave., Brookline, June 21, after a brief illness. Tucker, who was the son of Luther Pike and Georgianna Sophia (Manning), was born Feb. 3, 1855, at Portland, Me.; he was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered with the Freshman class, but left college at the end of his Sophomore year. Returning from a business experience in Pueblo, Col., he was associated for a time with Shepard, Norwell & Co., in Boston.

From 1884 to 1892 he was interested in the manufacture of scythe and oil stones with headquarters at Haverhill, N.H. He then entered the banking business in Boston, and was a member of the Stock Exchange of that city. He had recently been the confidential manager of the William L. Miller Company, contractors. He is survived by his widow, who was Emma Mahala Hatch, and two children, Tracey Hatch of Chicago, and Marion Elizabeth. A son, Richard Manning, died in infancy.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,  
511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The members of the Class dined at Young's Hotel, Boston, the night before Commencement. Those present were W. B. Allen, Bancroft, Browne, Cobb, Cushing, Eaton, B. F. Harding, J. B. Harding, Hastings, Hewins, B. N. Johnson, Loring, Littauer, I. B. Mills, Montague, C. Moore, Pinney, Potter, Roberts, Sparhawk, Sullivan, Tufts, Vickery, Wheeler, Worcester, and Wood. Worcester was congratulated on his election for the second time as president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and Tufts on having received the degree of LL.D. from Durham College. The Secretary reported the amount subscribed by the Class to the Harvard Endowment Fund, giving some detailed information in regard to it. — Alfred Harrison Rogers died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1920. He was born Feb. 2, 1858, at LeClaire, Ia. His parents were Robert H. and Mary Jane Caldwell Rogers, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Iowa in early days, and was a member of the legislature of that State when Iowa City was the capital. The elder Rogers was one of the founders of LeClaire, where he established large lumber interests, and built the

first steam sawmill west of the Mississippi River. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1700. His lineal ancestors were noted for brilliant military services during the Revolutionary War. His parental grandfather, Andrew Rogers, was lieutenant in a company from Lancaster County, Pa., commanded by Capt. James Rogers, a brother. Two other brothers were privates in the same command. On the maternal side Robert H. Rogers was descended from Timothy Green, a colonel in the French and Indian Wars, who served at Fort Duquesne, Pittsburgh, and Ticonderoga; and also from Col. William Allen, who commanded a regiment from Lancaster County, Pa., and participated in many notable battles, including those of Long Island and Trenton, in the latter of which he was wounded. Mary Jane Caldwell, wife of Robert H. Rogers, was a native of Kentucky. Her ancestors were among the pioneer citizens of the city of Piqua, Ohio. When A. H. Rogers was 10 years old, his parents removed from Iowa to Leavenworth, Kan., where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the Leavenworth High School in the class of 1874. During his last year at the school he decided to enter Harvard College, but found that a knowledge of Greek was required for admission, the preparation for which was supposed to require about three years, and he had studied no Greek at all at the school. He, however, took up the study of Greek in March, 1874, and as a result of his work was able to pass the entrance examination for college in the following September. He graduated with honors in philosophy. He then began the study of law with Col. E. L. Bartlett at Wyandotte, Kan., but before completing his legal education engaged in a lumber, grain, and milling

business with his brother at Spring Hill, Kan. While thus occupied he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar at Olathe, Kan., in 1880, but never engaged in practice. In 1882 he left his brother and went to Wyandotte, where he established the Bank of Wyandotte, which he managed until 1885. Having sold this business he was engaged for one year as clerk of the Citizens' National Bank at Kansas City, Mo. In 1886 he became cashier of the Bank of Springfield, Mo., and occupied the position for two years, leaving it in 1889 to organize the Springfield Savings Bank, with which he was connected until 1893, when he sold his interest in that institution, and in 1894 removed to Joplin. In 1889 he built a street railway between Webb City and Cartersville, two and one half miles in length, and operated it with mules from Sept. 1, 1890, until March 1, 1893. In the latter year he effected the organization of the Southwest Missouri Electric Railway Company, which has since grown into the present Southwest Missouri Railroad Company, a trolley system of prominence and good repute, embracing about ninety miles of track in Jasper County, Mo., Cherokee County, Kan., and Ottawa County, Okla. At the time of his death Mr. Rogers was president of the Southwest Missouri Railroad Company, the Joplin Globe Publishing Company, vice-president of the Interstate Grocer Company, a director of the Joplin National Bank, and was one of the leading citizens of Southwestern Missouri. He was a member of the Missouri chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and also of the Missouri chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married in May, 1881, at Phoenix, N.Y., to Miss Katherine Colburn, a daughter of James Colburn, architect and builder, who with two children

survives him. The children are H. C. Rogers, of Carthage, and Mrs. E. C. Estes. In 1917 his heart was affected and during the last three years of his life he was an invalid. The funeral services were held at the Southwest Missouri Electric Railway Club in Webb City, Mo., an institution that Rogers had caused to be erected for the benefit of the railway employees, and were attended by many hundreds of people. — Andrew Duff Heffern died May 2, 1920, at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in 1853, and studied for the Episcopal ministry at the Philadelphia Divinity School after graduating from Harvard College with highest honors in philosophy. In 1881 he was rector of St. Mary's Church, Hillsborough, Ohio. He became rector of Trinity Church, Southwark, Philadelphia, in 1882. At the time of his death he was Professor of New Testament Literature and Languages at the Philadelphia Divinity School, and had been a member of the faculty of that school since 1900. He was recognized as one of the ablest Greek scholars of the country. In 1904 he received the degree of D.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Nathaniel B. Groton, rector of St. Thomas's Church, White-marsh. — Edward Stackpole died at Eau Gallie, Fla., May 9, 1920. He was born at Boston, Sept. 28, 1855, and was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He was a member of the Class of 1878 during the freshman and a portion of the sophomore years. He lived a retired life, and had not been in good health for some little time before his death. A widow, but no children, survives him. — Charles Kilborn Williams died at Sioux City, Ia., May 22, 1920. He was born at Rutland, Vt., March 8, 1856. After graduating from

College he spent one year at Harvard Law School. He also studied law at Columbia University, N.Y., and was admitted to the Bar in Rutland, Vt., in September, 1880. He subsequently moved to Sioux City, Ia., and was engaged in the practice of law there until his death. He was married Dec. 23, 1889, to Gladys Ethra Garrison, and had two daughters.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, Sec.,  
10 Tremont St., Boston.

The Class dined at the University Club, Boston, on Wednesday, June 23. About fifty members were present, including Anthony, Atherton, Baily, Bennett, Blanchard, Brown, Burr, Casas, Conant, Clapp, J. T. Coolidge, Crawford, Curtis, Denegre, Ellis, Felton, Gage, Galloupe, Hodgdon, Hodges, Holmes, Homer, Hudson, Hutchins, Jackson, Keyes, Lawrence, J. S. Mitchell, Monroe, Motley, Mulligan, Newhall, Nichols, Patten, Rand, Russell, Sargent, Shannon, Shute, Sibley, Stone, Taussig, J. E. Thomas, Temple, Underwood, Willard. Ellis was toastmaster, and, to use his words, "served the dry toast." There were many regrets that Richardson was no longer with us and that the place which he has filled so ably for many years at the Class dinners was vacant. Almy, Barlow, Wells, Burlingham, Crosman, French, Mercer, Leonard, Powel, Robbins, Townsend, Wright, Case, Dodge, Mack, Swayze, Wilton, Sylvester and others sent their greetings and good wishes. In addition to the entertaining observations of the toastmaster, Taussig and J. T. Coolidge made interesting remarks upon their several experiences in France. Shute told us of the trials of an author, and Crawford recalled some memories of his college days. There was a short business meeting just be-

fore the dinner and Burr reported upon the present condition of the Class fund. — Holworthy 18 was open to the Class as usual on Commencement Day. — Wells is Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., having held that position since 1916. — G. H. Burrill is now the pastor emeritus of his former parish at Easthampton. He served as an advisory member of the Draft Board in East Orange, N.J., and in 1919 as manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Bureau. He is now employed in the New York office of the Pilgrim Memorial Fund Commission. — Cobb is president of the Chicago Society of the New Church and in 1919 was president of the New England Society of Chicago. — Powel is a counselor of the Newport Chapter of the American National Red Cross, and also the 2d Sergeant, B Company, Newport Constabulary. His two sons volunteered and as privates entered the United States Army in the Great War. Each of them rose to be commissioned a Captain in the Air Service of the Signal Corps. — Since 1916 Swift has been president of the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank and holds that office now. He was a member of the New Bedford Liberty Loan Committee and of the Massachusetts State Guards. His son, Jireh Swift, Jr., was Captain of a machine-gun company in the Rainbow Division and was engaged in five major battles of the Great War. — Wilton has returned from the West after several years of residence there. His present address is Elkins, N.H. — Keyes is one of the founders of Harvard Club of Concord, recently established. — Ellis has been given by the French Government the decoration of an Officier de l'Instruction Publique. He is now the treasurer of the Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank. — Shute has

recently published a book called "The Real Diary of the Worst Farmer." — Taussig received the degree of LL.D. from Northwestern University, on June 16, 1920, and the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa has elected him president for the year 1920-21. — Hill traveled in the Orient for a year and is now a trustee of several American educational institutions in that part of the world. He is also a trustee of Rutgers College and Chairman of the American Indian Institute. He is still the Professor of Biblical Literature at Vassar College, and in 1917 he published a "Life of Christ." — Sargent was in England during the early part of the war and spent two years at Downside Abbey, an ancient house of the English Benedictines. In 1916 he returned to this country and with other brothers of the Order established a priory, of which he is the superior, at Portsmouth, R.I. His present address is Portsmouth Priory, Portsmouth, R.I. — During the period of federal control of railroads, Hudson was president of the Boston and Maine Railroad and also president of nine subsidiary corporations. Since the railroads were returned to their owners he has been vice-president and general counsel of the reorganized Boston and Maine. — Dow is still the actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is an officer in various financial and charitable corporations in Woburn, where he lives. — Hudson has prepared and read before the Concord Social Circle an appreciation of Houston which will appear in the next Class Report.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its 40th anniversary on the day before Commence-

ment by an automobile ride in the morning, lunching at the Hoosic-Whisick Club in Ponkapog and returning in time for the Class Dinner at the Union Club in Boston. There were fifty-one members at the dinner and nearly as many at lunch. There were a number from a distance, even California being represented.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*,  
24 Chestnut St., Boston.

The 39th anniversary dinner proved a very pleasant, though informal, occasion. Evarts presided, and read some much appreciated verses. He called upon Markham, Parmenter, R. C. Sturgis, Greene, and W. R. Thayer, who made interesting addresses. There were forty-one present. — The 7th Class Report is in preparation for publication next year in anticipation of the 40th anniversary. The secretary has sent out blanks for the "lives," and is urging prompt replies. — Frederic Wood Hardy, who was born at Boston, Jan. 23, 1859, died at Makawao, Maui, Hawaii, April 3, 1920. Hardy was the son of George Dana Boardman and Jennie (Andrews) Hardy. He entered college from the Malden High School. Within a year after graduation, he went, because of his health, to the Hawaiian Islands, where he had ever since been engaged in teaching, becoming in 1888 principal of the Government School at Makawao. He had been active in political affairs in the Islands. In 1896 he married Lillian Hitchcock Aiken, who survives him. Mrs. Hardy writes that Hardy was in the schoolroom until a week before his death, not willing to give up, though the doctor says he must have been ill a long time. — The death is reported at Chicago of Edward Ridgely.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,  
89 State St., Boston.

Prof. C. T. Copeland, of Harvard, received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin at Commencement. — Rev. D. C. Garrett, of Concord, is to officiate at the services at the Church of the Messiah in Boston during the summer. Many years ago, when a student at Cambridge and in Deacon's orders, he served as an assistant at this church. — Rev. Henry Hurlburt Morrill, whose full name as he wished it put in College records was Samuel Henry Hurlburt Morrill, died at Springfield, June 25, 1920. He was born at Dunham, Me., Jan. 5, 1860, the son of William Francis and Sarah Nevens (Newell) Morrill, and fitted for college at the Cambridge High School. Upon graduation in 1882 he received a *magna cum laude* degree with honors in music, and for the next three years continued his musical studies under Prof. J. K. Paine, becoming teacher, composer, and concert pianist, as well as playing first violin in the Cambridge Orchestral Society. In September, 1885, he became director of music in the University at Holton, Kansas, and in the following September professor at Bethany College, Topeka. He was made professor of Greek and Latin, and chaplain of St. John's School at Salina, Kan., in September, 1888, and in the same year entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, being made a deacon. In December, 1889, he was advanced to the priesthood at Abilene, Kan. He was vice-president of the Kansas State Music Teachers' Association for two years, and traveled much in the State as a missionary, besides being assistant editor of the diocesan paper, *The Sentinel*. In 1890 he became rector of Christ Church at Springfield, Mo., where he remained till he was called to St. John's

Church at Clinton, Ia., in 1896. While he was in charge of this parish a new Gothic stone church was built and furnished. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Iowa diocese, and presided at the convention held to elect a successor to the late Bishop William S. Perry, '54. In 1900 he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church at Holyoke, where he served for eleven years with a marked degree of energy and success; and under his guidance a new church, rectory, and parish house were built. In 1911 he resigned from active work, though he still preached on occasions and did some teaching, and for a time he served as secretary of the newly formed diocese of western Massachusetts. He was married Nov. 16, 1884, to Carrie Emily Barrington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Barrington, of Cambridge, and had one daughter, who is now the wife of Theodore R. Ramage, of Springfield. It was to be near her that he removed from Holyoke and passed his last few years at Springfield. He was a man of energy and talent, an excellent linguist and musician.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,

2 Joy St., Boston.

Thirty-eight men were present at the Class Dinner at the Hotel Vendome, on June 23, and listened to two extremely interesting and well-considered talks by L. A. Coolidge and J. F. Moors. The former had just returned from his mission as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and gave a graphic and unusual description of the inside workings of that body and of the influences that brought about the decision. Moors discoursed upon the wide variety of problems that come before the Corporation for settlement, and paid a glowing tribute to President Lowell for the manner in which he has maintained the

traditional right to freedom of thought at Harvard. There was a larger number of men than usual at our room on Commencement Day. Major-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, brother of our late classmate, H. R. Edwards, paid a pleasant visit to 11 Stoughton, and marched round the Yard with our Class to the Alumni exercises. — L. A. Coolidge was reelected, on July 14, president of the Middlesex Club of Massachusetts. — Prof. J. R. Brackett resigned in May his position as director of the School of Social Work of Simmons College. A reception was given in his honor on June 1, at the Twentieth Century Club, by the Corporation, "to friends and colleagues of Dr. Brackett in recognition of distinguished service rendered in founding the School of Social Work." Joseph Lee, chairman of the Advisory Board, presided, and speeches were made by Prof. F. G. Peabody, Dr. R. C. Cabot, and others, and telegrams were received from schools of philanthropy and distinguished social workers throughout the country, all emphasizing the courage, imagination, and faith of our classmate in his pioneer work of the last eighteen years. — Prof. C. H. Grandgent delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem, being the third member of the Class to be thus honored, Rev. P. S. Grant being chosen last year and the late H. G. Chapman in 1891. — Joseph Lee had a two-column article in the *Boston Herald* of July 26, entitled "Competition the Best Regulator," in which he compares the existing system with the alternative of government compulsion and conscription of labor. He admits that the competitive system is not perfect in its operation; that under it the earnings of many of the more poorly paid are less than is socially desirable, and that much remains to be done through restriction of immigration, raising the standard of production, collective bargaining, industrial

education, better schools, better means of self-expression, coöperation, and making industry itself more expressive of the artistic or creative impulse, so that a richer and more truly human life may be possible. "But with all its faults," he concludes, "competition does perform one cardinal service. It does determine who shall do what, and how much he shall be paid for it," and it solves the industrial problem, so far, through the free choice of the individual and the natural operation of supply and demand. — C. P. Perin was elected, on Commencement Day, president of the Harvard Engineering Society, a new organization including all Harvard graduates interested in engineering, with a membership already of nearly 800. The society, which is a consolidation of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York and the Lawrence Scientific and Engineering Society, will have its headquarters in New York City, and local branches will be established as desired. It is hoped to correlate the courses in Engineering at Harvard with conditions in actual industry by offering the students employment, during the summer and term time, under competent supervision, and this unification of all Harvard Engineering men is expected to give greater support to the department than ever before. — C. E. L. Wingate has been assistant editor of the series of "One Hundred Best Novels — Condensed," published by Harper & Bros.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

Rev. S. M. Hayes, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lincoln, Neb., received in May, 1920, from the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. — H. F. Atwood has been made a member of the board of direc-

tors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Boston. — S. A. Eliot sailed for Europe in July to take part in the European celebration of the 300th anniversary of the sailing of the *Mayflower*. He is to make several addresses in England in the interest of the English-Speaking Union. He and his wife will serve as delegates in Switzerland and in Holland at meetings of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship. Before returning to America in September they will participate in further *Mayflower* anniversary celebrations in various parts of England.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,

10 State St., Boston.

The Class had a satisfactory 35th anniversary celebration with a good attendance of both men and wives. Monday, all visited Plymouth, saw the sights, had a shore dinner, and stopped for tea at Cohasset on the way home. Tuesday, the men went by automobile along the North Shore to Marblehead, and enjoyed luncheon at the Corinthian Yacht Club. A large delegation marched to the Stadium Exercises, and a block of seats was reserved for the wives in section 22. Wednesday, classmates and their families attended the Harvard-Yale baseball game. In the evening the Class Dinner was held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, about sixty-five men being present. J. J. Storrow presided. Judge E. T. Sanford, of Knoxville, acted as toastmaster, and made a graceful speech. G. R. Nutter read a sonnet. Other speakers were the Class Secretary, Dr. R. Peterson, E. F. Woods, G. D. Cushing, S. J. Jennings, S. E. Winslow, and A. G. Webster. Dr. G. R. Harding had charge of the music. The dinner was held in strict accordance with the 18th Amendment, and did not break up until after twelve o'clock. Two men from the

Pacific Coast, Kelleher, of Seattle, and Lent, of San Francisco, attended the celebration. Thursday, Commencement, a special lunch was served in Harvard 6. Captain W. Chandler spoke at length on his service and experiences with the A.E.F. A large group marched to the exercises in the afternoon. A small party attended the Harvard-Yale race on Friday, being accommodated on the Harvard Club of Boston's special train. — Material for the 9th Class Report is now being collected. It is planned to have it appear in the fall. — R. W. Boyden is in Paris as unofficial representative of the United States attending the Reparation Council of the Great Powers. — S. E. Winslow is candidate for a fifth term in Congress as Republican from the Fourth Massachusetts District of Worcester. — Prof. A. G. Webster, of Worcester, is also a candidate from the same district on his own platform. — Dr. R. R. Robinson, of Wakefield, R.I., has retired from active practice on account of poor health. — G. E. Foss will be one of the speakers for Harding and Coolidge in Maine during the campaign. — President V. C. Alderson, of the Colorado School of Mines, has written "The Oil Shale Industry," published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is the first treatment of the subject by an American, and in view of the warning by geologists and government experts that the underground supply of oil will soon begin to fail, it is a work of great importance. — H. M. Williams is one of the executive committee for the Unitarian Campaign.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.,  
77 Franklin St., Boston.

The thirty-fourth annual Class Dinner was held at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, on Wednesday, June 23. Twen-

ty-eight men were present: T. T. Baldwin, W. W. Baldwin, G. G. Bradford, F. S. Churchill, Garrett Droppers, P. R. Frothingham, Courtenay Guild, F. C. Hood, W. H. Howe, F. A. Kendall, E. T. Lee, F. B. Mallory, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, G. R. Parsons, J. H. Payne, C. D. Porter, C. A. Pratt, Odin Roberts, E. C. Rowse, W. W. Simmons, W. H. Slocum, W. B. Waterman, W. G. Webster, F. C. Weld, R. D. Weston and G. G. Wilson. Guild was toastmaster. The Secretary made his usual report, spoke of the Harvard Endowment Fund, and read an interesting letter from W. C. Boyden, Commissioner General of the Red Cross in Poland. The Secretary was instructed to request the Endowment Fund Committee to place in the hands of the Class Committee the obtaining of additional subscriptions from members of the Class. Hood reported on the Class finances, spoke of the Business School and the new Engineering School, and asked for suggestions as to the program for our Thirty-fifth Reunion next June. The arrangements for the Reunion were left to the Class Committee. Professor Wilson gave an interesting account of the new system of examinations adopted by the various departments of the College. Droppers, United States Minister to Greece during the war, spoke of the Greek situation, and compared the system of our State Department with that of the English Foreign Office. Webster, who as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency carried the Republican primaries in five States, spoke of the primary system. W. W. Baldwin, after speaking of some of our New York classmates, discussed the present Mexican situation and our interests in Mexico. Lee, from Chicago, Rowse, from St. Louis, Weston and Roberts each spoke briefly. — Garrett



Droppers, recently United States Minister to Greece, has resigned from the diplomatic service, and in the fall will resume work at Williams College, where he is Orrin Sage Professor of Political Economy. — William Littauer has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the U.S. Reserves. — Dr. H. G. Locke is Professor of Neuropsychiatry in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University. — Dr. E. H. Nichols has been cited for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services at Base Hospital No. 7, A.E.F." — William Harrison Holliday died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 30, 1920. He was born July 27, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., the son of Samuel Newton and Maria Fithian Glasby Holliday. On Oct. 30, 1889, he married Flora Adaline Baldwin, at Los Angeles, and had one daughter who died in childhood. Holliday entered college with '85, but a severe fall from a bicycle early in his senior year kept him out for over a year and prevented his graduation with that Class. He took his A.B. degree *cum laude* in 1886. Since 1887 he was engaged in banking in California, and for many years was president of the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles. — New addresses: Wendell Baker, residence, 140 West 58th St., office, care Bond and Goodwin, 65 Broadway, Newport, N.Y.; Stephen Chase, 68 Chestnut St., Boston; Dr. F. S. Churchill, 17 Canton Ave., Milton; C. R. Fletcher, 69 Prospect Ave., Hamburg, N.Y.; G. N. Perkins, 474 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.; Odin Roberts, office, 209 Washington St., Boston; F. B. Taylor, 420 Downing Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,  
13 Ashburton Place, Boston.

David Allen Center died at Gloucester,

Aug. 1, 1919. He was the son of Andrew J. and Eliza A. (Wilson) Center and was born at Gloucester, March 16, 1867. He prepared for college at the Institute of Technology and entered Harvard in our senior year, graduating in 1891. He received his S.B. at the Institute in 1888. After graduation he taught at the Woodbridge School in New York and later became its principal. After retiring he made his residence in Gloucester. He was unmarried. — About fifty members of the Class attended the Anticipatory Dinner at the Harvard Club last June. It was a pleasant occasion. Atkinson presided at the piano. Rogers and S. D. Parker sang. Simons was toastmaster. The speakers were as follows: Tudor, A. D. Hill, S. D. Parker, Luce, O'Brien. — H. R. Bishop has moved to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he is interested in ranching. — J. R. Finlay has moved his offices to 170 Broadway, New York City, Room 1410. — C. E. Stearns is now living at The Elmwood, Grand Rapids, Mich. — T. P. King has moved his office to Room 77, No. 50 State St., Boston. — Otis Everett is the cashier of the Chase National Bank, New York City. — A. B. Halliday is at 206 Broadway, New York City. — V. S. Rothschild is in Honolulu to return in September. — The Class has annexed John Bates Ely, of 25 Union St., Boston, who was a temporary member in our senior year.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.,  
Andover.

Theodore Charles Tebbetts died in Lynn, July 26, 1920. He was born in Lynn, Dec. 20, 1871, the son of Charles Barker and Georgianna Beaumont (May) Tebbetts. He prepared for college at Chauncey Hall School and Noble's School, Boston, and entered Har-

vard with the Class of 1892. In addition to his bachelor's degree from Harvard he had also the degree of LL.B. from Columbia, received in 1901. He traveled extensively abroad, residing for a while in England. He was a member of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce and of several social clubs. He was very popular at all gatherings of the Class, in which he took a great interest. His unfailing geniality and his delightful contributions in verse and song will be much missed at future reunions. He was married at Detroit, Mich., July 23, 1897, to Helen Virginia Curtis, who, with three children, survives him. — About sixty members of the Class accepted the invitation of Cameron Forbes to spend the afternoon of June 23 at his country house in Norwood. In the evening about the same number attended the Class dinner at the Ward-room Club in Boston. — Brig-Gen. A. C. King received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard last June. — The Secretary desires the addresses of C. C. Closson and Rev. H. R. Wadleigh.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,  
720 Tremont Building, Boston.

An informal class dinner was held at the Boston Yacht Club on June 23, 1920, the night before Commencement. About forty men were present, and a "regular fish dinner" was served, washed down with sparkling ale (*ginger*). Broughton conducted the vocal exercises, and Frothingham, as toastmaster, drew forth impromptu remarks from Dallinger, Stone, Joe Hoppin, Sibley, P. T. Campbell, Fiske, Binder, Leacock, Hale, and possibly others. No dissatisfaction with any portion of the program was registered, and even the ship's cat enjoyed himself. — W. F. Baker, after two years with the Guaranty Trust Company of New

York, has returned to the telephone business, long distance department, at 195 Broadway. Residence, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y. — Bass has abandoned his Boston office, and is practising law exclusively at Quincy. — P. T. Campbell, for many years in charge of the department of history at the Boston Latin School, has just been appointed Headmaster of the School. — Carson has left the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at Montpelier, Vt., and removed to 45 South Allen St., Albany, N.Y. — Currier returned in June from the devastated areas of France, where he has been connected with the Transportation Department of the Red Cross since November, 1918. Address care of Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn. — Fridenberg has changed his law office address in Philadelphia to Room 1025 Stock Exchange Building. — C. S. Hawes still continues as office manager and research assistant in the Bureau of Research, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C., where he began in August, 1918. — Francis Crump Lucas died of paralysis June 12, 1920, at New York City. He was born Nov. 14, 1868, at Columbus, Ind., the son of William Jones Lucas, a banker, and Elizabeth Crump. He fitted at Phillips Exeter, and was a regular member of '93. He then studied law at the Indiana Law School, took his LL.B. in 1895, and began active practice at Indianapolis, specializing in probate law. In 1898 he removed to New York City, but shortly afterwards established himself at Columbus, doing literary as well as legal work. This led him into the publishing business, which he took up in 1903 at Washington, D.C. After two years he returned permanently to New York and became secretary and treasurer of the Alpha Manufacturing Company. Later he entered the banking house of W. N. Coler & Co. In 1911

he went into the bond market, at first independently, but subsequently affiliating with Martin Berwin & Co. He lived at Leonia, N.J., and in his leisure time wrote several books of a religious nature, including "The World Destroyer," "Spiritual Interpretations," and "Key to Eternal Life." About a year ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but seemed at the time to recover. He was an active member of the New York Harvard Club and much interested in Class affairs. On Dec. 2, 1901, at Chicago, he married Mrs. Ballard (Jessie Lynn Lincoln) of Los Angeles, Cal., by whom he had one daughter. — McDaniel has received leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania for the academic year, in order to serve in the American Academy at Rome, as the annual visiting professor representing American universities. — Thompson Lamar Ross died at Grenada, Miss., from the effects of an accidental pistol wound, Jan. 3, 1920. He came of an old North Carolina family, but was born at Macon, Ga., July 28, 1870, the son of John Bennett and Mary Ann (Lamar) Ross. He attended the University of Mississippi and received the degree of Ph.B. in 1890. In 1892 he entered Harvard as a senior, and took his A.B. with '93. During 1894-95 he was a first-year student at the Law School. At the beginning of 1898 he commenced the business of shoe manufacturing with the Witherspoon Ross Shoe Company at Louisville, Ky. Shortly afterwards he removed to Kansas City and became assistant cashier of the American National Bank there. In 1903 he came to New York as manager of the credit department of the Oriental Bank of that city, later advancing to assistant cashier. About 1909 he transferred to the Guardian Trust Company of New York as trust officer. He then took up legal

work and went to Jackson, Miss., to act as attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence to Memphis, Tenn., as assistant general solicitor of the Yazoo Mississippi Valley Railroad. Returning to Jackson he entered the well-known law firm of Mayes & Mayes, general attorneys for the Illinois Central. About 1915 his sight failed and compelled him to abandon professional life; he was able, however, to occupy himself with farming at Tie Plant, Grenada County, Miss. His modest sweetness of character, joined to high ideals and much intellectual brilliancy, endeared him to all. He was particularly interested in public speaking; at Cambridge he won the Boylston Prize, and carried off the honors in the Harvard-Yale debate of his year. During the War he made many addresses in the Thrift Campaigns, etc. At Washington, D.C., June 7, 1899, he married Juanita Josephine Brinker, of West Point, who survives him with one son, Lucius Lamar. — F. Townsend has been elected president of the Albany Savings Bank, where he has been a member of the board of trustees for twenty-two years, and secretary for six. — Wilson has given up the practice of law at Pittsburgh, and become U.S. Vice-Consul at Genoa, Italy.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

A dinner of the Class was held on the evening of June 23, at the estate of S. M. Williams, in Wellesley. About sixty men were present. A. Boyden was toastmaster and C. L. Safford had charge of the singing and of the band of nineteen pieces. Speeches were made by G. T. Weitzel, L. F. Foss, R. B. Beals, and F. H. Kent. All of the speakers touched on matters of national and international interest, in

which they had had a special share, and their profitable discourses were pleasantly interspersed with the wit of the toastmaster. A not unimportant feature of the dinner revived agreeable memories of the banquet of last year. On Commencement Day, Stoughton 23 was open, as usual, to the Class. — James Madison Thompson died May 29, at the house of his mother, Mrs. J. M. Thompspon, in Baltimore, Md. After graduation he entered the banking house of Hambleton & Co., Baltimore, and in 1897 went into business for himself in the firm of J. M. Thompson & Co. In recent years, he had retired from business owing to poor health. — John Dana Hubbell died at Beverly, Ohio, May 20, of tuberculosis of the throat. He had been out of health for several years. After two years' study at the Harvard Law School, he engaged in the agricultural supply business in Havana, and then had a cattle ranch in Texas. Since 1904 he had owned a farm in Beverly, Ohio, where he was occupied in scientific market-gardening and stock-raising. He regarded farming as "the healthiest, the most uncertain, and the most diversified business of life." He traveled frequently in the West and in 1910 spent eight months in Mexico. He served in the Spanish War in the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry. He married Mabel C. Preston at Beverly, Ohio, June 10, 1912. His widow and two sons survive him. — Addresses: W. Cobb, Monhegan Plantation, Me.; J. W. Smith, 130 East 32d St., New York City. — The Supplementary Volume, containing an account of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration, has appeared. E. C. Bradlee and P. H. Kemble deserve the special thanks of the Class for its preparation. Any member not receiving his copy should notify the Secretary.

1895.

FREDERICK H. NASH, Sec.,  
30 State St., Boston.

The 25th celebration took place June 20-25. Two hundred and thirty-six members of the Class registered at the Class headquarters. The total registration including wives and children was 544. On Sunday, June 20, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, entertained the members with their families at luncheon at the Copley Plaza. The party then motored to Cambridge. The Widener Library was open for the occasion. In its Treasure Room there were exhibited the books written by members of the Class, filling two large cases. All attended the services at Appleton Chapel which were conducted by the clerical members of the Class. Rev. Harvey Officer preached the sermon, which is published in this issue of the MAGAZINE. After the services President and Mrs. Lowell entertained the company at their house. Classmates and their wives spent the evening in reading the 25th Class Report which was delivered upon their arrival at the headquarters. On Monday, June 21, the men were entertained at luncheon by W. S. Patten at his home in South Natick. Then the party motored to the home of Winthrop Ames at North Easton, where, after a ball game and a minstrel show staged by H. W. Brown, we were entertained at dinner. More than 200 were present. Meanwhile the Class wives visited the Essex County Club as guests of Mrs. E. J. Holmes. After visiting places of interest on the North Shore they were entertained at the home of Mrs. Richard Wheatland by Mrs. Wheatland and Mrs. S. W. Phillips. On Tuesday, June 22, the men and their families spent the morning at the Country Club. There were sports for the children. After luncheon, at which 526 were present,

everybody went to the Stadium for the Class Day exercises. In the evening a spread and '95 dance were provided at the Colonial Club. On Wednesday, June 23, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Tudor entertained the classmates, their wives and children, to the number of about 550, at luncheon at their home. Afterwards, all were conveyed to the Harvard-Yale ball game. In the evening the men held the Class Dinner at the Harvard Club while the wives and daughters were entertained at dinner by Mrs. F. H. Nash at her home in Weston. On Thursday, June 24, Commencement Day, the ladies were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. E. W. Forbes at her home at Gerry's Landing. At the Commencement exercises the Class, through R. W. Emmons, 2d, its Treasurer, presented to President Lowell the anniversary gift of \$100,000, of which \$5000 was given by Mrs. George Chase Christian in memory of her husband, our deceased classmate. On Friday, June 25, about 267 went to the boat race in a special train. The return journey after the victory was one of the pleasantest occasions of the week. — J. L. Coolidge has been elected Commander of the James A. Shannon Post of the American Legion. — W. B. Munro, the newly elected associate member of the Class, has been elected Vice-Commander of the James A. Shannon Post of the American Legion. — S. W. Phillips has sailed with his family to spend the remainder of the summer in Honolulu. — J. W. Worthington on July 1 became a member of the firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State St., Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,  
30 State St., Boston.

Rev. G. L. Paine is lecturer in Christian Missions and American Church

History at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. Since September, 1919, he has been executive secretary for the State of Connecticut in the nation-wide campaign for church membership. — J. McC. Sturgis who has been with the Foyer du Soldat in Paris, France, is now at Manchester. — J. A. Gade, formerly U. S. Commissioner to the Baltic Provinces, has returned home. — D. B. Wentz has been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Wentz served in France during the Great War as a Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, General Quartermaster of the Fuel Board Supplies Division. — Bion Bradbury Howard died at Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1920. He was born at Millbury, July 17, 1874, and was the son of Bion Bradbury and Mary E. (Milliken) Howard. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy, and after receiving his A.B. degree was in the employ of the American Express Company in their Western office in Chicago. Four years later he became connected with the American Radiator Company and in 1910 was transferred to work for this company in European countries. He was unmarried. The Secretary had received no news from him since 1910. — Arthur Dyrenforth died in Chicago, June 13, 1920, after a long illness. He was born in Chicago, Sept. 15, 1872, and was the son of Philip Charles and Emily (Buckley) Dyrenforth. He prepared for college at the University School at Chicago. In the fall of 1896 he went abroad for two years and traveled through Europe studying law, languages, and literature, and spent some time at the University of Berlin, at Ecole de Droits in Paris, and also at Oxford. In 1898 he went to the law school of Lake Forest University, where he received his degree as LL.B. and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1901. Since that

time he has been practising law in Chicago, and at one time was president of the Harvard Club of Chicago. He was married in 1912 and his widow survives him. — In accordance with the notice previously sent out about thirty-five members of the Class met at the Harvard Club of Boston for dinner and later in the evening adjourned to the Æsculapian Room where an informal "smoker" was held. As next year is our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, it was thought best not to undertake any more elaborate meeting this year.

1897.

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.,  
27 West 44th St., New York.

The Class had an informal dinner at the Engineers' Club, Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 23. There were about 54 men present. Hallowell presided and inaugurated the practice, which proved successful, of handing on the toastmastership from one man to another. Thus, when he had finished speaking, he called on the Secretary, who at the end of his remarks called on Cheever, who in his turn called on his successor, until 15 or more had spoken briefly. The speakers included Boutwell, who had not been at a Class reunion since graduation, Connelly, Dean, Dixon, Fales, Gannett, Huntington, Jenkins, Little, Mitchell, Phillips, Reed, Sleeper and R. H. Stevenson, Jr. In addition to those already mentioned, the following were present: G. W. Abele, M. S. Barber, C. H. Batchelder, H. W. Beal, I. Bowditch, G. Calkins, W. W. Churchill, E. F. Clark, J. T. Clark, W. E. Collins, E. Crocker, H. H. Davenport, George P. Drury, E. N. Fenno, Jr., E. M. Fisher, W. R. Fisher, Allan Forbes, H. V. Hubbard, C. Jenney, W. L. Johnson, J. F. Neal, John Noble, E. L. Rantoul, W. H. Schweppe, W. P. Tilton, B. G. Wes-

ton, S. B. Wetherbee, W. W. Whitman, Jr., N. K. Wood. The Secretary is anxious to have a complete list and therefore will welcome any additional names which he may have overlooked. — Frederick Barry's address is 880 West 81st St., New York. — W. G. Breck is traffic service agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. His home address is West Gate Hotel, Kingshighway and Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis. — Ammi Brown's address is 46 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C., care of A. V. Mattingly. — F. A. Burlingame is now a member of the law firm of Ver Planck & Prince, 159 Broadway, New York City. — "Dennis Chatham" is the pseudonym under which a well-known member of the Class, with the assistance of his wife, "Marion Chatham," has published, through Houghton Mifflin & Company, a book entitled, "Cape Coddities." A recent *New York Times* book review has this to say about it: "Cape Cod as a resort finds its reflection in the sprightly little volume by Dennis and Marion Chatham. Here are sketches of Cape life as enjoyed by the true cottager — a life of clamming, fishing, sailing, and scalloping. The fashionable resorts of the Cape are not pictured, resorts that Thoreau thought could never exist, but the simple environment of the genuine Cape enthusiast, who greets his guest with 'clammy hand' and scorns the conventional routine of golf and tennis." — Robert Clement's address is Colony Bay, Montana, where he has a ranch. He is also postmaster of that place. — W. C. Dennis, legal advisor to the Chinese Government, 1917-19, now practising law in Washington, D.C., with offices in the Mills Building, has written at the request of the Secretary a short statement of his experiences in China. He says: "In the fall of 1917 I was appointed 'Legal Advisor to

the Chinese Government' for a term of two years. The duration of the appointment was fixed with a view to the probable length of time it would take to finish the war and conclude peace. I entered on my service at Peking, Dec. 15, 1917. Since Dec. 15, 1919, I have not been in the employ of the Chinese Government and no one is responsible for the views herein expressed except myself. The outstanding and important thing which I saw or thought I saw during my two years in China was the 'moral awakening of four hundred million Chinese,' which a distinguished Japanese statesman is alleged to have said (he denies it) he feared would result from China's participation in the war. This awakening, however, did not come with or from China's entry into the war. It came with the Treaty of Peace with its unjust and humiliating provisions with respect to Shantung, as a result of educational processes which have been going on for many years. It was my privilege to be in Peking during the days which saw the beginning of the so-called 'Student Movement' which brought the whole country up standing as one man to protest against the Treaty and gave to China and to the world for the first time a great, orderly manifestation of national public opinion in China. Local public opinion had often shown itself in China; sometimes in most unfortunate ways as in the Boxer troubles of 1900. But Shantung furnished the opportunity for China to prove to herself and the world that she could think and feel as one nation and give that feeling expression within the law. The movement was led by the students, but it soon spread to the merchants and all classes of society and made itself heard in no uncertain tones. China's able and patriotic delegation at Paris, in refusing to sign the Treaty of Versailles, was

but carrying out the orderly but unmistakable instructions of the nation. China, with her traditional passion for peace and Confucian philosophy, took naturally to the idea of the League of Nations, although she objected strenuously to having her allies and associates hand over her territory to Japan, either as the price of Japan's adherence to the League or by way of rewarding Japan for not going over to Germany. Situated as she was, Article 10 naturally had no terror for China; on the contrary, it was regarded as a very considerable asset. Faced with the choice of taking or leaving the Treaty and the League, China found a very sensible way out by refusing to sign the Treaty with Germany and joining the League by signing the Treaty with Austria, which contained no provisions objectionable to China. Since returning to this country, I have sometimes wished that we could handle the situation with equal discrimination. During the two years of my stay, China was torn by civil war and all manner of internal dissensions. The Government was living from hand to mouth on small loans raised from local bankers at ruinous rates or on the proceeds of loans from Japanese sources, which, in fact, whatever the theory, jeopardized the sovereignty of the nation. One could understand, although one could not approve, the attitude of a fine old Buddhist priest whose acquaintance I made at a lonely little rock-cut temple just under the summit of one of the most picturesque and commanding peaks in the 'Western Hills,' about twenty miles from Peking, who was so dissatisfied with the way things were going that he had withdrawn permanently to this well-nigh inaccessible retreat, guarded on all sides but one by precipices hundreds of feet deep, for meditation and contemplation. But I think that, like

many of China's foreign critics, this priest had despaired too easily of the Republic. About six and one half centuries lie between Runnymede and Apomattox. It is not eight years since Yuan Shih-kai swore fealty to China's republican constitution. It is no wonder that China's years, as well as the Anglo-Saxon centuries, have been full of blood and tears. Few I think who have lived even a little while among the Chinese people — the honest, intelligent, hard-working, long-suffering, common people — can fail to believe in their ultimate triumph over every difficulty which confronts them. China has so far always had reason to trust the United States. Let us so order our national conduct that when China emerges, as she eventually will from her present troubles, — a strong, free peaceful country, the full peer of the nations of the earth, — we can rejoice with her in her triumph, proud in the consciousness that we sympathized and as far as in us lay helped in the hour of her distress." — G. P. Drury is a director of the Republican State Committee and an officer in the Massachusetts Roosevelt Club. His home address is 84 Summer St., Waltham. — Allan Forbes is treasurer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the board of directors of the State Street Trust Co. He has also been reelected president of the State Street Trust Co. — The address of Capt. Joseph Fyffe, U.S.N., is now Brooklyn Navy Yard, Disbursement Office, Brooklyn, N.Y. — C. D. Gray was inaugurated president of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., on June 23. Harvard University was represented on this occasion by Prof. James H. Ropes, '89, Hollis Professor of Divinity and Dean in charge of University Extension. On Commencement Day Gray was elected an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of

Phi Beta Kappa. — N. P. Hallowell was elected an Overseer of Harvard College on Commencement Day, to serve a term of six years. — L. E. Herrick is sales manager of P. Goldsmith's Sons, manufacturers of athletic supplies, Cincinnati, O. — H. V. Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, has recently published, with Theodora Kimball, "Landscape Architecture" (Harvard University Press); a classification scheme for books, plans, photographs, notes, and other material, with combined alphabetical topic-index and list of subject headings. — The American Red Cross Bulletin for May 17 published a photograph of R. E. Olds, American Red Cross commissioner for Europe, surrounded by the so-called "minute men" of Montenegro. These "minute men" had volunteered as guides for Red Cross relief supplies. Olds accompanied Eliot Wadsworth, '98, James Jackson, '04, and Willoughby G. Walling, L. '99-'01, on a tour of inspection of Red Cross undertakings in Eastern Europe last spring. From Vienna they went to Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, by the way of Warsaw, Lemberg, Brest-Litovsk, and on their way back to Paris they stopped at Riga, Koenigsberg, and Berlin. — W. B. Parker has recently compiled "Bolivians of To-day" and "Chileans of To-day," biographical dictionaries of representative men of the two countries in question. The books are published by the Hispanic Society of America. — Herbert Pope is now a member of the firm of Butler, Lamb, Foster & Pope, lawyers, Monadnock Block, Chicago. — E. W. Rich is now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Corps, U.S.A. His present address is Camp Hospital, Camp Dix, N.J. — L. S. B. Robinson, M.D. '01, is with the U.S. Public Health Service at Fort Collins, Col. — W. G. Sewall's mailing



address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London. — The address delivered by A. G. Thacher at the dinner at the Harvard Club of New York City on May 26, in honor of the officers of the Allied Armies who came to the United States in 1917-18 to train American troops, has been printed in pamphlet form and dispatched to all those officers. A few copies are available for distribution and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Class. — F. H. Touret, Bishop of Idaho, has been elected an overseer of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. — Joseph Warren, Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School, will teach Agency in the Second Term of the Summer Quarter of the Law School of the University of Chicago. — The addresses of the following men are doubtful: R. L. Barstow, Jr., John Milton Benjamin, Irving Stockton Clark, Leon Monroe Closson, John Archibald Coveney, Moses Hale Douglass, Arthur Harrington, Albert D. Hartley, John Willard Lincoln, Albert James Lonney, John Francis Rogers, Maxwell Tappan Smith, George Peirce Wadley, Stuart Wesson. Any information concerning their present whereabouts will be much appreciated by the Secretary of the Class.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

The Class held a very enthusiastic informal reunion at the Hoosic-Whisick Club, Canton, on Tuesday afternoon, June 22. The following members were present: Dalton, Carr, Hayes, Bygrave, Payson, Davis, H. L. Carter, Waterhouse, Packard, F. G. McIntire, F. B. Carter, Edson, L. A. Brown, Edmunds, Loud, R. B. Stone, Sulloway, White, J. C. Rice, C. Jackson, Emmons, Brooks, McJumette, Hall, Utter, Wells, Gray, Edgell, Millet, Whitfield, Mehlinger,

Spring, Bacon, Dore, Vose, Vincent, R. W. P. Brown, Knox, Logan, Bancroft, D. M. Hill, Wadsworth, Marks. The afternoon was given over to indoor baseball games and golf. — About 60 members of the Class, including their families, occupied seats at the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Cambridge. — Notifications of Commencement Day festivities, forwarded to the following men, were returned for want of proper address: R. K. Albright, M. S. Barger, E. B. Barton, C. H. Bennett, L. S. Butler, G. B. Burrage, V. D. Ely, E. M. Harman, Dr. C. H. Keene, Dr. T. F. Leen, David Lloyd, E. S. Malone, Dr. J. W. Myer, H. S. Patterson, R. Paine, H. F. Lunt. — Members are once more requested to notify their Secretary immediately of any change of address. — The following changes of address should be noted: R. S. Boardman, 17 Washington Place, Bloomfield, N.J.; H. D. Bushnell, 18 Broadway, New York City; W. J. Hale, care of Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Fletcher Harper, The Plains, Va.; H. C. Hunter, R.F.D. No. 1, Rosslyn, Va.; Kenneth L. Mark, 39 Pilgrim Road, Boston; Ross McPherson, 125 E. 39th St., New York City; W. B. Meacham, Ottan, Asheville, N.C.; J. H. Perkins, 14 Wall St., New York City; P. O. Robinson, 1826 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan. — R. P. Utter has been appointed Associate Professor of English at the University of California. His address will be 404 Wheeler Hall, Berkeley, Cal. Utter sailed for France Jan. 13, 1919, as educational director, Y.M.C.A., and was stationed at Paris for a short period. Later he was sent to the A.E.F. University, Beaume, Côte d'Or, and was made chairman of the English Department and secretary of the Faculty. April 25, 1919, the work at the University was taken over by the U.S. Army and made a part of the U.S.

Army Educational Corps. Utter was discharged from the Service in New York, July 10, 1919. — P. B. Wells has resigned his position as instructor at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y. His address is care of Harvard Club, 27 W. 44th St., New York City. — F. C. White is resident manager of Arthur Andersen & Co., certified public accountants, with offices in the Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. His home address is 586 Hartford Ave., Milwaukee. — G. H. Scull is with the Merchants' Association, New York City. His home address is Cedarhurst, Long Island, N.Y. — Ezra Millard, born Sept. 10, 1877, in Omaha, Neb., died in Omaha of appendicitis. He was the son of Ezra and Anna Clark (Williams) Millard. He prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and entered the Class of 1898 in 1895. During his college course he was a member of the Deutsche Verein and the Harvard St. Paul's School Club. The only information at hand concerning Millard is the following, taken from the Quindecennial Report: He was married Sept. 21, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, to Rosa Marion Cameron, and has one son. "Since leaving college I have had the following occupations in order named, bank clerk, Omaha Neb.; sheep-herder, Wyoming; partner in wholesale saddlery firm, Omaha; business manager of flour mill and grain elevator, Hampton, Neb.; bank teller, Omaha. In 1908 was made assistant cashier of Omaha National Bank."

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*,  
135 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Class held its annual get together on June 21, and in spite of the inclement weather a goodly number attended the luncheon at the Harvard

Club and later motored to the Dedham Country Club where the afternoon was spent and later a picnic supper was served. A "one club" '99 stroke golf tournament was started, to be repeated each year to and including the 25th, the conditions being that only one club should be used and that the winner each year should not be eligible again to compete until the 25th Anniversary when the winners of the four previous years are to compete for a real cup. Regular golf rules will govern the finals. H. H. Shaw won the first leg on the cup. — Walworth Pierce has been elected president of S. S. Pierce Co. to succeed his father the late Wallace L. Pierce. — J. B. Holden is with Brumley, Chamberlin & Co., stock brokers, 19 Congress St., Boston. — S. P. Shaw, Jr., has been elected a vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; he has been secretary. — E. B. Stanwood is with Blodgett, Hart & Co. Inc., dealers in investment securities, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — H. L. Burnham is a partner in Oveson, Halloran, Burnham & Draper, lawyers, 15 State St., Boston. — G. F. Baker, Jr., was one of the syndicate which built and owned *Resolute*, the successful defender of the America's Cup in the races off Sandy Hook, July 15-27. — O. L. Slocum is living in Lexington. Address, corner Allen and Blossom Streets.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*,  
31 State St., Boston.

The Twentieth Reunion came to pass in a manner highly acceptable to all who participated. On Monday morning, June 21, a very rainy day, the Class gathered at the Harvard Club in Boston and donned green and white badges, neckties, hats and hatbands. A procession of about 40 motors transported

us to Cambridge, where Dean Briggs and Mr. Cram reviewed us at University Hall and accepted a cheer, and thence to the New Ocean House at Swampscott. After lunch there, many golfers, in spite of the misty afternoon, visited the links at the Tedesco Club, and other men made up motor parties. The broad hotel piazza with its outlook on the ocean made an excellent loafing place for those who wanted to talk things over with their friends. Before dinner it was considered good form to assemble at Room 108 for a glass of ginger ale. Everybody did his best to obtain exhilaration therefrom and the result was more successful than might be supposed. After dinner numerous photographs and cartoons of famous members of the Class were shown on a screen and several men were called on to tell how they had spent or misspent the last five years. Then there was singing led by John Hawes. Several bridge and other games were organized and little bunches of men sat on the piazza and talked together until bedtime. On Tuesday, a beautiful morning, the golf links and tennis courts were well populated and several noisy indoor baseball games were played. Later forty or fifty men enjoyed a swim. In the afternoon the sports continued. Ayer's and Howes's yachts at Marblehead took a number of men for a sea voyage. Before dinner the ginger ale party was repeated. In the evening there was much music and singing. The Class voted unanimously to establish one or more scholarships for sons of those members of the Class who might not otherwise be able to send their boys to college. On Wednesday morning the Class leisurely proceeded to Howes's estate at Chestnut Hill where some forty wives and a daughter or two joined us for luncheon. This was one of the most delightful parts of the Reunion. Equipped by

Converse with swagger sticks with a tin rattler on the end to produce noise, we went to the Harvard-Yale baseball game. After the game we were invited to tea parties at the houses of Ayer, Hawes, G. O. Clark, E. C. Wheeler, Jr., and Hobbs where a decidedly powerful brew of tea was provided. Then about 200 men sat down for dinner at Hotel Somerset. D. G. Harris presided. The speeches well merited the careful attention paid them. Churchill, Seasongood, E. C. Carter, Ayer, G. A. Morison, and Drinkwater were called on. W. P. Eaton read a poem, in which he pleasantly made game of F. H. Simonds. Oakman played the violin for us and Fiske sang. On Thursday the Class gathered in large numbers at Commencement and crowded our room, Stoughton 7, to its capacity. Ayer was elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. About thirty men sat together at the very satisfactory Harvard-Yale boat race on Friday. Thus ended the most harmonious, enjoyable reunion our Class has held. — The monthly Boston Class dinners were held in May and June. July was omitted, but the dinners will be held regularly hereafter on the first Monday of each month, or on Tuesday if Monday is a holiday, at the Boston Harvard Club. — G. A. Anderegg's address is 463 West St., New York City. — W. H. Armstrong's home address is 2427 Camp St., New Orleans, La. Business address, Room 440, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La. — M. W. Barber's address is Amesbury. — K. S. Barnes is vice-president of the Cambridge Gas Light Co., Cambridge. — J. D. Barney is vice-president of the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene and a member of the Advisory Board to the Health Department of the City of Boston. — R. M. Baxter is taking a course at Harvard Summer School. His home address is Todd Seminary for

Boys, Woodstock, Ill. — R. B. Bedford's business address is 80 Wall St., New York City. — C. Bock's address is Morgan Building, Buffalo, N.Y. — Capt. A. V. Brower's home address is Castleton Apartments, 16th & R Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. His business address is 1020 Munitions Building, Washington, D.C. — L. B. Brown is a partner of the investment firm of Brown Green & Co. Business address, 52 Broadway, New York City. — E. C. Carter's address is 347 Madison Ave., New York City. — F. B. Cherington is a teacher of English at the High School of Commerce, New York City. His address is 155 West 65th St., New York City. — J. F. Costa, who went to Brazil sometime ago to represent the Waltham Watch Co. as commission agent, is now manager of the Vulcan Trading Co. in Brazil. — M. Churchill's temporary address is The Maples, Andover. — J. F. Cole has been appointed an instructor in astronomy at Harvard. — F. J. Dowd's address is Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York City. — F. W. Doherty is office accountant with C. B. Roberts Engineering Co., 19 Milk St., Boston. His home address is temporarily 1029 Beacon St., Brookline. — W. S. Dunham was commissioned Major, Q.M. section, U.S. R.C., Dec. 22, 1919. — W. P. Eaton has charge of the new course in public speaking at the Berkshire School, Sheffield. He has recently published, "In Berkshire Fields" (Harper), stories and pictures of rambles in the Berkshires. — H. H. Fiske's business address is Redlands, Cal. — A. P. Fitch has published "Can the Church Survive in the Changing Order?" (Macmillan). — H. A. Freiberg's address is Findlay & McLean Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio. — F. R. Greene's address is 40 Franklin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. — C. Harlbeck's home address is 641 St. Paul St., Los

Angeles, Cal. He is practising medicine there. He was a Major in the Medical Corps and served with the A.E.F. during the war. He was also a member of the U.S. Military Mission at Berlin during the armistice. — A. J. Harris's home address is 45 Belmont St., Cambridge. — W. C. Heilman has been appointed lecturer of music at Harvard without limit of time. — R. S. Holland has published "The Man in the Moonlight" (George W. Jacobs), the adventures of a Russian nobleman masquerading in this country. — F. G. Hopkins's address is 494 State St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — A. L. Horst's business address is 3634 Grand Central Terminal, New York City. He is chief of the Division of Original Cost Valuation of the N.Y. Central R.R. — C. Humphrey's address is 21 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, Ont. — J. M. Hussey is president of the Arctic Ice & Refrigerating Co., 217 East Maple St., Enid, Okla. His home address is 256 Roosevelt St., Wichita, Kansas. — P. A. Jay has returned from his recent post as Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy. He was appointed in April Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Salvador. His address after August will be, American Legation, San Salvador, Salvador. — H. Linenthal's home address is 1553 Beacon St., Brookline. — J. C. Lord's address is 786 Sixth Ave., New York City. — E. F. Loughlin is a vice-president of the Harvard Club of Concord. — MacKaye's business address is care of Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C. — R. M. Mahoney's address is 266 Essex St., Salem. — C. R. I. Martin's home address is 449 Park Ave., New York; business address, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — E. Mayer's home address is 5625 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. — G. A. Morison is president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee,

Wis. — H. Morison, Major Red Cross, during last winter was Assistant Commissioner and Acting Commissioner of Roumania for the American Red Cross with headquarters at Bucharest, is now Director of the Department of Personnel of the Red Cross with headquarters at 4 rue Chevreusse, Paris. The personnel of the American Red Cross all over Europe, with about 5000 workers, is directed from Paris. — W. Morse, having been in charge of the Naval Intelligence Service at Hawaii, Honolulu, returned to Washington in February. His address is 601 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C. — S. L. Munson is vice-president of the S. L. Munson Co., Albany, N.Y., director of Morris Plan Bank, Albany, and has been secretary of the Board of Managers of the Albany Orphan Asylum. — W. Phillips has taken his post at The Hague as Minister to the Netherlands. — H. S. Richardson's business address is 167-B Congress St., Boston; home address, 15 Stevens St., Winchester. — S. E. Roberts's address is care of F. B. Newton, Smith Road, Milton. — C. Ruess's address is 449 Old South Building, Boston. — P. J. Sachs has been collecting works of art in Europe for the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts. — E. E. Sargeant has been appointed assistant local counsel for the Great Northern Railway Co. at Spokane, Wash. His address is, Legal Department, Great Northern Railway Co., Spokane, Wash. — M. Seasongood is a charter member of the Cincinnati Association, a Cincinnati organization interested in civic projects and public questions. — A. H. Shearer's address is Grosvenor Library, New York City. — T. B. Shertzer is Construction Engineer for Eastern Bureau of National Lime Association. His business address is 100 Hamilton Place, New York City. — G. Smith is in the real estate business in New York

City. His address is 103 Park Ave. — S. B. Snow, who has been doing relief work among the Unitarian churches in Hungary, has returned to this country and will become pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, Canada, in September. — H. E. Stephenson's home address is Farm St., Medfield. — C. H. Tilton's address is Harvard Club, Boston. — F. G. Waide's address is R. R. No. 6, London, Canada. — L. Warren is treasurer of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club. — F. DeW. Washburn is president of the Haymarket National Bank of Boston. — R. G. Webster's home address is 43 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio. Business address, 56 New York Central Building, Cleveland, Ohio. He is construction railway engineer with the New York Central Railroad. — Manning Emery, Jr., son of Manning and Maria Haven (Ladd) Emery, was instantly killed on June 25, 1920. He was driving his motor from New London, where he had attended the Harvard-Yale boat race, to his summer home at Mattapoisett. Near Natick, R.I., the highway was under repair and in the dark the car struck a cable stretched across the road. At this same spot there had been a similar accident a few days before. Emery was born in Cambridge and attended the Browne and Nichols School there. After leaving Harvard he was draftsman and engineer for Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York, and afterwards was with the Westinghouse Company. Then he went to the Dwight Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, to learn the cotton manufacturing business. After his apprenticeship there he became agent of the new Leroy Cotton Mills at Leroy, N.Y., which grew up largely under his guidance. Later he was with the Lowell Weaving Company, Lowell, which he left to become manager of the Bay State Cotton Corporations mills at

Newburyport. While there he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the American Textilose Company, which was afterwards taken over by the American Tire Fabric Company, the mills of which at Newburyport and Passaic, N.J., he managed. In 1916 he went to New Bedford to take charge of reorganizing the old Rotch Mills, Departments 7 and 8 of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, which had just been taken over by the American Tire Fabric Company. The business in New Bedford expanded and No. 5 Rotch Mill was soon built and the Penrod Mill was taken over. Later the New Bedford Spinning Company and the Sanford Spinning Company of Fall River were purchased and added. At the time of his death he was vice-president of Taylor, Armitage & Eagles, Inc., which controlled the American Tire Fabric interests, and was general manager of the entire organization. He was also general manager of the Passaic Mills at New Bedford and Fall River, and had the oversight of the mills of the company at Passaic, N.J., and Newburyport. He was widely known among men in the cotton mill business for his progressive ideas, both in manufacturing and in his relations with his employees. He was one of the first in New Bedford to adopt a special employment department and introduced many of the latest plans in welfare work among his employees. Among the benefits he provided were a mill hospital, restaurant, and various recreational activities. He also introduced a new system whereby the workmen themselves could obtain an increase in pay by demonstrating greater efficiency in their work, or getting a greater output from their machines. In connection with this plan he recently introduced a three-shift system at his New Bedford plant. On account of his interest and efforts

for their welfare he was highly regarded by his employees. In none of his mills have there been more than temporary strikes, a fact which speaks strongly in favor of his management. Equipped as he was with qualities and powers that made him singularly competent to grasp the complications of present conditions, the value and scope of his work were very great. He displayed strikingly constructive ability in building up and developing to the highest efficiency the many mills with which he was connected. His reputation was that of a liberal and progressive employer who took a broad interest in the humanitarian side of the labor relationship. He concerned himself with the social aspect of the industries he directed as well as with their business aspect. It would seem as if his ancestors on both sides of his family, many of whom were prominent members of the bar in New England, or directed industries, or sailed ships on many seas, had handed down to him splendid qualities of character which made for a vigorous and forceful manhood. His nature was strong, simple, direct, and sincere. Into his ever-widening interests he carried spirit and enthusiasm which helped materially in bringing success. His life was one of well-directed work and faithful service. On Feb. 6, 1909, he married Elizabeth Frances Bowditch, who, with his three children, Elizabeth, Mary, and Manning Emery, 3d, is living at New Bedford.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

The Class held its Nineteenth annual spring reunion on Tuesday, June 22, 1920, at the estate of B. S. Blake at Weston, pursuant to the following notice:

HARVARD 1901.  
NINETEENTH ANNUAL SPRING OUTING.  
June 22, 1920.

To the Members of the Class of 1901.

The pleasure of your company is requested at a lawn party and supper to be given on the grounds of the Honorable Ben Blake of 1901, Weston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday afternoon, June the twenty-second, nineteen hundred and twenty.

This is not a joke. Ben really means it. There's a reason.

Here is the whole plot laid bare.

3:30 P.M. The Class will assemble at the Harvard Club of Boston where automobiles will be provided for the trip to Weston.

4:00 P.M. Baseball, tennis and miscellaneous sports open to all comers. If you want to swim bring your own bathing suit.

7:30 P.M. Supper followed by the usual 1901 surprise.

10:00 P.M. "Home, James."

Save this date and come.

Erving P. Morse, Chairman  
B. Devereux Barker  
George W. Canterbury  
Robert E. Goodwin  
Henry F. Hurlburt, Jr.  
Henry W. Keene  
James Lawrence  
John S. Lawrence  
Joseph O. Procter, Jr.  
William T. Reid, Jr.  
Carroll J. Swan

Guardians  
and  
Conservators  
of  
Ben Blake  
1901

About 80 members of the Class gathered at the Harvard Club of Boston and left in automobiles at 3:30 P.M. for Weston. The afternoon was spent as usual in miscellaneous sports including tennis, baseball, golf, swimming and water sports. At 7 P.M. the members of the Class were called to order by the Chairman of the Class Committee, J. W. Hallowell, for a formal discussion of various Class matters. After discussion and action with reference to the 20th reunion and with reference to the fund of \$100,000 to be raised by the Class and presented to the College upon our 25th reunion, and a discussion with reference to the situation concerning the bequest from our classmate, Paul Keith, of \$25,000, the Chairman called attention to the Class War Service Report, recently issued by the Secretary giving the war record of all of the members of the Class, and the

Chairman further stated that our Class was the only class that had published such a report. Formal action was taken with reference to various matters and then the meeting adjourned and a very delicious dinner was served, after which a minstrel show was presented under the able direction of H. F. Hurlburt, Jr., with C. J. Swan as interlocutor, with solos by Percy Fish, and a very wonderful dance by Ben Blake and C. M. Rotch. The outing was a great success in every way, and before leaving for home the Class presented a silver bowl to Ben Blake as a little tribute for his hospitality and for the delightful entertainment furnished by him. — The Class had the use of Hollis 28 on Commencement Day, June 24. — On April 29, 1920, the New York Association of Harvard 1901 held a smoker at the Harvard Club of New York City. An excellent buffet dinner was served at 6:30, and at 8 o'clock P.M. Colonel Brainerd Taylor, Chief Motor Transport Officer of the Eastern Department of the United States Army, entertained the company with an illustrated talk on the world's experience in motor truck transportation and its value to commercial uses. — Lieutenant C. A. MacDonald has recently resigned from the Navy and been discharged. His address at the present time is 41 West 27th St., New York City. — Dr. W. T. Foster, sometime president of Reed College, has accepted a position as director of a Bureau of Economic Research to be established in New York City September 1. Dr. Foster will leave Portland, Ore., with his family July 22, and expects to reach Boston on August 1 and to take up his residence in the vicinity of Boston. His temporary address will be in care of Dean L. B. R. Briggs, University Hall, Cambridge. The Bureau purposes to examine traditional economic theory particularly with refer-

ence to money, interest, profits, and wages, in the light of actual present conditions, with the ultimate aim of determining sound and just principles in the distribution of the products of industry. Connections have already been established which provide unrestricted opportunity for the study at first hand of some of the largest industrial enterprises in the United States and in Europe. There will be complete freedom for the publication of the results of this research. — L. H. Woolsey, who has resigned as Solicitor for the Department of State, has formed a partnership for the practice of law with Robert Lansing, formerly Secretary of State. Their offices are at 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. — W. T. Reid, Jr., was elected one of the directors at large of the Harvard Alumni Association on Commencement Day. — Major C. J. Swan was toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Harvard Varsity Club on May 21. — C. C. Davis is in charge of Red Cross work in the Near East. — S. G. Davenport is now at the head office of the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal. — A. B. Edwards is in charge of building construction for the Mackaday Building Corporation, 15 Maiden Lane, New York City. His address is the Harvard Club of New York, 27 West 44th St. — Irving Herr is general superintendent of the Cubo Mining & Milling Company, Apartado 49, Guanajuato, Mexico. — W. S. Hinchman, who has been master in English at Groton School since 1901, has been appointed head of the English Department of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He is the first to occupy the Francis B. Gummere chair of English at Haverford. — A. H. Kintner is with Josephthal & Co., stock brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 120 Broadway, New York City. — W. G. Lee, M.D. 1904,

has been appointed Chairman of the Reorganization Committee to conduct the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. Dr. Lee has been reappointed an attending obstetrician at the Cook County Hospital for a term of six years. — F. H. Merrill is a revenue agent on income tax work for the United States Treasury Department. His present address is 512 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. — N. H. Batchelder had an article in the May *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "Democracy and Education." — J. S. Lawrence has privately published a most interesting monograph entitled "Economic Memoranda Europe, Spring 1920," dealing with the economic situation in Europe. — W. B. Wheelwright has written a treatise on the history, manufacture and distribution of paper primarily for the information of printers entitled "From Paper Mill to Press Room." It is published by the George Banta Publishing Company. — A. E. Wier has published through D. Appleton & Co. a collection of about two hundred compositions by classic and modern composers called "Children's Piano Pieces." — Glenn Howard Campbell died Dec. 8, 1919, at Toronto, Can. He was born April 20, 1878, at Dundas, Ont., son of Peter Sinclair Campbell and Idelle Snow Campbell. After obtaining the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1901 he obtained the degree of A.M. from MacMaster University in 1902. He married Mary Cameron Blackadar of Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 18, 1903, and leaves one child, Ranald Glenroy Campbell, born July 28, 1907. He was a professor at MacMaster University in Toronto, Ont., and he had studied in Europe at Paris and Geneva Universities. During the war he was a Lieutenant in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. At MacMaster Uni-



versity he was Professor in charge of the Latin Department. — **Geoffrey Manlius Wheelock** died June 9, 1920, at Chestnut Hill, Brookline. He was born Nov. 29, 1879, at Shanghai, China, the son of Thomas Reed and Edith Clark Wheelock. He went to Noble & Greenough School in Boston and after graduating from college he married Mary Wendell at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 8, 1902. He leaves one son, Thomas Gordon Wheelock, born Jan. 22, 1904. Until 1904 he was in the employ of William A. Russell & Brother, 50 State St., Boston, and after that date he returned to Shanghai, China, where he became a partner in Wheelock & Co. and afterwards became the senior partner and business manager of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. He was divorced from his first wife. After a severe illness in Shanghai last fall he returned to this country. On Feb. 24, 1920, he was married at St. Johns, N.B., to Miss Lois H. Grimmer, daughter of the Hon. Ward C. H. Grimmer, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. — A very interesting article in the *Alumni Bulletin* of June 3 is on the wonderful work done at the Harvard Forest at Petersham which was acquired by the University through the generosity of J. S. Ames. The forest is used as a laboratory for forest research and the training of advanced students in the operation of timber lands. — An editorial in the *Boston Herald* of July 10 deals with the interesting and valuable suggestions made by H. R. Brigham for relieving the housing shortage in Boston. These suggestions are the result of his two years' experience with the United States Housing Corporation in Washington and other cities. This corporation has built about 6000 houses for industrial workers in 21 cities. — S. N. Castle has been elected secretary of the

Harvard Engineering Society, a new organization including all Harvard graduates interested in engineering. — A most interesting special exhibition of oil paintings, pastels, water colors and drawings by Arthur Pope, Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, was on view recently at the Fogg Art Museum. Most of the studies of the collection were made to illustrate the methods and theories that Professor Pope employs in his classes and some of them were done in classes. — The Class was well represented at the Associated Harvard Club meeting in Washington on April 30 and May 1, having the largest attendance of any class, and it was well represented also at the Graduates' Day at Cambridge on May 8. This day was arranged for by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the purpose of giving the visiting alumni a picture of undergraduate life at Harvard College as it is to-day.

1902.

**BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,**  
44 State St., Boston.

At the spring meeting of the Class held on June 23, 1920, it was unanimously voted: "That the best interests of the Class require the election of a new Class Committee to stimulate interest, and have charge of celebrations: that Frank M. Sawtell is hereby nominated chairman of this committee; that he and the Secretary are authorized to nominate additional members of the committee, such nominations to be submitted to the Class for election by postal ballot in such form that other names may be substituted in place of the nominees should the voter so desire." It was further voted: "That the Class desires to express its deep appreciation of the efficient and devoted services rendered by the Secretary during the years since graduation and to

pledge him the cordial support and co-operation for the years to come." — The Secretary takes this opportunity to urge all men who have not filled out and returned their War Service blanks to do so promptly in order that no delay will ensue in getting the pamphlet published and in the hands of the Class. If blanks have been lost, duplicates can be secured by writing to the Secretary, 44 State St., Boston 9. — A. B. Hathaway was elected president of the Cambridge Trust Co., in June, 1920.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,  
1010 Barristers Hall, Boston.

E. W. Baker has been appointed Assistant District Attorney for Worcester County. — A successful Commencement dinner of the Class was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Commencement Day evening. — A. A. Ballantine acted as toastmaster with his accustomed brilliancy. Speeches and songs were rendered by Donald, Seabury, Johnson, and Holdsworth. James Jackson, New England manager of the American Red Cross, gave a very interesting talk on his recent trip to Russia, Serbia, and other European countries. About eighty-five members of the Class attended. — F. D. Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic Party at its convention in San Francisco.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,  
15 Exchange St., Boston.

F. M. Gunther, who has for some time been Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, has been promoted to Counselor of the Embassy at Rome. — P. R. L. Hogner's address is in care of the Aluminum Co. of America, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. — H. W. Litchfield's address, formerly Amherst,

is now Bryantville, R.F.D. — A. J. Markowitz has changed his name to Alfred J. Marwick. He is with the New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Boston. — H. E. Waterbury is in the general office of the Growers' Service Company, Yakima, Wash. — G. C. Welch is superintendent of the Bemis Mills, Bemis, Tenn. — M. P. Corse's address is 553 East 86th St., New York City. His business address is in care of Emilia Levy, 331 Madison Ave., New York City. — F. H. Lahee, A.M., had in *Economic Geology* for September-October a paper entitled "Geologic Factors in Oil Prospecting," and in the March issue of the same publication a paper on "The Barometric Method of Geologic Surveying for Petroleum Mapping." Both of these articles have been reprinted in pamphlet form. — Vassar Pierce is assistant Treasurer of the American Insulator Co. which manufactures moulded insulation. — R. L. Bacon was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the 1st New York Congressional District comprising the counties of Nassau and Suffolk. He has also been elected a member of the New York State Republican Committee, representing the 2d Assembly District of Nassau County. — Cleveland Morse, who recently resigned as vice-president of E. P. Bartlett & Co., with which he has been since its organization, has been elected president of the Standard Steel & Wire Co., 549 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago. — H. F. Evans is manager of the Export Department of the Moline Plow Co., manufacturers of tractors, agricultural implements and automobiles, Moline, Ill. — John Weare has been elected president of the Collège des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, which has been organized recently in Paris to welcome foreign students. At a reception in April at the Hotel Lutetia, to greet

Prof. Rudler, who is the first to hold the Marshal Foch chair at Oxford University, Weare presented Marshal Foch to the gathering as guest of honor. Weare has been in Paris for several years since his graduation from Harvard College. After his senior year he went to Lyons, France, as Lecteur d'Anglais at the Faculté de Lettres. Later he spent two more years at Harvard in the graduate schools. He was in the New York office of the United States Steel Products Co., until 1914, when he opened the first office for that company in Paris. He was elected honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris after he had been there a short time. — W. M. Davis, 2d, formerly with the Pierce-Arrow Car Co., has been appointed production manager of the Metz Motor Car Co., Waltham. He will have supervision over all engineering and tool design and the productive departments of the company. — Stuart Bell has become a member of the sales department of D. F. Munroe & Co., paper merchants, 299 Congress St., Boston. — A. H. Elder is general solicitor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty St., New York City. — McIver Woody has been appointed Dean and Professor of Surgery in the College of Medicine, University of Tennessee, Memphis. — J. G. Fletcher has a poem entitled "The Black Rock," and dedicated to Thomas Hardy, in the July number of the *Yale Review*. — Wilkins Jones is manager of the St. Louis branch of the Nast St. Louis Motor Co. His address is 1 Beverly Place, St. Louis, Mo. — T. T. Smith's address is 1217 Wood St., Lincoln, Kan.

## 1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,  
81 Nassau St., New York.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Association of

Harvard 1908 was held on May 7. Guy Emerson was elected Chairman, and Paul C. Haskell Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary has sent out letters to the New York 1908 group inviting them to join the newly formed Association, and in spite of the fact that many men are away on vacations, the results from these letters are encouraging. It is hoped that all New York 1908 men will appreciate the value to themselves and to Harvard interests of the 1908 Association and send their names, together with a check for \$3, to Haskell, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y., indicating their support of the organization. — Those who have not received a copy of the Decennial Report should immediately notify the Secretary of the Class.

## 1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

C. T. Allen is in the export department of the Patton Paint Co., Newark, N.J. — H. C. Bodman is circulation manager of A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, publishers of *System*. — G. H. Brooks is in the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — T. H. Campbell is vice-president of the First National Bank, Huron, N.D. — P. G. Clapp is director of Musical Education, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. — Eliot Daland's home address is now 76 Knox St., Ogdensburg, N.Y. — W. H. Dial is civil engineer with the Firestone Steel Products Company, Akron, O. — A. S. Dockham is a photographer with offices on Main St., Bar Harbor, Me. — Richard Ellis is a civil engineer with Messrs. Lockwood, Green & Co., Boston. — J. P. Galatti is still in Calcutta with Messrs. Balli Bros., New York City. — J. A. Locke is practising law under his own name at 50 Congress St., Boston. — E. W.

Ogden is associated with Messrs. Hale & Dorr, lawyers, at 60 State St., Boston. — W. M. Rand is treasurer of the Merimac Chemical Company, 148 State St., Boston. — R. P. Tenney is U.S. Consul at Shanghai, China.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,  
50 State St., Boston.

W. J. Ball is equipment engineer for Thomas M. James, architect and engineer, 3 Park St., Boston, specializing in bank construction and equipment. — F. R. Brown is with Amory, Browne & Co., cotton goods commission merchants and exporters, 62 Worth St., New York City. — H. F. Browne is production manager of the Crouch & Fitzgerald Co., manufacturers of trunks and luggage, New York City. His address is 106 West 61st St., New York City. — J. A. Davis is with the Travelers Insurance Co., Milk St., Boston. His home address is 28 North Ave., Melrose Highlands. — L. B. Duff is an engineer associated with Samuel E. Duff, consulting engineer, Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. — Stephen Fairbanks is with Parkinson & Burr, Brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — H. B. Gardner is with Edward B. Smith & Co., investment securities, 165 Broadway, New York City. — G. H. Gifford has been appointed an instructor in French in Harvard College. — H. B. Gill's address is 419 Prospect Ave., Lake Bluff, Ill. — P. B. Halstead has resigned from the National Industrial Conference Board. He is now with the William Whitman Co., textile merchants, 78 Chauncy St., Boston. — R. F. Hawkins's address is 992 Charles River Road, Cambridge. — E. St. J. Huberman's address is Calexico, Cal. — John Hornicek has been appointed an instructor in Romance Languages in Harvard College. — C. G. Kirov is

with the Empire Tire & Rubber Corporation, Trenton, N.J. — C. A. McLain is on the War Loan Staff of the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. He will be an Assistant Professor at the Harvard Law School this academic year. — J. C. Milliken is with Deuel Lapey & Co., Inc., an importers and exporters insurance company of New York, with offices at 122 Pearl St., Buffalo, N.Y. — Daniel Needham has been appointed a Captain in the 101st Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard. — S. H. Olmsted's business address is The Isko Co., 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.; home address 1106 Elm St., Winnetka, Ill. — N. E. Paine, Jr.'s address is P.O. Box 41, Flint, Mich. — D. A. Steele is with the Nash Motors Co., Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 341 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee. — C. F. Walton, Jr., is in the carbohydrate laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. — C. L. Huff's permanent address is P.O. Box 526, Sharon. — C. B. Long's address is 123 Sumter St., Providence, R.I.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
Chestnut Hill.

The Sexennial Reunion was held on Monday, June 21, at Bill Coolidge's bungalow at Magnolia. It was a howling success from the moment that the Class, numbering about 120, followed Nellie Curtis driving the waterwagon down through Scollay Square, till Howard McDuffie and others soberly climbed back into bed at the Hotel Bellevue. The band, led by an old Harvard grad. (or so Graham Winslow insisted), played nobly throughout the day excepting the time that they devoured all the best of the lobsters. The married men won the ball game, of

course. Jean Sisson, as umpire, was of the greatest assistance until the numerous halts overcame his resisting powers. The Benedicts were also successful at the water sports; this was due to the fact that Bill Willis pushed them off always just a little ahead of time. It did n't matter to him whether they were dressed in bathing suits or not. Dinner at the North Shore Grill followed a hard day. Oggie Perkins was equal to the occasion, however, and let nothing slip. On Class Day and at the ball game the Class was well represented by its usual quiet, sober citizens, who as quietly dispersed after the game. — The Secretary wishes to say that he hopes the Third Report will be in the hands of the Class by the autumn. All those who have not yet sent in their "lives" will please do so at once.

## 1920.

## FIFIELD WORKUM, Sec.

59 East 82d St., New York, N. Y.

## Addresses and probable occupations:

Hyman Andelman, 51 Martin St., Cambridge, chemist; P. P. Baird, 1011 N. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla., banking; A. L. Benjamin, 8620 Gillham Rd., Kansas City, Mo., business; G. C. Beetlestone, 16 Lexington St., Framingham, teaching; W. P. Belknap, Jr., 112 E. 80th St., New York, export and import trade; W. P. Bell, 3754 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, O., industrial chemist; W. E. Blake, 38 Carleton St., Newton, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; J. C. Bolton, 10701 East Boulevard, Cleveland, O.; B. A. Botkin, 5 W. 16th St., New York, teaching; A. T. Branigan, Wayland; G. H. Buhler, 48 rue Meslay, Paris, France, business; E. P. Clark, 330 N. Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill., wool, shoes, and rubber; H. D. Costigan, 724 Simpson St., Evanston, Ill., law; F. H. Dean, 4 Eliot Road, Lexington, industrial

engineer; W. A. Denker, 137 Amesbury Road, Haverhill, foreign trade; E. R. Dewey, Brady Bend, Pa., trustee; M. H. Dill, 53 Dunster St., Cambridge, school of Landscape Architecture; R. E. Eckstein, West Norwood, N.J., banking; G. L. Fischer, 507 So. Chestnut St., Kewanee, Ill., investment banking; J. B. Fischer, 612 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., banking; Redington Fiske, Jr., Needham, First National Bank, Boston; Edwin Fleischmann, 49 Central Ave., Hamburg, N.Y., electrical engineering; J. C. S. Fleming, 3519 W. Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, office building; P. C. Francis, 295 Walnut St., Brookline, building and contracting; E. C. French, 604 Pleasant St., Canton, meteorology; F. S. Friedman, 1 Gannett St., Roxbury, business; T. H. Gammack, 18 Fox St., Fitchburg, manufacturer; Russell Gerould, 8 Sacramento St., Cambridge, journalism; F. E. Giddings, Jr., 73 South St., Great Barrington; J. L. Glick, 2122 Surrey Road, Cleveland, O., mechanical engineer; K. W. Goepper, 73 Highland Ave., Cambridge, law; R. J. Gray, 207 Erie St., Syracuse, N.Y., chemical engineering; S. M. Griswold, 100 S. Main St., Uxbridge, medicine; F. W. Hall, 12 Remington St., Cambridge, business; Llewellyn Hall, 37 Madison St., Annapolis, Md., business; Miles Hanson, Jr., 24 Kenilworth St., Roxbury; R. C. Hardy, 38 Gray St., Arlington, electrical engineering; Seymour Harris, 1580 Crotona Park East, New York, business; J. B. Hatton, Sheldon Terrace, Grand Haven, Mich., Eagle-Ottawa Leather Co.; T. G. Holcombe, 396 Gibbs Ave., Newport, R.I., exporting; C. S. Howard, 31 Fayerweather St., Cambridge; L. P. Jones, Harwich, foreign trade; H. M. Kahn, 1485 E. 106 St., Cleveland, O., chemistry; P. T. Kepner, Rogersford, Pa., teaching;

K. H. Lapham, 280 Clark Road, Brookline, commercial chemistry; F. C. Lawrence, 122 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; J. H. Lewis, Marengo, O., farming; P. C. Lloyd, 1735 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., medicine; V. E. Macy, Jr., "Chilmark," Scarborough-on-Hudson, N.Y., business; D. F. McClure, care of Lee, Higginson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Mosle, 1628 Broadway, Galveston, Tex., shipping; A. J. Norton, 61 Wales Place, Dorchester, chemist; James Otis, Fisher Ave., Brookline, law; B. W. Patch, Prospect St., Framingham Centre, business; P. J. Philbin, 23 Berlin St., Clinton, law; W. B. Plumer, 992 Beacon St., Newton Centre, insurance; J. P. Post, 727 6th Ave., Spokane, Wash., law; Oliver Prescott, Jr., Masonic Bldg., New Bedford, law; A. W. Quimby, Windsor, Vt., farming; Ricardo Quintana, 4 Chestnut St., Albany, N.Y., teaching; T. P. Raysor, Bryan, Tex., teaching; A. A. Ronner, 2043 Harney St., Omaha, Neb., ministry; L. B. Sanderson, Jr., 345 W. 86th St., New York, steamship business; F. V. Scholes, 39 Divinity Hall, Cambridge, teaching; R. W. Shaw, 129 High St., Nutley, N.J., student at Oxford; H. R. Silberman, 69 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., Universal Battery Co.; H. B. Slingerland, 9 Fifth Ave., Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; M. M. Smith, 115 York St., New Haven, Conn., teaching; O. V. P. Smith, 1 Wildwood St., Winchester, student in engineering school; M. T. B. Spalding, 255 Walnut St., Brookline, student in Graduate School; E. F. Stoneham, 68 E. Dane St., Beverly, teaching; C. E. S. Townsend, 248 Buckminster Road, Brookline, teaching; E. H. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N.Y., engineering; F. F. Vorenberg, care of Gilchrist Co., Boston, retail trade; D. A. Wallace, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N.J., teaching; E. K. Warren, 823 Madison Ave., New

York, bio-chemistry; D. C. White, 9 Howland St., Roxbury, shoe manufacturing; F. W. Willett, 305 Walpole St., Norwood, business; I. J. Williams, Jr., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., law.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

##### *Dental School.*

1920. Addresses: B. H. Aronson, 211 Princeton St., E. Boston; C. L. Betts, Harbin Hospital, Rome, Ga., dental surgeon; Taiji Moshihara, 8 Druce St., Brookline.

##### *Law School.*

1920. Addresses: W. H. Brantley, Jr., Troy, Ala.; A. L. Cleveland, 127 Pine St., Belmont; Michael Cody, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.; O. J. Dorwin, Minocqua, Wis.; W. S. Downey, 290 Pleasant St., New Bedford; J. S. Dudley, 1422 Laurel St., Columbia, S. C.; A. K. Foster, Troy, Ala.; F. H. W. Frey, 176 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio; Leo Gottlieb, 18 Haviland St., South Norwalk, Conn.; W. W. Gross, 130 Second St., Troy, N.Y.; E. H. Hammond, Berlin, Md.; E. M. Hay, 930 E. 20th Ave., Spokane, Wash.; Cloyd Laporte, care of Root, Clark, Buckner, and Howland, 31 Nassau St., New York; I. S. Levin, 298 Third St., Fall River; R. L. Lipman, 2467 Warring St., Berkeley, Cal.; A. E. Marks, 258 Custer Ave., Youngstown, Ohio; Neville Miller, 1454 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Murray, 333 Longwood Ave., Boston; Reuben Oppenheim, 2301 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Osborne, Morgantown, W. Va.; W. P. Palmer, care of Root, Clark, Buckner, and Howland, 31 Nassau St., New York; E. W. Patterson, Iowa City, Iowa, professor of law, State University of Iowa; Louis Rudner, 715 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N.J.; Bennett Sanderson, Ayer; H. F. Smith,

Warwick, N.Y.; W. L. Spring, care of White, Johnson, Cannon & Spieth, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; J. D. Thom, 1716 Pierce St., Sioux City, Iowa; N. S. Trotterman, 516 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. B. Tyler, 24 Dakota St., Dorchester; Sigurd Ueland, Calhoun Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. L. Zimmerman, Jr., care of Zimmerman & Zimmerman, 363 E. High St., Springfield, O.

LL.B. 1861. Thomas Fry Tobey died at Sea Isle City, N.J., June 7, 1920. He graduated from Brown University in 1858. In 1862 he enrolled in the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, was promoted to Major in 1863, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. Owing to illness he was obliged to resign his commission. In 1865, when he regained his health, he enlisted in the regular army as a private. He was continuously promoted until he attained the rank of Major in 1904.

L.S. 1861-63. William Henry Vredenburg died at Freehold, N.J., May 15, 1920. He was born August 19, 1840, and graduated from Rutgers College in 1859. In 1865 he began practice as counselor at law in his native town of Freehold and continued to practice there until his death. In 1897 he was appointed judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. The following year he was nominated for the full six year term, and subsequently was nominated and confirmed for two more six year terms.

LL.B. 1867. George Alanson Follansbee was born in Cook County, Ill., Feb. 26, 1842, and died in Chicago, March 14, 1920. He took his undergraduate course at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. Immediately after his graduation from the Law School he entered upon active practice in Chicago and so continued until his

death. He had been president of the Chicago Bar Association and active in the American Bar Association and was identified with a large number of important trials and business transactions of consequence. He leaves two sons, Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, and Alanson Follansbee, 1900, and three daughters, one the widow of William G. Hibbard, '92, and another the wife of William B. Hale, Law '02. He was of the "Old Guard" of the Unitarian Church in the West and was deeply interested in certain charities.

#### *Medical School.*

1920. Addresses: P. W. Blake, 55 Warren Ave., Marlboro, medical interne, Boston City Hospital; H. H. Brittingham, care of T. E. Brittingham, Madison, Wis.; W. E. Brown, 48 Dickerman Road, Newton Highlands, interne, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; H. P. Carr, 304 Green St. Milledgeville, Ga.; G. L. Doherty, 36 Mayfield St., Dorchester, surgical interne, Boston City Hospital; D. M. Glover, Urbana, Ill.; R. M. Harbin, 2d, 103 2d Ave., Rome, Ga.; G. N. Hoeffel, 821 Quincy St., Green Bay, Wis.; V. T. Loh, 39 Fernwood Rd., Boston, hospital interne; H. B. Marble, Plainville; Stuart Mudd, 47 Vandeventer Pl., St. Louis, Mo., medical research; W. P. Murphy, 509 Audubon Rd., Boston; Warner Ogden, 546 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; R. F. Rypius, 210 S. Victoria St., St. Paul, Minn., medical interne; David Soletsky, 66 W. 88th St., New York, hospital interne; R. D. Stillman, Saco, Me.; W. J. Van Den Berg, Menominee, Mich., surgery; L. E. Viko, 637 East Third South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1920. Addresses and probable occupations: E. F. Adolph, 3408 Wallace

St., Philadelphia, Pa., teaching; H. B. Berman, 1 Normandy St., Roxbury, poultry, butter, and eggs; A. M. Bierstadt, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., instructor in English; W. M. Bourne, 73 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn., business; Llewellyn Bullock, 4 Leighton Road, Wellesley, letters; F. C. Breckenridge, 20 Arch St., Providence, R.I., physical research; E. D. Campbell, Lexington, Va., law; H. R. Carey, 50 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, diplomatic service; Niles Carpenter, 69 Walker St., Cambridge, clergyman and teacher; R. R. Cawley, 23 Dunster Hall, Cambridge, teaching; E. P. Chase, New Britain, Conn., teaching; H. H. Chung, Naukai College, Tientsin, China, instructor in botany; D. B. Clark, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N.J., teaching; P. P. Cram, 14 Westland Terrace, Haverhill, teaching; I. B. Crosby, 9 Park Lane, Jamaica Plain, teaching or studying; B. N. Dell, 44 West Cedar St., Boston, teaching; Ira Dilworth, 570 Simcoe St., Victoria, B.C., teaching; E. C. Ehrensperger, Hammond, Ind., teaching; J. L. Finkelstein, 7 Anderson St., Boston, physicist; H. J. Fisher, 62 Maple St., Plainville, Conn., chemist; R. L. Foreman, Jr., 938 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., life insurance; G. E. Gates, Rangoon, Burma, teacher, Judson College; E. M. Grant, 503 Boylston St., Brookline, teaching; John Hornicek, 8 Gannett House, Cambridge, instructor, Harvard College; O. W. Hutchinson, 89 Grove St., Lowell, ministry; P. E. James, 16 Strathmore Rd., Brookline, geologist; C. B. Judge, Webster St., Newport, R.I., teaching; P. H. Kelsey, 803 Washington St., Brookline, teacher of Spanish; H. S. King, 54 Concord Ave., Cambridge, chemistry; A. M. Kinney, South-West Port Mouton, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, industrial chemist; W. G. Kleinspehn, 1017 Greenwich St., Read-

ing, Pa., chemistry; D. A. Lane, Jr., 726 Eighth St., N.E., Washington, D.C., teaching; R. E. Langer, 16 Carver St., Cambridge, teaching; B. H. Lehman, 2 Avon St., Cambridge, teaching; H. J. Leon, 68 Harrison St., Worcester, teaching; Yu-tang Lin, Pavynan Dispensary, Changchow, Amoy, China, teaching; C. J. Lyon, Stanford, N.Y., instructor in botany, Dartmouth College; C. B. Malone, Tsinghua College, Peking, China, teaching; J. R. Martin, Cochituate, instructor in geology, Boston University; P. R. Mather, 2605 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., iron and steel production; J. R. Miller, 39A Conant Hall, Cambridge, teaching; A. B. Moore, Savona, N.Y., teaching; J. M. D. Olmsted, 303 Spring St., Brockton, associate in physiology, University of Illinois, College of Medicine; E. F. Parker, Northfield, Vt., teaching, University of Minnesota; R. H. Pfeiffer, 39 Winthrop St., Cambridge, teaching; G. B. Phillips, Glover, Vt., teaching; Harris Rice, 143 Powder House Boulevard, West Somerville, assistant professor of mathematics, Tufts College; David Rines, 99 State St., Boston, attorney at law in patent matters; S. D. Robbins, 40 Centre Ave., Belmont, director, Boston Stammerers' Institute; G. C. Robinson, Oconomowoc, Wis., instructor in political science; G. M. Rodwell, Warrenton, N.C., Latin master, Pingry School, Elizabeth, N.J.; C. W. Røgeburg, Christiania, Norway; E. F. Rowse, Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., teacher of history; John Russell, Union Bay, B.C., Can., research chemist; R. F. Shauer, 81 Fenwood Rd., Boston, teacher, Harvard University; P. S. Smith, 480 E. 23d St., Brooklyn, N.Y., teaching; G. P. Solyom, 8 rue Michel Chauvet, Geneva, Switzerland, student, University of Geneva; H. W. Tausch, Wapakoneta, Ohio, teaching; A. R.



Thompson, R. F. D. 2, Box 268, Yakima, Wash., journalism and literary work; R. S. Tucker, 808 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, mathematician; P. C. Voter, Middlebury, Vt., professor of chemistry; L. E. Ward, 66 Palfrey St., Watertown, professor of mathematics; T. W. Watkins, 684 Highland Ave., Needham Heights, assistant headmaster, Huntington School, Boston; C. H. Westbrook, Jr., Griffin, Ga., professor of education, Shanghai College, Shanghai, China; Donald White, 266 Albion St., Wakefield, teaching and supervising.

Ph.D. 1902. Prentiss Cheney Hoyt died June 11, 1920, at West Boylston. He was born Aug. 1, 1869, at Addison, Vt., and graduated from Middlebury College in 1889. He took his A.M. at Harvard in 1899, and was instructor in English there from 1902 to 1904. In 1904 he went to Clark University, Worcester, as assistant professor of English and was advanced in 1909 to full professor. He married Miss Hortense Drake, Dec. 2, 1902. His wife and one son survive him.

A.M. 1910. W. T. Morgan has been promoted to associate professor of history at Indiana University. Through the Yale University Press he has published "English Political Leaders and Parties in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710." To this monograph was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize of the American Historical Association in 1919.

Ph.D. 1916. S. F. Bemis, who has been for two years on the faculty of Colorado College, has been chosen to fill the chair of history at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles

in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

In three essays, "Liberty and the News" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York), Walter Lippmann, '09, urges the public to concern themselves with facts rather than with opinions, to demand protection for the sources of news, and to insist upon an improvement in the standard and tone of the news-gathering profession. He displays a broad knowledge of conditions in the world of journalism, comments on them pungently, and makes an interesting and effective argument.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81, delivered on May 12 before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Tufts College an Ode entitled "Retrospect of War."

George Clary Wing, '71, has published in pamphlet form an interesting and instructive essay on "Applied Profit Sharing."

Through T. S. Denison & Co., Chicago, Charles Nevers Holmes, '96, has published a one-act comedy entitled *The Star Boarder*. The dialogue is bright and amusing, and the play should be popular for amateur production.

The first number of *Harvard Library Notes* was issued in June. It is not an official publication of the University Library, but is printed "for the purpose of informing those connected with the administration and the work of the library concerning its growth and various activities." Although issued for so special a purpose it contains a good deal of information that should be interesting to all Harvard men, and it has also some entertaining passages.

An address by James Hazen Hyde, '98, delivered in February, 1920, at the University of Rennes, which had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and an article from *l'Intransigeant*, appreciative of Mr. Hyde and his

work, have been issued in pamphlet form by La France Magazine, of New York.

An address delivered by Rome G. Brown, '84, before the Middlesex County Bar Association on "Americanism *versus* Socialism," was submitted to the United States Senate by Senator Kellogg and has been printed as a Senate document.

Professor Horatio S. White has collected Memorials of Willard Fiske, whose literary executor he is. The first volume has been issued from the press of Richard G. Badger, Boston, and contains a number of Mr. Fiske's contributions to the *Syracuse Journal* during the year 1863-65.

In "Modern American Prose Selections" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York) the late Byron Johnson Rees, '03, Professor of English in Williams College, has brought together some twenty examples of typical contemporary prose, in which the writers discuss certain present-day themes in readable fashion. The selections are interesting and varied.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

*Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*; Volume I, *The Vanguard*; by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87. Harvard University Press, 1920.

Mr. Howe, who under appointment by the President and Fellows of Harvard College is the "Biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany," has entitled the first volume in the series of memoirs that he is preparing "The Vanguard." It deals with the thirty Harvard men who gave their lives for the Allies and for civilization before the United States entered the war. As Mr. Howe says in his preface, "They deserve a volume to themselves. Those who give their all before anything is asked must be held in separate remembrance and gratitude."

We wish that every Harvard man might

feel it an obligation to the University and to the Harvard men who died to possess the volumes that tell their brief and brave story. The biographer's skill has made the thirty sketches in this first volume as vivid in workmanship as they are moving in substance. Even in the case of those who left scanty records from which to piece out a biography, Mr. Howe has managed to find an individual note and to suggest a distinct personality. Some of the men who are portrayed in the book were so vivid and rich in personality that the biographer's task was to distill the significant from many sources of information. As an example of exceptionally skilful biographical writing, the memoir of Alan Seeger might be singled out for special praise. But it must appear to every reader that in the treatment of the material placed at his disposal Mr. Howe has shown throughout true sympathy and a sure sense of discrimination. No one can read the book through without finally being overborne by the pathos and tragedy of the sacrifices that it chronicles; nor can any one read it without being uplifted by the spirit of high courage and noble idealism to which every sketch in it is a memorial. One who wishes to know what Harvard men are like cannot do better than read the *Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*.

*A Straight Deal, or the Ancient Grudge*, by Owen Wister, '82. Macmillan Co., 1920. \$2.

What shall be the attitude of America to England? Shall it be that of a friend and comrade, or that of a jealous and suspicious rival who cherishes old grievances? Mr. Wister's book should help American readers to find the right answer to these questions. It is an informal and enlightening review of Anglo-American relations from the Revolutionary period to the present time. Furthermore, it is a shrewd analysis of the reasons why Englishmen

and Americans so frequently misunderstand each other, and why instead of pleasant meetings there are clashes and collisions. A chapter of extraordinarily interesting anecdotes is illuminating on this point. Mr. Wister interweaves historical fact and pungent comment skillfully; the book is most readable. The literary purist will possibly deplore the free and easy use of the vernacular; but the author undoubtedly felt that the audience which he most wished to reach was not the class of literary purists — who in all likelihood would be sufficiently pro-English anyway — but the raw American readers of the cheaper newspapers and magazines, who relish colloquialism of speech and are repelled by literary language. If a sufficient number of such persons read Mr. Wister's book he will have done an immensely useful service, for his presentation of historical facts and his interpretation of the causes of prejudice should definitely remove the misconceptions of England and the English which poison many American minds.

*The New Frontier; A Study of the American Liberal Spirit, its Frontier Origin, and its Application to Modern Problems,* by Guy Emerson, '08. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1920.

Mr. Emerson dwells upon the qualities of mind and character which enabled the American pioneers to conquer each new frontier that they approached, and he draws an analogy between their tasks and the methods by which they performed them, and the tasks and methods of attack which lie before Americans to-day. His thesis is that the true American is not reactionary, or visionary, or radical, but that he is a practical minded man who, by his varied experiences with life, becomes necessarily liberal in his ideas and through his liberality of outlook steadily improves his institutions, his standards, his civilization. The book is written with enthusiasm

and earnestness, but the reader at times finds the thought somewhat difficult to follow; the writer is discursive and frequently plunges off into discussions that bear only remotely on this main theme. Also he devotes rather too much space to quotations from a medley of authors.

*Studies in Contemporary Metaphysics,* by R. F. Alfred Hoernlé. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920.

In the introduction to these studies the author invokes Professor Bosanquet as his patron saint. It may be added that he finds in Mr. Russell and his school the dragon and the dragon's brood from whose shriveling breath of the mathematico-logical method he seeks to rescue philosophy. To confine metaphysics to mathematico-logical analysis and to accept as true of the universe as a whole only so much as the application of the scientific method reveals is, in Professor Hoernlé's opinion, to leave unexplained and meaningless all the wealth of non-scientific significance, aesthetic, moral, religious, etc., which we actually find in the world. Philosophy being a meditation upon Reality as a whole has for its task the attainment of an all-inclusive point of view in which the various aspects of the universe and the different interests that they evoke shall be harmoniously combined.

It is the aim of the studies to point out that such a synthesis cannot be reached by reducing, as science attempts to do, any one aspect of Reality or its corresponding interest to terms of some other aspect or interest. In the first place it is impossible to distill from the richness and complexity of experience the world of clear impartial data of pure sense which science pretends to analyze. Our immediate experience is of "things," and the purest and the most particular thing always comes holding a name, a species, and a value of some sort in solution. The so-called world of scientific fact is only

one precipitate among others equally or even more valuable.

The inadequacy of the method of reduction also betrays itself in the impossibility of finding a least common denominator for the various sciences and their special fields. Thus although an organism may be a mechanism and subject to the laws of physico-chemistry, it is a mechanism which lives, and living is an activity which requires a teleological concept broader than that of mechanism and an independent science — that of biology — to explain it. Similarly such phenomena as consciousness, personality and social organization cannot be reduced to mere appearances of life or nervous energy wholly subject to, and explicable by biological law. They rather mark new unsubmergible levels of existence calling for the self-legislating sciences of psychology and sociology to investigate them and for original super-biological and super-mechanical concepts to make them intelligible.

The truth is, according to Professor Hoernlé, that even if the "higher" strata cannot be explained without reference to the "lower" levels of the biological and mechanical orders upon which they are founded, it is even more impossible to understand the existence and nature of the foundations without reference to the superstructure of self-consciousness, personality, and social organization which it seems to be their function to sustain. Such a view involves the hypothesis that our judgments of things as "higher" and "lower," "better" and "worse," are validated by the universe itself. Values are not a mere arbitrary and incorrect accentuating of the language of the world introduced at the pleasure of an ignorant reader; they are part of the very grammar of Reality. And since a broad-minded and comprehensive interpretation of the universe reveals, not the "higher" at the mercy of the "lower," but the "lower" in

the service of the "higher," man is entitled to trust the essential goodness of the universe and to believe that life is really worth while. Such a trust and belief are the substance of religion.

Professor Hoernlé like a work of art in Plato's eyes is thrice removed from the Idea — only it is the Hegelian not the Platonic Idea which is in question. Agreement or disagreement with his views will be largely a question of one's attitude towards Hegel. The naturalist and the realist will pick as many flaws in these studies as their author finds in naturalism and realism. The neo-Hegelian idealist will welcome a new champion of a reviving cause. But in any case the reader will find a vivid picture of contemporary philosophic thinking enlivened by a stimulating polemic. It is a pity perhaps that there is no chapter on so important a topic as the theory of knowledge. On the other hand one is grateful for the omission of all discussion of ethics — a subject which threatens to become not merely the *pièce de résistance* but the sole dish on so many a modern philosophic bill of fare.

The studies are written in a style and spirit sprung from an Oxford education used to the best advantage. Here and there, perhaps, there are traces of too long servitude to the verbosity of thought engendered by our lecture system and of too little leisure for the exercise of distinction. But in the happier atmosphere of the English University which has regained Professor Hoernlé, these short or rather "long comings" may be expected to disappear. As it is, they do not hide a quality which an American University can neither give nor take away.

We look forward with great interest to the supplementary studies promised us in the introduction of the present series. But it is to be regretted that since Harvard has failed to compete successfully with Durham, the new volume, like that at hand, must redound to the credit of

British rather than American philosophy.  
— B. A. G. Fuller, '00.

*The Roamer and Other Poems*, by George Edward Woodberry, '77. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. 1920.

The poem which gives this book its title is an *Odyssey* of the spirit, begun and half done many years ago, and recently completed. It embodies the earlier and later speculations of one for many years preoccupied with the spiritual values of life. It is the elusive autobiography of one who has shown himself a master in the biography of others, and leaves the reader in a state of vagueness on many points excepting one, and that is that he has been in the companionship of a true lover of beauty in a wide variety of forms, a beauty exemplified in many simple lines and passages. A sonnet sequence, "Ideal Passion," is of the same intangible quality in its celebration of a love entirely spiritual. In the "Poems of the Great War" and the "Sonnets and Lyrics," which make up the rest of the book, a closer relation with actuality is inevitably found. A true and delicate feeling, expressed with a high technical skill, marks many of these poems. For Harvard readers one of the sonnets in memory of Richard Norton, '92, possesses a peculiar interest:

R. N.

*Richard Norton, organizer and director of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps. Began work in France, October, 1914. Died in Paris, August 2, 1918.*

Beautiful in thy death thou liest down,  
Sweet, younger comrade of my happier days;  
Let others in proud books thy honors blaze,  
Whose marble sleep the Cross of France doth crown!  
But more to me than deeds of war's renown,  
Or any light upon the poet's bays,  
Is the remembrance of the sacred ways  
We followed, up the paths of Beauty flown,

Before us flying. To another land,  
Half the world o'er, she lured us, ever on: —  
Still from Art's fragments rose her pointing hand!  
Still in old verse her early presence shone!  
Now upon earthly shores, alone, I stand;  
But thou, dear boy, hast to her bosom won.

*To-morrow's Yesterday*, by Ernest Benshimol, '17. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1920.

Mr. Benshimol has all the qualities a poet should have except clearness. There is nothing commonplace about his work; it is all individual and striking, but most readers will ask, "What does it mean?" and even those who study it most carefully will not make any very confident answer. However obscure one finds the thought, one cannot but be appreciative of the beauty of the language, the music of the verse, the vividness and originality of the phrasing. Here is a stanza that shows characteristically his merits and defects:

"High in a flurry of golden fleece  
A wing dips out of the endless blue,  
And quivering down the morning sky,  
Loud and sweet and swift and true,  
I the courier of caprice  
Hark to the consonance of a cry:  
If love be scorned of beauty, love must die!"

There is surely no great lucidity of thought here, and yet there is beauty of expression. The poem from which the lines are taken is entitled "Disdain." We wish that Mr. Benshimol did not disdain, as apparently he does, the primitive virtue of clearness; but we can forgive much to one who can conjure, as unquestionably he does, music and magic out of words.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*Mythical Bards and the Life of William Wallace*, by William Henry Schofield, Ph.D., '95. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 381 pp.

*A Straight Deal or the Ancient Grudge*, by Owen Wister, '82. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, 227 pp. \$2.

*Experimental Organic Chemistry*, by Augustus F. West, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, University of the Philippines. Yonkers: World Book Co., 1920. Cloth, 469 pp. \$3.

*Modern American Prose Selections*, edited by Byron Johnson Rees, '03. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 181 pp.

*Memorials of Willard Fiske, the Editor*, collected by his Literary Executor, Horatio S. White, '73.

Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1920. Cloth, 264 pp. \$5. net.

*Is Mark a Roman Gospel?* by Benjamin W. Bacon, Buckingham Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in Yale University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1919. Paper, 106 pp.

*To-morrow's Yesterday*, by Ernest Benahimol, '17. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1920. Boards, 98 pp. \$1 net.

*An Answer to John Robinson of Leyden*, by a Puritan Friend, now published from a MS. of A.D. 1609. Edited by Champlin Burrage. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 94 pp. Paper, \$2.

*Studies in Contemporary Metaphysics*, by R. F. Alfred Hoernlé. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 314 pp.

*Landmarks of Liberty: The Growth of American Political Ideals as Recorded in Speeches from Otis to Wilson*. Edited with Introduction and notes by Robert P. St. John, A.M. '98, and Raymond L. Noonan. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 267 pp.

*Liberty and the News*, by Walter Lippmann, '09. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Boards, 104 pp.

*The Roamer and Other Poems*, by George Edward Woodberry, '77. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Boards, 249 pp. \$1.75 net.

*Lucilius and Horace: a Study in the Classical Theory of Imitation*, by George Converse Fiske, '94, Associate Professor of Latin, University of Wisconsin. Madison: The University of Wisconsin, 1920. Cloth, 524 pp. \$2.50.

*A Canticle of Pan, and other Poems*, by Witter Bynner, '02. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1920. Cloth, 214 pp. \$2. net.

*Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany. Vol. I, The Vanguard*, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 200 pp.

*The New Frontier: a Study of the American Liberal Spirit, its Frontier Origin, and its Application to Modern Problems*, by Guy Emerson, '08. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1920. 314 pp. \$2.

*The Style and Literary Method of Luke*, by Henry J. Cadbury, Ph.D. '14, Lecturer in the New Testament, Andover Theological Seminary. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Paper, 208 pp.

*Virginia Public Schools*, by the Virginia Education Commission and the Virginia Survey Staff. Yonkers: World Book Co., 1920. Cloth, 400 pp. \$3.

*Some Problems of the Peace Conference*, by Charles Homer Haskins, A.M. '08, and Robert Howard Lord, '06. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 310 pp. \$3.

## MARRIAGES.

\*.\* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1879. James William Mitchell to Ruth Putnam Hastings, at Boston, June 14, 1920.

1893. James Edwin Holland to Madonna Isabel Seton, at New York City, Feb. 10, 1920.

1895. Robert Wheaton Coues to Charlotte Osgood, at Newburyport, July 24, 1920.

1895. Guy Murchie to Mrs. Jane Eaton Cotton, at Boston, June 26, 1920.

1897. George Peters Drury to Evelyn Phillips, at Waltham, June 16, 1920.

[1898.] William Welles Hoyt to Isabel Doan Brownlee, at Paris, France, May 22, 1919.

1898. Frank Chute White to Mary Fletcher Cox, at Brattleboro, Vt., June 26, 1920.

1899. George Clarence Arvedson to Mabel Hinton, at New York City, June 2, 1920.

1899. Frank Doddridge Brannan to Mrs. Anna A. Shaw, at Cambridge, July 1, 1920.

1899. Williams Proudft Burden to Mrs. Anna Ward Kountze Douglas, at New York City, May 12, 1920.

1901. Nathaniel Horton Batchelder to Evelyn Beatrice Longman, at Stockbridge, June 28, 1920.

1901. Joseph Guild, Jr., to Eleanor Endicott Young, at Dedham, June 19, 1920.

1902. Carleton Ray Metcalf to Lucy Persis Parker, at Wilton, N.H., July 3, 1920.

1905. Charles Lyon Chandler to Margery Lorraine Brown, at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1920.

1905. Daniel Joseph Hurley to Helen Taff, at Boston, June 26, 1920.

[1907.] Harold Burney Eaton to Margaret Sinclair, at New York City, June 1, 1920.

1907. Andrew Roy MacAusland to Katharine Brayton, at Fall River, June 2, 1920.

1907. John Burney Pierce to Rosamond Williams, at Dedham, May 22, 1920.

1907. Ray Faunce Weston to Carolyn Virginia O'Keefe, at Houston, Texas, April 29, 1920.
- [1908.] Wheelock Bigelow to Arline Curtis Keeler, at Jewel, Va., May 29, 1920.
1908. Earle Lyford Currier to Florence Llewellyn Tracy, at Whitman, June 26, 1920.
1908. William Perkins Homans to Edith Wolcott Parkman, at Boston, May 31, 1920.
1910. Edward Eyre Hunt to Virginia Lloyd Fox, at Riverside, Conn., May 15, 1920.
1910. Joseph Leo Merrill to Kathlene Cushman, at New York City, June 10, 1920.
1911. Hamilton Forbush Corbett to Harriet Cumming, at Portland, Ore., May 15, 1920.
1911. Francis Sanborn Fuller to Louise Jackson Bacon, at Newton, June 17, 1920.
1911. Edward Harding to Geraldine Lawrence, at Groton, July 17, 1920.
1911. William Burton Webster, Jr., to Marguerite K. Bigelow, at Arlington, June 16, 1920.
1912. John Edward Boit to Marion Sprague, at Brookline, June 5, 1920.
1912. Victor Morris to Margaret Knight Forsyth, at Santa Barbara, Cal., June 15, 1920.
1912. Raymond Walker Reilly to Carolyn H. Lewis, at Quincy, June 12, 1920.
1912. Irving Granville Rouillard to Mary Kille Warren, at Cambridge, June 24, 1920.
1912. Stephen Bruce Smart to Beatrice Cobb, at Milton, June 18, 1920.
1913. Dows Dunham to Mrs. Eveline Spencer Thompson Sainsbury, at London, England, May, 1920.
1913. George McElvaine Graham to Helen Knowlton Whedon, at Norwood, June 12, 1920.
1913. Walter Gordon Hill to May Winifred Cullis, at Jamaica Plain, June 12, 1920.
1913. Dunbar Lockwood to Caroline Sidney Sinkler, at Flat Rock, N.C., June 26, 1920.
1913. Quincy Adams Shaw McKean to Margaret W. Sargent, at Boston, July 31, 1920.
1913. Daniel Sargent to Louise Riché Coolidge, at Lausanne, Switzerland, June 29, 1920.
1913. Andrew Williams Welch to Helen S. Comerford, at Cambridge, May 12, 1920.
1914. John Radford Abbot to Helen Maxwell, at Duxbury, June 5, 1920.
1914. William Andros Barron, Jr., to Emily Wesselhoeft, at Jaffrey, N.H., July 10, 1920.
1914. Frederick Copeland Bryant to Mary Morse Sheffield, at Newport, R.I., June 12, 1920.
1914. Frank Vincent Burton, Jr., to Nora Nickle, at Englewood, N.J., Aug. 4, 1920.
1914. Frank Mitchell Harding Dazey to Agnes Christine Johnston, at Stony Brook, L.I., N.Y., June 26, 1920.
1914. Lawrence Badger Moore to Rachel Rebecca Bearse, at Arlington, June 16, 1920.
1914. William Gorham Rice, Jr., to Rosamond Eliot, at Asticou, Me., June 29, 1920.
1915. Roland Morris Baker, Jr., to Mary Royce, at Dedham, June 12, 1920.
1915. Lincoln Baylies to Mary Beatrice Bullard, at Louisville, Ky., June 29, 1920.
1915. Clyde Roy Chandler to Doris Perkins, at Burlington, Feb. 13, 1920.
1915. Donald Clark Cottrell to Lois Lee Page, at Summit, N.J., May 22, 1920.
1915. Roger Carlisle Fenn to Eleanor Baldwin, at Fitzwilliam, N.H., June 12, 1920.

1915. Francis Fenton Munroe to Priscilla Webster, at Orono, Me., June 19, 1920.
1915. Harry Potter Trainer to Anne Harvey, at Wellesley, June 2, 1920.
1915. John Bowen Waterman to Martha Gardner Horton, at Fall River, June 5, 1920.
1915. John Scharmann Zinsser to Isabella Wadsworth, at Magnolia, July 10, 1920.
1916. Junius Oliver Beebe to Alice Rita Milliken, at Milton, June 23, 1920.
1916. Frederick Wadsworth Busk to Harriet Lee Fessenden, at Chestnut Hill, June 19, 1920.
1916. Standish Hall to Helen Jane Brooks, at Wichita, Kansas, June 5, 1920.
1916. Joseph Chapman Merriam to Dorothy Millard Heafield, at Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1920.
1916. James Howe Volkmann to Mary Lyon, at Brookline, May 15, 1920.
1917. William Channing Appleton, Jr., to Ellen Rockwood Sherman, at Boston, May 8, 1920.
1917. Basil Sanford Collins to Ruth Nelington Blanchard, at Watertown, July 24, 1920.
1917. Harrie Holland Dadmun to Rita Goodwin, at Hudson, July 24, 1920.
1917. Frank Fremont-Smith, Jr., to Frances Eliot, at Cambridge, June 5, 1920.
1917. Charles Henry Hodges, Jr., to Grace Marion Wilson, at Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1920.
1917. George Ayer Parsons to Elizabeth Hoar, at Concord, May 29, 1920.
1917. Lincoln Wallace Pierce to Ada Johnson, at Milton, June 30, 1920.
1917. Samuel Abbot Smith to Priscilla Gale, at Weston, June 17, 1920.
1917. William James Romeyn Taylor to Hortense Sauveur, at Cambridge, June 4, 1920.
1917. James Henry Townsend to Amy Sawyer Browne, at Cambridge, June 12, 1920.
1918. De Forest Anthony to Dorothy Heath Dodge, at Concord, June 5, 1920.
1918. Earle Moulton French to Bertha L. Martin, at Cohasset, April 27, 1920.
1918. Horace Sears Kenney to Elsie Emilie Clapp, at Weston, June 12, 1920.
1918. Vance Fisher Likins to Marthella Barron Church, at Boston, April 29, 1920.
- [1918.] Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr., to Frances Pomeroy, at New York City, June 26, 1920.
1918. Philip Hillyer Smith to Dorothy M. Davis, at New York City, March 29, 1920.
1918. Grantley Walder Taylor to Mary Low Ryce, at Boston, June 5, 1920.
1918. Thomas Chandler Thacher, Jr., to Vera Morgan, at Clayton, N.Y., July 17, 1920.
1918. Charles Henry Watt to Mildred Wallace Mead, at Arlington, June 2, 1920.
1919. Francis Barlow Bradley to Geraldine Fitzgerald Adece, at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., May 29, 1920.
- [1919.] Thomas Dudley Cabot to Virginia Wellington, at Weston, May 15, 1920.
1919. George Woodman Emery to Marjorie Steele Smith, at Lexington, June 24, 1920.
1919. Henry Snow Hall, Jr., to Lydia Lyman Storer, at Boston, June 14, 1920.
1919. Jerome Allen Johnson to Marjorie Martin, at Cambridge, May 15, 1920.



1920. Raymond Burke Chrisman to Winifred Channing Johnson, at Brookline, June 1, 1920.
- [1920.] Bartlett Guild to Mary B. Mills, at Longwood, June 5, 1920.
- [1920.] John Holme Lambert to Hazel Miriam Jacobs, at Boston, June 12, 1920.
1920. John Lathrop Rochester to Elizabeth White, at Salem, June 14, 1920.
- A.M. 1915. Lewis Winthrop Clough to Alice Blood, at New Hampton, N.H., June 30, 1920.
- G.S. 1916-17. Roy Haddon Norris to Marguerite F. Maxon, at Boston, June 2, 1920.
- G.S. 1916-17. Roland Hale Verbeck to Ruth Ammann, at Malden, June 26, 1920.
- Div. 1916-17. Robert John Campbell, Jr., to Marjorie Linder Perkins, at Warren, June 29, 1920.
- L.S. 1909-12. William Michael Conroy to Mary G. Mahoney, at Fall River, June 22, 1920.
- L.S. 1913-16. Addison Bennett Green to Margaret Anna Oldham, at Wellesley Hills, May 22, 1920.
- LL.B. 1914. John William Baker to Ruth Taft Somes, at Providence, R.I., May 8, 1920.
- LL.B. 1920. Michael Cody, Jr., to Meriel Olga Squire, at Brookline, June 15, 1920.
- M.S. 1916-18. Douglas Donald to Edith H. Johnson, at Andover, June 26, 1920.
- M.D. 1918. Albert Elisha Parkhurst to Eleanor Chickering, at Brookline, May 29, 1920.
- D.M.D. 1916. Clarence Geddes Severy to Katharine Elsom, at Boston, July 31, 1920.
- D.M.D. 1917. Raymond Wells Libby to Margaret S. Murphy, at Keene, N.H., June 27, 1920.

## NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months, with some deaths of earlier date, not previously reported.

Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes, Editor-in-Chief.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1642. Samuel Bellingham, d. in 1700.
1661. John Bellingham, d. in 1670.
1693. William Grosvenor, b. 8 Jan., 1673; d. in 172-.
1715. Jonathan Dowse, b. 17 Sept., 1695; d. in Europe before 1727.
1723. Nathaniel Morrill, b. 20 July, 1701, at Salisbury; d. in 173-.
1725. Edward Dowse, b. 1 March, 1705; lost at sea prior to 1733.
1726. Simeon Stoddard, b. in 1707; d. in 1776.
1741. Timothy Prout, b. in Sept., 1721, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 1 April, 1777.
1745. John Phillips, b. 29 Nov., 1726, at [Boston]; d. probably in the West Indies, 9 Jan., 1787.
1766. Elijah Putnam, b. 3 Feb., 1747, at [Sutton]; d. 14 April, 1787.
1862. Henry Upham Jeffries, b. 7 Dec., 1840, at Boston; d. at Hakone, Japan, 28 July, 1920.
1864. Daniel La Forest Chase, b. 15 May, 1841, at Sutton; d. at Quincy, 21 May, 1920.
1864. Henry Harrison Sprague, b. 1 Aug. 1841, at Athol; d. at Boston, 28 July, 1920.
1867. Frank Clarkson Garbutt, b. 28 June, 1837, at Toronto, Can.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 14 June, 1920.
1867. George Edward Richards, M.D., b. 2 Nov., 1845, at Boston; d. in 1919.
1869. Horace Winslow Wright, b. 21 June,

- 1848, at Dorchester; d. at Jefferson Highlands, N.H., 3 June, 1920.
1870. Frank Walcott Robinson, b. 23 Sept., 1848, at Boston; d. at East Andover, N.H., 16 May, 1920.
1871. Walter Faxon, S.B., S.D., b. 4 Feb., 1848, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Lexington, 10 Aug., 1920.
1873. Thomas Russell Watson, b. 18 July, 1850, at Plymouth; d. at Cromwell, Conn., 17 July, 1920.
1874. Alexander Porter Browne, LL.B., b. 11 June, 1853, at Washington, D.C.; d. at Wrentham, 6 July, 1920.
1875. Frederic Saltonstall Gould, b. 23 Aug., 1853, at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 1 July, 1920.
1876. William Henry Gove, LL.B., b. 4 Sept., 1851, at Berwick, Me.; d. at Salem, 14 April, 1920.
1876. Thomas Hammond Silver, LL.B., b. 21 Feb., 1855, at Wellsville, O.; d. at Richmond, Va., in 1919.
1878. Charles Kilborn Williams, b. 8 March, 1856, at Rutland, Vt.; d. at Sioux City, Ia., 22 May, 1920.
1882. Samuel Henry Hurlburt Morrill, b. 5 Jan., 1860, at Durham, Me.; d. at Springfield, 25 June, 1920.
1883. William Alden Lombard, b. 24 Dec., 1860, at Somerville; d. at Riverside, Cal., 11 April, 1918.
1884. William Franklin Dana, LL.B., b. 26 June, 1863, at Somerville; d. at Orford, N.H., 5 Aug., 1920.
1886. William Harrison Holliday, b. 27 July, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 30 April, 1920.
1889. Walter Daniel Clark, b. 4 April, 1868, at Geneva, Switzerland; d. 19 June, 1920.
1889. Charles Averill Rich, b. 16 Oct., 1867, at Canton, N.Y.; d. at New Haven, Conn., 9 Aug., 1919.
1890. Paul Van Du Zee, b. 8 Sept., 1866, at West Newton; d. at New York, N.Y., 4 Aug., 1920.
1890. Richard Harding Weld, b. 26 Oct., 1867, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Harwichport, 20 July, 1920.
1891. David Allen Center, b. 16 March, 1867, at Gloucester; d. at Boston, 24 Aug., 1919.
1892. Theodore Charles Tebbetts, b. 20 Dec., 1871, at Lynn; d. at Lynn, 26 July, 1920.
1894. John Dana Hubbell, b. 19 June, 1871, at Charlestown; d. at Beverly, O., 20 May, 1920.
1894. James Madison Thompson, b. 7 Nov., 1871, at Springfield; d. at Baltimore, Md., 30 May, 1920.
1896. Arthur Dyrenforth, b. 25 Sept., 1872, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Aurora, Ill., 13 June, 1920.
1901. Maurice Joseph Wall, b. 8 Jan., 1880, at Worcester; d. in 1914.
1901. Geoffrey Manlius Wheelock, b. 29 Nov., 1879, at Shanghai, China; d. at Chestnut Hill, 9 June, 1920.
1904. Hugh Abbott, b. 5 June, 1884, at Gouverneur, N.Y.; d. 8 July, 1920.
1906. Roy Elliott Bates, b. 20 Jan., 1882, at Waterford, Conn.; d. at Gardiner, Me., 21 July, 1920.
1909. Herman Goepper, M.B.A., b. 16 Nov., 1889, at Cincinnati, O.; d. 30 May, 1920.
1911. George Francis Owen, b. 4 Sept., 1889, at East Boston; d. at Salem, N.H., 31 Dec., 1919.
1913. Howard Horr Williams, b. 17 Jan., 1892, at Mechanicsburg, O.; d. at New York, N.Y., 7 Jan., 1920.

*Scientific School.*

1856. Charles Augustus Chapman, d. 29 Jan., 1920.
1900. Manning Emery, b. 5 Aug., 1873, at Cambridge; d. at Moon's Cut, near Natick, R.I., 25 June, 1920.
1909. Harold Gillon Tomlin, b. 29 Nov., 1887, at New York, N.Y.; lost at sea near Block Island, R.I., 8 May, 1920.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1892. Frederic William Sanders, A.M., b. 17 Jan., 1864, in Westchester Co., N.Y.; d. at Thermal, N.C., 29 Jan., 1920.
1893. William Henry Schofield, A.M., Ph.D., b. 6 April, 1870, at Brockville, O.; d. at Peterborough, N.H., 24 June, 1920.
1901. Roy Bennett Pace, A.M., b. 2 May, 1877, at Richmond, Va.; d. at Blois, Loir-et-Cher, France, 27 Aug. 1918.

*Medical School.*

1843. Edward Philippe LeProhon, d. 24 Nov., 1886.
1867. George Clark Blaisdell, b. 23 Nov., 1844, at Goffstown, N.H.; d. at Contoocook, N.H., 5 Mar., 1917.
1869. Henry Nelson Brown, b. 26 July, 1843, at North Scituate, R.I.; d. at San Diego, Cal., 18 Oct., 1915.
1870. Norman Perkins Quint, b. at Malden; d. at Boston, 27 July, 1920.
1871. Luther Graves Chandler, b. 12 Dec., 1844, at Nashua, N. H.; d. at Townsend, 1 March, 1915.
1883. William Caldwell Stevens, b. 16 Dec., 1854, at Barre; d. at Worcester, 17 Oct., 1917.
1886. William Francis Gleason, b. 1 Jan., 1861, at Milford; d. at Providence, R.I., 27 April, 1914.
1898. Prabala Ramachandrayya, d. at Madras, India, 10 Dec., 1907.
1901. Arthur Hardy Cutter, b. 5 Dec., 1872, at Pelham, N.H.; d. at Methuen, 4 Oct., 1918.

*Dental School.*

1871. Charles Munroe Bailey, b. 6 Dec., 1843, at Portland, Me.; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 12 June, 1920.
1919. Joseph Dennis Wholley, b. 18 Oct., 1892, at Chelsea; d. at Brighton, 1 Aug., 1920.

*Law School.*

1855. Eldred Beverley Ragland, d. at San Antonio, Texas, 7 Nov., 1919.
1856. John Henry Keene, d. at Glencoe, Md., 6 May, 1914.
1857. Peter Chase Fickett, d. at West Paris, Me., 30 Dec., 1913.
1858. Munroe Stevens, d. at Roxbury, 20 Sept., 1917.
1860. William Bonner, d. near Fayetteville, Tenn., 21 Dec., 1891.
1867. John Sanders Duncan, b. 11 Jan., 1846, in Indiana; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., 28 Nov., 1914.
1867. Esckiel McLeod, b. 29 Oct., 1840; d. at Hampton, N.B., 11 June, 1920.
1868. William Alfred Champlain, d. at Cranston, R.I., 28 Dec., 1919.
1868. James Francis Farley, d. at Boston, 13 April, 1917.
1868. Charles Wiley Spooner, d. at Boston, 3 Oct., 1911.
1873. Charles Nelson Harrington, b. in 1865, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 1 June, 1917.
1874. Frederic Beach Jennings, b. in Aug., 1863, at Bennington Centre, Vt.; d. at New York, N.Y., 26 May, 1920.
1878. William Erastus Cushing, b. 23 Sept., 1853, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Cleveland, O., 9 Dec., 1917.
1896. John Henry Flanagan, b. 7 July, 1868, at Cranston, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 23 Feb., 1920.
1911. John Augustine McNamara, d. 13 Aug., 1918.
1916. John Edwin Roddey, b. 24 April, 1893, at Rock Hill, S.C.; d. at Jacksonville, Fla., 6 Feb., 1917.

*Honorary Degree.*

1908. William Crawford Gorgas, S.D., b. 3 Oct., 1854, at Mobile, Ala.; d. at London, Eng., 4 July, 1920.

**Temporary Members.***The College.*

1869. Francis Manning Stanwood, b. 31 July, 1848, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 12 Aug., 1920.
1874. Benjamin Calvin Reed, b. 24 Dec., 1849, at East Bridgewater; d. at Whitman, 15 June, 1920.
1877. Frederick Manning Tucker, b. 3 Feb., 1855, at Portland, Me.; d. at Brookline, 21 June, 1920.
1887. Seth Clark Peterson, d. at Duxbury, 24 Oct., 1916.
1910. Herman Lathrop Tucker, b. 27 May, 1883, at Newton; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 30 June, 1920.
1911. Paul Wilder, b. 28 Mar., 1888, at Gardner; d. at Gardner, 8 Feb., 1919.
1918. William Leo Walker, b. 18 Sept., 1896, at Corydon, Ia.; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 10 Dec., 1918.
1919. Herbert Wheelwright Windeler, killed in action in Bourlon Wood, 27 Nov., 1917.
1920. Richard Cutts Fairfield, killed by an enemy bomb, at Mestre, Italy, 26 Jan., 1918.
1920. Robert Fitzgerald Clark, b. 13 Sept., 1898, at Dedham; d. in sea-plane accident, at Brest, France, 21 Aug., 1918.
1921. Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhineland, b. 20 Sept., 1898; d. at Rouen, France, 12 Dec., 1918.

*Scientific School.*

- 1863-64. Edmund Hart Hewins, b. in 1845, at Sharon; d. at Sharon, 31 May, 1920.
- 1864-67. Henry Laurens Stearns, d. at Cambridge, 29 May, 1920.
- 1866-68. Arthur Clarence Walworth, b. 29 April, 1844, at Boston; d. at Newton Centre, 23 June, 1920.
- 1898-01. Louis Ronald McDonald, b. 23 May, 1879, at Charlestown; d. at Liverpool, Eng., 19 Sept., 1919.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

- 1897-98. Eugene Pitcher, b. 13 May, 1872, at Lewiston, Me.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 1913 or 1914.
- 1901-02. Frank Elbert Watson, b. 25 July, 1874, at Springfield; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., 9 June, 1920.
- 1903-04. Harry Wagenseller Jones, b. 22 June, 1879; d. at Mission Hills, Kan., 2 Feb., 1920.
- 1919-20. Kenneth Harry Parker, b. 11 Nov., 1896, at Liberty, Mo.; drowned at Spy Pond, Arlington, 18 July, 1920.

*Business School.*

- 1914-15. George Krans Sabine, b. 21 June, 1889, at Brookline; d. at New York, N.Y., 7 Jan., 1919.
- 1917-18. Irvine Lionel Evans, b. 5 Nov., 1897; d. at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, 16 Sept., 1918.

*Medical School.*

- 1880-81. Michael Glennon, d. at Stoughton, 30 July, 1920.
- 1889-93. William Brecke Deane, d. at Ft. Washington Park, N.Y., 29 April, 1920.
- 1894-96. Frank Christopher Dowd, b. at Charlestown; d. at Somerville, in 1917.

*Dental School.*

- 1872-83. Metcalf Everett Pond, d. at Franklin, 27 Sept., 1916.
- 1872-73. Francis Joseph Teixeira, d. at St. Michael's, Azores, 27 July, 1918.
- 1895-96. George Arthur Savage, d. at Worcester, 5 April, 1914.

*Law School.*

- 1845-47. James Maddox, d. at Gold Hill, Ala., 25 Aug., 1901.
- 1846-47. Edward Henry Wright, d. at Newark, N.J., 17 Sept., 1913.
- 1853-54. John Louis Hickman, d. at Kansas City, Mo., 11 Feb., 1913.

- 1853-54. George Morton Williams, d. at Culpeper, Va., 6 Jan., 1911.
- 1859-61. Linus Sanford, d. at Jackson, Mo., 18 May, 1912.
- 1861-63. Augustine Wait, d. at Miami, Fla., 8 Jan., 1914.
- 1865-66. Charles Frederick Leimer, d. at Denver, Colo., 6 June, 1914.
- 1865-66. Joseph M. Scott, d. at Lexington, Ky., 28 Oct., 1914.
- 1865-66. Livingston Scott, d. at Woonsocket, R.I., 11 March, 1909.
- 1866-67. John Samuel Jessup, d. at Woodbury, N.J., 27 Sept., 1911.
- 1870-72. Richard Hartley Nott, d. at Bedford, Me., 22 Jan., 1915.
- 1871-72. Henry Francis Harris, d. at Worcester, 14 Jan., 1915.
- 1871-72. Charles Marshall Vandembark, d. at Zanesville, O., 18 Sept., 1910.
- 1872-73. Martin Thomas Dickson, d. about 15 years ago.
- 1873-75. James Henry Baum, b. 3 Dec., 1845, at Steubenville, O.; d. in 1918.
- 1876-78. Thomas O'Sullivan, b. 3 Mar., 1855, at Adare, Ire.; d. at Boston, 8 Oct., 1907.
- 1877-78. Arthur Jerome Eddy, b. 5 Nov., 1859, at Flint, Mich.; d. at New York, N.Y., 21 July, 1920.
- 1877-78. John Burke Hendry, b. 8 Mar. 1858, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at London, Eng., 26 Aug., 1914.
- 1890-91. Louis Eugene Freedley, b. 31 May, 1855, at Boston; d. at Chicago, Ill., 5 March, 1912.
1892. Daniel Horatio Rupp, b. 3 July, 1868, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Manitou, Colo., 6 April, 1917.
- 1892-93. Royal Henry Gladding, b. 19 May, 1869, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 19 Nov., 1919.
- 1894-95. Solomon Jones Homer, b. 17 Jan., 1871, at Annette, Indian Territory; killed at Durant, Okla., 4 Oct., 1914.
- 1900-01. Philip John McQuaid, b. 14 Dec., 1875, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 24 Feb., 1914.
- 1900-03. Willis Brown Richardson, b. 11 Jan., 1874, at Burrellville, R.I.; d. at Providence, R.I., 18 Aug., 1913.
- 1903-04. Ralph Clinton Lathrop, b. 6 Dec., 1879, at Bridgeport, Conn.; d. at Warren, O., 7 Sept., 1913.
- 1907-09. Ralph Norton Dennett, b. 3 Nov., 1885, at Westbrook, Me.; d. at Pittsfield, 21 Sept., 1914.
- 1910-12. Charles Erastus Hudson, b. 25 Jan., 1886, at Oswego, N.Y.; d. at Gardiner, Me., 4 Oct., 1914.
- 1911-12. Tyler Tubbs Henshaw, b. 3 Nov., 1889, at Oakland, Cal.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 25 Sept., 1913.
- 1914-16. Henry Humphrey Parsons, b. 15 May, 1890, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Purchase, N.Y., 18 June, 1920.

#### *Divinity School.*

- 1873-75. Gustavus Ede Gordon, b. 27 Jan., 1834, at Harpenden, Bedfordshire, Eng.; d. at Brookline, 27 Feb. 1914.
- 1886-87. Samuel Green Davis, b. 16 Aug., 1846, at Gratiot, O.; d. at Charlotte, N.Y., 19 Nov., 1914.
- 1897-98. John Worsley Austin, b. 9 Nov., 1872, at Cirencester, Eng.; d. at Birmingham, Eng., 19 March, 1914.
- 1901-02. Thomas Seth Bruce, b. 11 Dec., 1872, at Danville, Va.; d. 4 Aug., 1913.

#### CORRECTIONS.

Vol. 28, No. 112, p. 717, 1874, James Duane Lowell was reported as deceased, also in the Commencement necrology, in June, 1920. The notice was sent to the Quinquennial office from a reliable source but the informant was in error. Mr. Lowell is still living.

A.B. 1900. Job Taylor was recorded in the Commencement necrology in June 1920, as deceased. This death was reported by the class secretary, who acknowledged his error too late to have the necrology corrected.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Carl S. Joslyn, '20, of Springfield, won the first prize of \$6000 in the Walker Blaine Beale competition for the best draft of a Republican platform for 1920.

On July 29, 1920, Cambridge University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon President Lowell, and also upon Dr. Harvey Cushing, professor of surgery in the Harvard Medical School.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, was reelected president of the association, Reginald H. Smith, '10, was elected treasurer, and F. W. Grinnell, '95, was elected secretary.

On June 4 the class of 1869 presented to the University a memorial bust of Frank D. Millet. The presentation took place in the Widener Library. Prof. Francis G. Peabody made the presentation speech, and President Lowell replied with a speech of acceptance.

Prof. H. J. Hughes, '94, has been elected Dean of the Harvard Engineering School, to succeed Dean C. A. Adams, who has resigned to become chairman of the division of engineering of the National Research Council.

Edward W. Forbes, '95, director of the Fogg Art Museum, and George H. Parker, '87, professor of zoology, have been appointed western exchange professors for 1920-21.

Dr. Theobald Smith, A.M. '01, has been voted the M. Douglas Flattery medal and \$500 in gold by the Harvard Corporation in recognition of his successful scientific

research in the prevention of disease and the conservation of health. Before 1893 it was thought that disease germs were transmitted only through the air. During that year Dr. Smith discovered that Texas fever in cattle, a disease resembling malaria in human beings, was spread through the bite of an insect. Since that time a number of diseases have been found to be spread in that way.

About 350 graduates of the Harvard Law School attended, on June 21, the celebration of the beginning of the second century of the School and of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the late Dean Langdell's service. Dean Pound delivered an address, and the Hon. Charles E. Hughes spoke on "Legal Education and Democratic Progress."

#### QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE.

The Quinquennial Catalogue was not completed and ready for distribution at Commencement, owing to the unprecedented labor conditions.

The edition of 1920 will contain a complete list of officers from 1842 to date; also complete lists of graduates in the Academic Department and in the Graduate Schools prior to 1920, including war degrees which have been conferred since 1918; a list of students who would have received academic degrees if they had not left College to enlist for war service; and a list of all out-of-course and honorary degrees conferred in 1920.

The Catalogue is now completed, and will soon be ready for distribution, when copies will be mailed to fill orders already received. It may be purchased or ordered at the Quinquennial Office (Harvard College Library), the Harvard University Press (Randall Hall), and Kent's Book Store, Cambridge; and at the Old Corner Book Store, 27 Bromfield St., Boston. The price is \$3 (\$3.35 postpaid).

# THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*VOL. XXIX. — DECEMBER, 1920. — No. CXIV.*

## EDUCATIONAL IDEALS AND AMERICANISM.

By JACOB W. RICHARDSON, '86.

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HEALING class of THOMPSON, '99, OF CONCORD, MASS.  
BEN, member LORING YOUNG, '07, OF WESTON, MASS.

*For the term ending in 1922.*

WILLIAM COWPER BOYDEN, '86, OF CHICAGO, ILL.  
ROGER ERNST, '03, OF BOSTON, MASS.  
RALPH LOWELL, '12, OF BOSTON, MASS.

#### Editors of the Magazine.

ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, '95, *Editor.*  
WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO, '99, *University Editor.*  
FIFIELD WORKUM, '20, *Student Editor.*

THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE is published quarterly, on September 1, December 1, March 1, and June 1. The annual subscription is three dollars; single copies, eighty-five cents each.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to Mr. ARTHUR S. PIER, Hyde Park, Mass.

All business communications and subscriptions should be sent to Mr. W. H. WADE, at the office of the Magazine, 99 State St., Boston, Mass.

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The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.  
Electrotyped and Printed  
by H. O. Houghton & Co.

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For the term ending in 1922.  
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*VOL. XXIX. — DECEMBER, 1920. — No. CXIV.*

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## EDUCATIONAL IDEALS AND AMERICANISM.

By JACOB W. RICHARDSON, '86.

THE opening of the academic year naturally has been fraught with reflections on the mission and the trend of education in America. It is a time to take, or to try to take, as broad a view as possible of our national system of organized education, and to ask ourselves what our schools and colleges, public and private, ought to mean to us, and through us, to civilization. Each American State has its own educational policies, as it should; for in diversity and due independence and individuality of State policies lies the chief hope for national richness of result. Yet in a sense, and a very genuine sense, we do possess a national system of education; and in the same broad sense we are, as a nation, under bonds to civilization to show that our educational policies and ideals, taken as a whole, and that the fruits of the work of our schools and colleges, taken as a whole, are making for human progress.

And when we ask ourselves what Americanism means to education and what our educational institutions are doing to fulfil the mission of Americanism, we need not confine our thoughts too exclusively to the relations between State and school. Those relations are peculiarly close, peculiarly gracious, and permanent. They are relations of mutual need and mutual gratitude. The patriotic function of our schools is as imperative and as necessary as it is clear and enforced. And just now it is especially necessary to emphasize that function, and through our schools to instill into American youth a basic understanding of, and a profound and passionate love for, the purely political institutions of our country. That goes without the saying. Yet the fact that only through our governmental agencies, only through our organized political life, could we have become a nation does not imply that we have no obligations other than political to the cause of

civilization, nor that Americanism in education is to be construed in purely political terms of thought. Americanism is a complex national whole, implying much in addition to political Americanism; and education, also, is a complex whole, involving many functions, non-political as well as political. Wherefore the whole mission of Americanism in education cannot spell exclusive emphasis upon even so basic an educational function as that of insuring political patriotism.

And how much truer is this consideration when taken in certain other connections! How much truer, in the matter of industrial education! There is no danger lest too much emphasis be laid on making good citizens — on patriotic loyalty and the political obligations of American citizenship! But is there not danger lest too much, that is, too exclusive and short-sighted emphasis be laid upon the purely industrial functions of education? Lest utilitarianism dominate the ideals and policies of our schools, and even of our colleges, at the expense of due emphasis not only upon political education, but upon other and essentially non-political functions of organized education? Surely, we owe it to the spirit of Americanism itself, as well as to the individual American boy or girl, and to the whole great cause of human advancement, that no one of our manifold educational ends shall live for itself alone, and that if any one end must be over-emphasized it shall not be a purely materialistic or utilitarian end?

Scientific achievement, the "conquest of nature" by man, that great social ends may be achieved thereby, and the urge toward material progress and prosperity that always forms a part of a nation's aspirations — these and kindred ends must have their due place in our educational policies. Industrial education should keep step with general education. But, no matter how permanent or useful any one educational end may be, it should not be prosecuted at the expense of other and equally great ends: no matter if industrial education in our schools has gone no further than the duty of the schools to industry demands, when that duty alone be considered, it will have gone too far if it be not duly balanced and duly leavened by equal emphasis upon coördinate educational ends. In fact, it will have gone too far even for its own normal fulfilment as an intrinsic part of Americanism, for, like vaulting ambition, it will have o'erleaped itself.

And does not some such tendency, some such danger, confront Americanism to-day? As compared with the non-industrial functions of education, have not our educational institutions over-emphasized the value of utilitarianism? And has not this trend reacted both upon

Americanism in its broader sense and upon our purely industrial life itself? At a time when increased material production is so urgently needed; at the very time when, if ever, we should reap the national advantages aimed at by so much technical, commercial, and business education; at the time when, if ever, the industrial training given in our lower and higher schools, public and private, should vindicate itself in no uncertain terms, our industrial life has been more or less paralyzed. Over and above the natural effects of the Great War, effects severe enough in themselves, did we not find the very agencies of production upon which the Nation's industrial welfare so directly depends halting in their duty? In spite of the imminent primacy of utilitarianism in education, we found no such degree of industrial patriotism as the common ideals of our common Americanism demand.

Making due allowances for other contributing causes, and in so far as such strange, such apparently illogical, such un-American results still confront us in the bearings of education upon industry, in spite of long educational insistence upon the value of industrialism, may we not justly suspect that organized American education has not, after all, done its full duty to American industrial life? One conceives that industrial education has not been duly balanced by non-industrial education. There has been no truly democratic, truly American system of *functional interdependence* in the education provided. How, except by such a system of all-around balance of educational functions, can the due freedom, the due development, the rightful place, and the special mission of each legitimate educational end be guaranteed? How else the total end of education? The moment any one educational function assumes an autocratic attitude toward the rest, it is pointed toward self-defeat as well as toward the perversion of education as a whole. And apparently utilitarianism has shown a tendency to assume such an attitude. We cannot expect much industrial patriotism unless the teaching of due industrialism be coördinated with and balanced by an equal amount of instruction in every other basic department of common knowledge.

In truth, we cannot beget patriotism of any kind, we cannot really achieve Americanism in education, unless education become an academic as well as a national whole of duly differentiated, mutually influential, and duly coördinated functions. It may be that American schools have been broad enough in the sense of affording general intellectual instruction, in addition to special political and special

industrial instruction. It may be that the fault does not lie in that direction, or if it does, that it does so rather by lack of due coördination of the various kinds of subject-matter taught than by sheer dearth of such instructions. And is it not probable that the chief factor in the lack of due balance in our educational policies consists in deficient instruction in civic and common morals? Neither political nor industrial duty can be inculcated without due and constant insistence upon the great, elementary, and universal virtues of humanity. What is civics, for example, but a branch of practical ethics? What is the state but a moral proposition? The virtue of good citizenship, of patriotism, cannot be revealed at all except as an offspring of virtue in the abstract, nor is a people capable of political self-rule unless first its members become capable of individual self-control.

Is not this simple consideration one of direct and emphatic bearing upon the recent plight of American industrialism? Our ears have been deafened by clamors for alleged industrial "rights," while listening in vain for a manly assumption of responsibility on the part of the same industrial bodies or agencies that clamor for new rights. Our souls have been sickened by profiteering greed on the part of many other industrial agents. An absence of conscientiousness, of moral sense, is still conspicuous in the industrial episodes of the day. And is not such absence of industrial morality fully as important a factor in our industrial exigencies as is the unavoidable state of half-completed organization, of unbalanced transition, in which our industrial life finds itself at our epoch? As important, but not so unavoidable. For who are the workers concerned? Who are the participators in our industrial life? Who, but Americans? Who, but the youth of to-day and of yesterday — the beneficiaries of American education?

Psychic causes and effects cannot be inferred or deduced with mathematical precision. It is theoretically impracticable to draw up a definite and accurate criticism of our national system or aggregation of systems of education with respect to this vital matter, and it would be an ungracious task, at best. Yet public instinct and public common sense are rarely deceived in the long run, and it is becoming more and more probable that side by side with the present need for extreme emphasis upon patriotic instruction in our schools appears the kindred need for an equal emphasis upon instruction in common, homely, everyday morality. "The quality of mercy is not strained," and the noble and immortal thing which we term "Americanism" is not strained. We must differentiate educational functions, each from the other —

else how can we have any basis for coördinating them? But we cannot separate them, and still retain Americanism in our educational institutions. It is the breadth, the catholicity, the wholeness of Americanism that renders it holy or sacred. We cannot inculcate civic or industrial patriotism without also, and in close coördination, inculcating common virtue.

Nay, may we not go a step further, without the slightest risk of violating the cherished American principle that differentiates ecclesiastic from civil polity? Just as the school has its purely political functions to perform, as a permanent patriotic duty, so has it its spiritual functions. Entirely aside both from sectarianism and from ecclesiasticism, just as entirely aside as would be the case if we possessed no churches or sects or organized religious agencies at all, and without the slightest reference to the kind or degree of moral or religious instruction given in denominational private schools, as compared with our public schools, and considering organized education in America only as a whole, is it not true, viewed as a general educational principle, that practical morality cannot be vitally and adequately taught without the supreme influence of spiritual truth also? Divorced from sectarianism, there are certain spiritual truths, there is one supreme spiritual truth, which alone can inform sheer morality and render it a vital part of a boy's or a girl's life. And it is the same supreme truth, applied to the affairs of human organization, that gives to democracy and to Americanism their sacredness and their very life.

The spiritual fact that love is the fulfilment of all moral law is of supreme importance in education and to the existence and maintaining of Americanism in education. Love, which at once transcends and is the source of all right thought and action, is also democracy's sole lord and sovereign. It alone can give wholeness to Americanism, to education, and to our national system of education, for it alone can supply the spirit by which organized American education can duly coördinate its various noble functions. Of what purport is general intelligence, special training, or any other end of education, either to civilization or to its revered champion, Americanism, unless all ends make for human love and contribute to spell organized human love? What other leaven is a social cure-all? What else can explain, insure, or define civil, religious, or industrial liberty? Naught else can guarantee the life and immortality of democracy or of inter-democracy. Naught else can be our guide when we seek the line between false and true forms of human organization. Naught else can make

morality a passion, or vindicate the uses of State, or Church, or industry, or education.

So supreme is the spiritual function of education that, strictly speaking, it cannot be termed one of education's departments: for rather is education itself but one handmaid, one agency, one out of collective man's countless organized servants of love. And when, at this season, we try to take psychic stock, as it were, of the mission and achievements of American education, or to promote lines of emphasis that shall duly and democratically develop our system into a properly balanced agency for human progress, so that all the capacities of the people shall form one organic whole of public functions, each serving all and all serving each, what light shall be our guide save that of almighty love?

### CLASS LEGISLATION.

By ROBERT DICKSON WESTON, '86.

THE enemies of democracy in this country are not the anarchists, who for the most part are aliens, and comparatively few in number, but men of our own house by birth and by tradition, sincere friends of government as opposed to anarchy, sincere friends of democracy as opposed to monarchy. Their faith in democracy knows no bounds. They resent any hint that she is human and that being human she is likely to sin and fall from grace. They are blind to her weaknesses. They have no fear that she may yield to the temptations that beset her. They think of her as sacrosanct and impeccable.

These unconscious enemies of democracy are our philanthropists and benevolent reformers, who for some years past have been demanding class legislation designed to improve the condition of the poor at the expense of the community and preferably at the expense of the rich — designed to help those who have too little at the expense of those who have too much. Since the war the demands of these well-meaning people have become bolder. It seems to them that the logical result of the emotional experiences of the war must be the reconstruction of society in accordance with their radical views. But, devoted as they are to popular government, highly as they value it, not only for themselves, but for those whose condition excites their pity, they do not perceive that it cannot survive if class legislation be tolerated. They do not perceive that class legislation is as great a foe to democ-

racý as autocracy ever was. Autocracy struck at democracy with a shining sword, while class legislation injects into the body politic a slow but deadly poison.

Our reformers fondly hope to improve the morals and the characters of the poor by improving their physical condition — by giving them at the expense of others those things which they cannot earn for themselves, but which they need in order to live decently and bring up their children properly. The morals of the poor cannot, I am satisfied, be improved in this fashion. But these moral aspects of the matter I do not purpose to discuss here. I shall confine myself to the political—the purely political—consequences of indulging class legislation. And what I purpose to show is that class legislation inevitably demoralizes the voters and that an electorate thus demoralized inevitably falls a prey to demagogues. When our voters have been demoralized and our political offices are held by demagogues, our government will have failed utterly. It is worse than folly to talk about improving the condition and the morals of the poorer classes by measures fatal to a form of government that offers more of opportunity, more of precious promise to the poor man and his children than any other form of government the world has yet known.

Under a popular government the people possess the power to make and enforce their own laws. This is what popular government means. The people exercise their power through their elected officers and representatives. But the people must maintain safeguards against their own selfishness and folly. They must maintain safeguards against the evil machinations of demagogues to the end that they may elect to public office men who are wise and good. In short, they must exercise great self-restraint. If they cannot exercise the necessary degree of self-restraint they are unfit — they become more and more unfit — to carry on a free government and enjoy the blessings of liberty.

Our scheme of government contemplates well-nigh universal suffrage. Universal suffrage and political liberty have been our ideals. The problem which confronted our fathers when they undertook to establish a government on this basis — the problem which confronts us to-day when we try to maintain the government which our fathers established — is this: How, in spite of human weakness, ignorance, and depravity, can a government based on universal suffrage be made to work? How, in other words, can the people be induced to choose leaders of character and ability, and how can they be guided to demand only laws that are apt to secure the well-being of society as a

whole? Instead of grappling with this most difficult problem of statecraft and trying seriously to solve it, we are ignoring its existence. We are permitting ourselves to be torn away from our moorings by ardent reformers and self-seeking political agitators, who, strange to say, have combined for our undoing. The reformers do not see whither we are going. The agitators do not care. We are drifting with accelerated velocity toward a point where we shall have to choose between social destruction and political revolution.

Nothing short of a political revival can save the Republic. We must learn anew the eternal truths of popular government embodied in the political maxims of our fathers. Having mastered those truths as they had mastered them, we must cling to their maxims with filial piety.

The maxims I have in mind are these: (1) All taxation shall be equal and proportional; (2) no one shall be taxed except for public purposes; and (3) there shall be no special or class legislation. All are of a piece and all are designed to secure equality before the law.

To preserve equality before the law, we must, of course, exclude class legislation, for class legislation discriminates between classes and so destroys equality. It may discriminate either in favor of a class or against a class. It may, like a graduated income tax, put an unequal and disproportionate burden on the rich for the benefit of the public, thereby making the rich bear more than their share of the cost of government, and relieving *pro tanto* people of moderate means. Or, like an old-age pension act, class legislation may put a burden on the public for the direct benefit of a special class. A law enacted primarily for the benefit of the public may incidentally benefit a special class without being obnoxious as class legislation. On the other hand, a law enacted primarily for the direct benefit of a special class is none the less class legislation because it may indirectly benefit the public. It is always claimed by the promoters of class legislation even in its most flagrant forms that from it great benefits will accrue to the public. The founders meant to prevent class legislation of every kind and description. Their maxims were formulated and adopted with this end in view. More than a century ago the reasons for them were found in the very nature of human beings by men who knew human nature well — who knew its frailties as well as its virtues. Though social conditions may have changed, human nature has remained the same, and the reasons for these maxims of popular government are as sound to-day as they ever were.

The founders of our government had a deep and abiding faith in the



good intentions of the ordinary man. On this faith they builded. At the same time they believed that a majority of the people were capable of deciding public questions with a sufficient degree of wisdom. The founders, however, had a deep and abiding distrust of the capacity of any man to sit as a judge in his own cause. They knew that no class of men could be trusted to decide public questions wisely if their private interests were involved in the decision. Consequently they held that class legislation must be forbidden absolutely. If permitted it would constantly be sought. Measures designed to confer special benefits on classes would constantly be brought forward. Apart from the injustice inherent in such measures, they would corrupt both the people and their political leaders. The members of the classes to be benefited could not exercise an impartial judgment on the merits of such measures, nor could they choose impartially and wisely between the parties and the candidates who favored and those who opposed them. Class legislation would be sure to wreck self-government.

From the malign influence of a selfish personal interest no class, however well informed, can escape. Witness the eagerness of our manufacturers for higher tariffs. They have always persuaded themselves that the whole country would be better off if the Government would only give them a little more protection. They may always have been right. That is neither here nor there. Their unanimity is the significant thing. As to this same question disinterested people have been far from unanimous. Theoretically, to be sure, a protective tariff is not class legislation, but the immediate effect of increasing the duty on any sort of manufactured goods is to give a temporary advantage to those already engaged in manufacturing them. After this advantage is obtained it is gradually destroyed by domestic competition, but the desire to obtain it has exerted on our politics and politicians many vicious influences which even protectionists have deplored. Tariff legislation, therefore, bears a sufficient resemblance to class legislation to show the effect of a special and selfish interest on the political action of a class.

What is true of our manufacturing classes is surely none the less true of our laboring classes. Philanthropists tell them that they ought to enjoy more comfort and more leisure; that their children ought to be better nourished, educated, and trained, because they and their children will thus become more useful citizens; and that inasmuch as they cannot gain their ends without assistance, they ought to

be assisted at the public expense. People who are ignorant and find it hard to earn a living, readily accept such propositions. Their cause is espoused at once by candidates for office. For these beneficent beings the people vote as a matter of course. Important questions, other than those which affect them personally, no longer exercise their minds. If they vote against the immediate and selfish interests of their class they think themselves not only fools but "scabs." This is human nature — not human nature at its best but human nature as we find it in every class.

The argument just referred to, namely, that public money spent to help the poor is money spent for a public purpose because by means of it the poor will be converted into better and more useful citizens, may or may not be sound. Personally, as I said at the outset, I do not believe that men able to play their parts as citizens in a free and self-governing community can be produced in any such fashion. The soundness or unsoundness of this argument has, however, no bearing on the point I am trying to make. My point is this, that men belonging to the classes benefited by special or class legislation are *ipso facto* disqualified to vote.

We prate about "the duty of the citizen to vote" and "the sanctity of the ballot." Oddly enough, many men, for whom these are no mere idle platitudes, are strong advocates of class legislation. "Oddly enough," I say, because class legislation is obviously incompatible with the performance of his duty to vote by any citizen whom the legislation is designed to benefit. Class legislation inevitably corrupts and profanes the ballot.

The duty of every man to vote is clear enough, but this duty is not performed merely by marking and casting his ballot. Much less is it performed by casting his ballot for measures that will benefit him regardless of their effect on the public at large. Whenever he votes it is his duty to exercise his political judgment, not for himself, but for the State. It is his duty to decide what policies will best promote the public welfare, what candidates will best serve the State in the framing of just and salutary laws, what candidates will best administer the government. One man's vote counts, indeed, for very little. None the less, his duty to vote, and in voting to exercise his judgment as best he may for the common weal, is a high and sacred duty. When he performs it he is discharging a trust. He is exercising a function essentially judicial. It must be plain that whenever he has a personal and selfish interest in the result it is practically impossible for him to do

his duty. He is even more disqualified to vote than a judge is disqualified to sit in a case where one of the parties is a corporation in which he owns stock. Whenever class legislation is a political issue it is the clear duty of the proposed beneficiaries either to vote against the party and the candidates that favor it or not to vote at all. There is no sanctity about the ballot when the right to vote is exercised for selfish ends.

Knowing as we do the motives which actuate the ordinary voter and determine his choice of candidates, in my picture of the voter performing his duty at the polls he may appear to be somewhat idealized. Yet the standard set for him is by no means beyond human attainment. Thousands, even millions, measure up to it. They earnestly desire without thought of self to vote for the public good. And even if we must admit that many men will always fall below this standard, it is quite another thing to advocate a kind of legislation which renders the performance of their duty practically impossible for large classes of our citizens. It is one thing to admit that all men are miserable sinners, but it is quite another thing to put in their way a temptation to which most of them will succumb.

If the poorest class demand and receive assistance from the Government, then the pressure of population on the means of subsistence becomes a little more severe for the class next above. They in their turn will demand help and will have as good a right to receive it as those who were helped before. The poor are so much more numerous than the well-to-do that if such demands are granted at all, there will be no end to the demands which the community will be forced to satisfy. To walk carelessly and cheerfully down this road is not the part of wisdom.

There is another and very important aspect of this subject. I have already referred to it. Class legislation gives immense power to demagogues. And so long as the possibility of obtaining class legislation is dangled under the noses of the people, the strength and influence of demagogues will constantly increase.

Demagogues, I take it, are those who lead the people by making appeals to their prejudices and baser natures. They flourish to some extent in any democracy, however well constituted it may be. But if we permit class legislation, the number of voters to whom demagogues can successfully address their miserable appeals is vastly increased. Their following will comprise not only all the persons in the special class for whom the aid of Government is actually sought, but will also

comprise many persons in other classes who are looking for similar aid.

No matter how unreasonable a popular demand may be, candidates for office who promise to gratify it are never lacking. Indeed, political agitators often appear in advance of the popular demand and devote their time and their energy to the congenial task of creating it. Nor are they always insincere. They are often persuaded that the popular demand is just. In some cases they are wholly devoid of judgment. In others they are not aware that their judgment has been warped by their own political ambitions. Sincere demagogues are the most dangerous of their species. Sincere or insincere, they can always stir up the lower classes to demand favors either at the expense of the public or at the expense of the well-to-do. Once elected they do not change their spots. They hunger and thirst, not after righteousness, but after second terms or higher offices.

We may, perhaps, appreciate the effects of class legislation if we consider the situation we should be in after the Government had permanently taken over the railways. Government ownership is something for which many reformers hope. If it should ever come, the Government would have in its service a great army of men, spread over the whole country, with detachments in every Congressional district. Congress would have the power to fix by legislation their wages and hours of labor. Such legislation would of necessity be class legislation. Almost every railway employee would cheer lustily and vote unfliningly for the President, Senators, and Members of Congress who promised him shorter hours and higher wages. A more corrupt and corrupting influence in our political life and one more likely to produce demagogues could not be imagined.

Men have bewailed the "cult of mediocrity" in democratic countries. As a rule, the common people seem to distrust men of conspicuous ability. The mediocre men whom the people delight to honor cannot do much good; neither are they likely to do much harm. But demagogues are often men of brilliant parts. The opportunity to exercise power always attracts ability. An able demagogue disarms the prejudice which the vulgar naturally feel toward an able man of sterling worth. The former beguiles and conciliates the ignorant by standing forth as the champion of their cause. The dangers incident to mediocrity are trifling compared with those incident to demagogy.

When we reflect on these matters we perceive how class legislation opens a sort of Pandora's box. It exposes a weakness common in

varying degrees to all mankind. It releases a most pernicious force. This force and this weakness act and react on one another, not here and there, but everywhere; not now and then, but all the time. The crafty demagogue gains more and more followers. Every additional follower gives him more power not only to compel the passing of mischievous laws, but to persuade other men that they had better join his camp and get out of the Government all they can. The more we reflect, the more gloomy our political prospects appear to be. We see patriotic and outspoken statesmen banished from public life; we see the making and execution of our laws entrusted absolutely to the least scrupulous of our politicians; we see the demagogue enthroned and reigning supreme.

By urging class legislation our reformers are playing directly into the hands of the demagogues. They do not realize the common danger. They are like people rushing to get aboard a train which they fancy will stop wherever they tell the conductor they wish to alight. They are really boarding the "Demagogue Limited" which runs on a down grade, which has no brakes, and which will not stop this side of social perdition. Reformers should remember that our Government has functions to perform quite as important as those of the Department of Labor. Foreign relations, the administration of justice, the public health, the levying of taxes and the collection of revenue, the regulation of commerce, and the maintenance of the army and navy are of some importance. All these departments of Government demand men of character and ability. They cannot be administered effectively by emotional agitators. Yet, when we have been blessed with a little more popular reform, a majority of our voters, marshaled by demagogues and careless of the permanent welfare of society, will rush to the polls in order to cast their ballots for candidates who falsely pretend to be their friends and for measures which will enable them to thrust their hands deeper into the public purse.

Wrongs against society of which the rich are guilty must, of course, be prevented or punished by just laws. But laws are never just unless they are general — unless they apply to all alike. Class legislation directed against the rich is neither just nor expedient. The rich man has rights as well as the poor man. They may or may not be natural rights, but they are rights which the permanent welfare of society requires us to recognize and enforce. To entrust the guardianship of these rights to demagogues is "*quasi agnum committere lupo ad devorandum.*" Under a government controlled by demagogues the

rich are even more like lambs committed to the tender mercy of devouring wolves than are the poor under a government controlled by plutocrats. The plutocrat has more at stake and sees farther ahead than the ignorant man is able to see or than the demagogue cares to see. The rich, moreover, are so few in number that at any time they can be controlled by a determined effort of the great middle-classes. Our Government dissolved the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Northern Securities Company, without any effort of which the people were conscious. The danger to be apprehended from the very rich is not nearly so great as that to be apprehended from a misguided proletariat.

The notion that a republican government is designed to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, and that this end is attained when everybody goes to the polls and votes for what will put the most food in his own stomach and the most money in his own purse, is a grossly immoral notion. The will of the majority ought to prevail only when they want what is right and wise. If they want what is wrong or foolish, then their will ought not to prevail. We are committed to a theory of government a part of which is that the will of the majority, right or wrong, wise or foolish, shall prevail. It is equally a part of the theory that the voters shall determine what the public welfare requires without having their judgment perverted by the possibility of obtaining government favors. Only in this way can we enjoy any reasonable assurance that the majority will demand what is right and wise. We cannot expect the theory or scheme of government adopted by our fathers to succeed if we recklessly discard an essential part of it.

Perhaps I exaggerate the evils of class legislation. I may be too pessimistic. The optimism of progressives is, however, easily accounted for and seems to rest on no solid foundation. It seems to rest on the fact that the actual results of universal suffrage have hitherto been much better than many intelligent and thoughtful persons dared to hope. The results have certainly gone far to justify the splendid faith reposed in the people by the founders. The blunders of our Government have been much fewer and much less serious than might have been expected. Life, liberty, and property have been reasonably secure. We have prospered marvelously. Our Government has been neither economical nor efficient, but it has been endurable. We have all realized that its extravagance and inefficiency were the price we had to pay for political liberty. We have all known that the political

education of the people was costly, but we have all believed that it was worth the cost. The results have been so good that we have all come to feel a superstitious reverence for the ballot box. We have made a fetish of it. But after all the ballot box cannot work miracles. There is no alchemy by which we can put into it base metal and take out pure gold. What we take out is no better than what we put in. The mistakes of one group of voters are often, to be sure, counteracted by the mistakes of another group. The ignorant prejudices of one group are often neutralized by the equally ignorant but opposite prejudices of another group. Nevertheless, the majority must vote right or the Government will go wrong, and, if the Government goes wrong, we shall all suffer — suffer perhaps untold miseries.

Such success as our Government has achieved hitherto has been due in a large measure to the fact that till recently no class has been permitted to obtain from Government any special favors or any advantage over other classes. Yet even with no class legislation the strains to which our institutions have been subjected by ignorance and folly have been severe. These strains have always been sufficient to render the success of our great experiment in popular government extremely precarious. If now we add to what may be regarded as normal and unavoidable strains, those that class legislation will put on our institutions, they are bound to collapse.

Men tell us that the maxims of our fathers are outgrown and obsolete, that they are inapplicable to the social conditions created by the great industrial revolution of the last century. This may be so. If it is so, then those conditions render it impossible to maintain universal suffrage and at the same time carry on the Government. We must either set our faces firmly against class legislation and leave the laboring classes to struggle, without the help of Government, for the necessities and the comforts of life; or, if this has become impossible, if the public conscience demands that the children of the poor be nursed and fed and trained, that the poor be provided with better houses, that they be made secure in the tenure of their jobs and in the enjoyment of what reformers call "a living wage," that they be insured against sickness and pensioned in old age — if the "public conscience" demands that things of this sort be done for the poor at the public expense or at the expense of other classes, then the public welfare, nay, the very existence of society, demands that the poor be disfranchised. If class legislation disqualifies them to cast honest, unselfish, and patriotic votes, they ought not to be allowed to vote at all. The duty

to vote must be guarded religiously against all improper influences. The ballot must be kept sacred and undefiled.

It is notorious that much of the political corruption found in our cities is due to the political activities of city employees, whose hours and wages depend on the men elected to fill municipal offices. These employees constitute an important part of the corrupt political machines by which so many cities are controlled. It seems plain enough that they should not be allowed to vote in city elections. I have already spoken of the plight we should be in if the Government took over the railways. It seems plain enough that in that event the railway servants employed by the Government should not be allowed to vote in Federal elections. By the same token, any class of our citizens who seek legislation that will benefit them at the public expense should not be allowed to vote for candidates who favor, or against candidates who oppose, such legislation. This means disfranchisement. Nothing else can keep our politics reasonably pure and wholesome. Nothing else can curb the rapidly increasing power of the demagogue.

It should be observed that the pernicious activities of city employees are restricted to small bits of territory; and that with Government ownership of the railways the political activities of the railway men would be confined to a comparatively small number of voters. There would be enough to make the menace serious, but they would be few compared with the multitudes of laboring men in the whole country. If, however, class legislation were extended to all the laboring classes and all the poor, its baneful influences would be unrestricted both in respect of the amount of territory and, for all practical purposes, in respect of the number of voters affected by them.

The necessity of choosing between universal suffrage with no class legislation, on the one side, and the disfranchisement of any class requiring special assistance or special protection, on the other side, confronts us squarely. I, for one, would a thousand times rather see the poorer classes left to make their own struggle than see them disfranchised and thereby reduced to a condition of social dependence in which they would have no chance to develop character; I would a thousand times rather see the dreams of my progressive friends come to naught than see universal suffrage and universal liberty overthrown. But if we must have class legislation, then I would rather see the favored classes deprived of the ballot than see our Government pass into the control of demagogues and our whole social fabric fall in ruins.



A TRIP TO FIUME — MAY, 1919.<sup>1</sup>

BY LIVINGSTON DAVIS, '04.

**T**O-MORROW being Sunday you may have your choice of three things to do: go to Goritzia which now lies in ruins, and follow up the Isonzo River to the concrete trenches and emplacements which the Italians and Austrians established in their last struggle before the Armistice; go to Klagenfurt where extensive preparations are being feverishly rushed for the first battle of the next war; or go to Fiume."

Fiume! We made our decision on the mere mention of the name.

"Very good. In order to procure the requisite *laissez-passer*, to be signed by the Governor, you will have to give me the name of the place and State where you were born, the date of your birth, the full name of your father, and the maiden name of your mother."

Wonderfully thorough, these Italians, and what a valuable collection of genealogical data for future deserving politicians in Government jobs to study! In addition, a complete description of my physical appearance was demanded, from the color of my hair through the form of my chin to the minute enumeration of the clothing I intended to wear on the trip.

Sunday broke warm and sunny, with great fleets of billowy clouds — spinnakers and balloon jibs full-bellied — boiling up from behind the range of the Karst Mountains to the northwestward, drifting leisurely through the typically azure Italian sky, till they finally piled up over the rocky ranges of the Cican of the Istrian Peninsula.

Evidently the military governor of Trieste is a late riser on *feste*, or let us hope he is making his orisons at Mass as a devout practitioner of his faith should; for when the passes are finally received, and we traverse the Piazza Grande the noon gun booms from the port, and the giants on the tower of the Palazzo del Municipio commence their labored beating of the hour, all the while keeping their eyes, not on the object of their endeavor, but on the horizon of the Adriatic, as if they momentarily expected their illustrious and far more vigorous and virile prototypes from the Torre dell' Orologio at Venice to appear and start a ringing contest. A Slovene woman clad in the gay, brightly colored costume of her country — on her head a basket filled with

<sup>1</sup> This letter was written on May 5, 1919, some two weeks after President Wilson's coup, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the Peace Conference at Paris.

every conceivable object including even what looks like parts of the kitchen stove, on one arm two huge cans of milk, and on the other a baby asleep — is in the way. The horn blows, the woman leaps nimbly aside, but what a flood of memories that sound calls forth, dim memories of eight thousand miles over the face of war-torn France. For we are in a Cadillac, the car of the American effort, and the voice of each is on the same note. It attacks with vigor the sharp ascent of the road which stretches like a long, oblique gash in the mountain wall of the valley until it loses itself against the sky.

During the ascent Trieste rapidly spreads itself out over rolling hills. The harbor with its ships and docks darts into prominence, but only for a fleeting moment, for the whole gradually fades away and is absorbed in the distance, like the effect of leaving an aerodrome in a lumbering Caproni. Gone are the din and turmoil of the overcrowded city, the bustle and restlessness of its heterogeneous population, and gone — what a relief! — are the placards flauntingly plastered on every building, of which the most conspicuous depicts Columbus violently ill from remorse, standing in a cramped position beside a wastebasket in which lies a torn map of the United States, uttering laconically, "If I only had known, I never would have discovered it."

At last we are in the country and breathe deeply; for the air is as crisp as when the first northwesterners sweep over New England in September, chasing away all memories of the mugginess of August. But such country! Range upon range of mountains stretching endlessly in all directions. As far as the eye can see, nothing but rocks and boulders — the very epitome on the grand scale of what Passchendaele and Vimy ridges will resemble in a few years, when the benevolent hand of Nature clothes the devastation wrought by man actuated by Mars, as she here has clothed, with sparse greens and herbs, the crude handiwork of Vulcan, the god whose task it was to create this particular part of the planet. Shell-holes here are vast extinct craters ranging as large as five hundred yards wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep. There is utter desolation in all directions. Nothing in sight bears witness of man's presence except the thin white band of excellent road which bends, twists, falls out of sight, and abruptly rises in ever-changing grades and directions.

A turn of the road and a group of Italian soldiers bursts into view, one of them violently waving a red flag. We pull up sharply. It is the first control post and passes are asked for. Those of the driver and myself are scanned with grunts. The literacy of the inspector is

doubted, however, for he carefully scrutinizes them upside down. Such doubt is removed when my civilian companion, who, having hastily joined us just before leaving Trieste, presents a pass over a well-known American railroad bearing a large seal, which is received by a very snappy salute, and we are told to proceed.

Farther along where water has washed what soil could be eroded from the volcanic crust into sporadic irregular arable patches, small hamlets appear whose inhabitants — Croats — had, in many cases, assembled at some neighbor's house to celebrate Sunday. While indoors the elders drank wine and listened to music, the middle-aged men drank and played bowls outside to the plaudits of their wives. The propinquity of young girls was always indicated by the presence of Italian soldiers. In every case these Croats greeted us warmly, the men taking off their felt hats and the women and children shouting something unintelligible, but including the word "*Americani*," and in several instances tossing fruit-blossoms into the car.

The small patches of soil where these hamlets cluster are found in every conceivable, inaccessible spot, sometimes perched on a precipitous ledge, more often hidden in the bottom of an extinct *fumarole*; they were carefully tilled, as they were the sole means of subsistence for the beleaguered people. All sheep, goats, and cattle which were the former means of support were driven off by the Austrians in their retreat, so that the only other resource left to the inhabitants besides these patches was charcoal-burning on the slopes of such mountains as may support vegetation. During our whole trip we saw only three head of cattle, all cows, the first yoked on the off-side of a horse to a wagon loaded with charcoal, and the other two forming a team yoked to a cart of grain for the Italian troops. In fact, this comprised all the civilian transportation passed during the trip, as of course all horses had been driven off together with the cattle.

However, the road was lively enough, at times too much so, for in every hamlet Italian troops were stationed, and also at every bridge, tunnel, and embankment of the railroad which we encountered several times. To subsist these troops necessitated a continued flow of huge, lumbering Fiat trucks whose drivers were only happy when roaring along with the throttle wide open and the spark advanced. Meeting these abruptly in circling a wall of rock compelled quick action, and caused many heart leaps. We passed two trucks which had come to grief that very morning — one had gone over an embankment and been utterly wrecked; the other had tried to buck through a rocky

ledge, but had only succeeded in ramming the engine through the after-part of its own body. But all the traffic of the road was not of a cibarious character; we passed two "trains" of a more sinister meaning — one containing eighteen lorries of ammunition and the other twenty-four camions of barbed wire.

Finally we crossed the last crest. There, fifteen hundred feet below us, in all its majesty, lay the gorgeous Bay of Quarnero. To the lights and coloring of water, land, and sky of the Bay of Naples, add the grandeur of the scale of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, with its island of Gonaive, and the boldness and abruptness of the shore-line of the island of Fayal; multiply this by ten and your imagination may be able to picture something of its splendor. There on our right stretched to the westward the long range of mountains dominated by Monte Maggiore, rising bluffly forty-eight hundred feet from the sapphire water, with the sparkling little town of Abazzia lying at its base, and various story-book white houses dotted all over its flanks. Straight ahead lay the Bay itself, shut in by the magnificent islands of Cherso and Veglia, huge sentinels standing guard on the narrow approaches to this jeweled sea. To our left and ahead, hardly visible over the steep decline, slumbered the white town of Fiume — little brilliant in this titanic diadem of the gods. From an æsthetic point of view, any nation whose people had once seen the beauty of this setting of which Fiume is a component part, would wage war to exhaustion to obtain such a priceless gem. Yet there it lay in all serenity, exhibiting no outward evidence of the fact that it was the cynosure of over two hundred million minds, and the small spark that may yet rekindle the world to flame and the sword.

Coasting down, we were suddenly halted for the fifth time at a control station, and our passes viséed as carefully as before. Looking over the shoulders of the guard, we descried a masked battery of Howitzer 155s whose business ends were directed straight toward the town, and on whose near-by limbers groups of Italian gunners were gambling. Continuing our coast we were surprised by the acclaim with which the populace greeted us — with cries of "*Evviva gli Americani!*" and other expressions of good-will quite different from what we had become accustomed to during the past fortnight.

These manifestations surprised us until we realized that these "Italian" residents, of whom so much is heard, are in reality people who before the war left their native land and emigrated to a foreign

country, where they became merchants, shopkeepers, etc., and carried on the greater part of the commercial life of the city. Now that the country of their birth is victorious a great hue and cry is raised in their name, although they give every indication of being successful, happy, and contented.

Passing the huge works of the Whitehead Company, where torpedoes of the exact type used in the British and American navies were produced for the benefit during the war of the German and Austrian fleets, our first stop was at the harbor, protected from the sudden storms which swoop down from the mountains by the long Molo Maria Teresa. Here we found two British light cruisers, two Italian cruisers, a French destroyer, and three Italian destroyers — the latter moored directly alongside the quai where we could carefully inspect them. If they were models placed in a glass case they could not have been more spick and span. From stem to rudder-post, they shone like freshly groomed thoroughbreds. Brand-new awnings — which had not been seen on a ship since war was declared — were stretched their entire length, boxes of multi-hued flowers lined their rails, while all instruments of war such as torpedo tubes, guns, etc., were carefully screened by potted palms; the whole effect being that of a houseboat on the Thames during Henley Week, instead of an engine of war which in a twinkling of an eye could reduce the town to ruins. Even the crew and officers were resplendent in trig fresh dress uniforms.

Reëmbarking in the car we ran slowly through the town, and immediately remarked cloth signs bearing the words "*O Italia, O Morte*" and "*Evviva Italia*" ostentatiously displayed on every building. Such a universal expression of loyalty puzzled us for a time, until it was explained that these placards were so placed by order of the Italian military governor and any recalcitrant citizen was held in duress until he complied. Likewise the patriotic display of Italian flags flung from every street corner and from the larger buildings was also the effect of governmental decree. The population was as cosmopolite as at Trieste except that the troops were of more diverse nationalities. Italian bersaglieri — difficult to realize so many hens had ever existed to supply so many feathers! — everywhere, but also sprinkled about one could see British regulars, British and French sailors, picturesque Jugo-Slavs, gigantic Serbs, and many troops who had Chinese faces, but wore French uniforms. All the latter nationalities saluted us smartly, but we were never once recognized by the Italians.

It seems to be the custom of the small boys of Fiume to wear blue sailor hats, and for a time we were at loss to explain their droll appearance; for the usual ribbon was either missing from these hats or it bore an undecipherable legend. This was finally explained by the fact that during the winter it had become the fashion for these boys to wear a band bearing the words, "Stati Uniti," but since the third week in April it was necessary either to discard this band entirely or to wear it inside out. We finally drew up at the "HOTEL ORLANDO" whose large painted cloth sign had already become so weather-beaten that it disclosed beneath in large bronze letters permanently affixed to the wall, "HOTEL PRESIDENT WILSON."

Here we found by appointment a man of many tongues and no nationality whose single aim in life is to be on the winning side. Through him we talked to many citizens of diverse nationality and quickly saw how misinformed are peoples who are dependent on information fed to them by censors who are careful to feed only such diet as the doctors in charge may prescribe.

Our bottle of Chianti becoming empty, we embarked once more and crossed the iron bridge spanning the Recina, a tiny stream which assumes gigantic proportions in diplomatic circles, for it divides the Italian and commercial quarter of Fiume from the Jugo-Slav and residential quarter of Susak. To make this stream an international boundary and to create a port at Susak for the Jugo-Slavs would be as feasible as to make a port of Sorrento on the Bay of Naples, for Nature here has fashioned the coast-line in similar abrupt terraces.

After a short *giro* through wonderfully picturesque surroundings and amid continued friendly glances — for no Italians are here to be seen — we retraced our way, recrossed the tiny Recina, and passed again through the streets of Fiume, which, but for the motley array of troops, seemed to cry out in protest at its international importance and only wished to be let alone so that its fate could be decided by natural economic laws, instead of by grave gentlemen sitting around a table almost a thousand miles away.

## POLAND TO-DAY.

BY WALTER C. BAILEY, '94.

FORMERLY A. R. C. COMMISSIONER TO POLAND.

**T**WO of the most interesting personalities in world politics to-day are General Pilsudski, President of the Republic of Poland, and former Premier Paderewski. No two men could be less alike or have less in common, and yet they laid aside their differences for the common good and worked together for the Republic. I admired Paderewski and was intrigued by Pilsudski; and bitten into my consciousness is an impression that the political fate of Poland for years to come lies in the hands of these two men. With one as a leader a steady march toward proud statehood can be foreseen, with the other brilliant flashes of success alternating with failures; turmoil and intrigue with final political bankruptcy.

No more dramatic event has occurred in recent years than the landing of Paderewski at Danzig from an English warship soon after the Armistice, and his journey through Posen to Warsaw. He was the man of the hour and typified the spirit of Poland as no other man could at that time. The white light of his patriotism shone through the whole fabric of the state, and his splendid attributes of character bound all parties together. Always the "helmet of Navarre" comes to my mind when I think of him in those early days of his régime. He was so manifestly the "knight in shining armor" that one envied his followers their privilege. Why then was he obscured? There are two predominant causes. First it seems to be written in the book of fate that men of his type must suffer from the ingratitude of those they lead and love. The second reason is a more practical one. Paderewski's chief asset as a politician was his supposedly strong backing by the Allied Nations and his personal friendship with the world leaders at that time, President Wilson, Colonel House, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. It soon became clear, however, as the Peace Conference began to grind out its product, that a change had taken place and that Poland was to have no preferment. Great delay was encountered in moving General Haller's Polish Legion from France to Poland, the Germans refusing to let him land at Danzig. Possession of the Teschen coal fields took months for settlement; peremptory orders were sent from Paris to halt the fighting on the Ukrainian front, although no help was given Lemberg when this city was beleaguered by

the Ukrainians, who were finally defeated by one of the bravest popular uprisings in history. Danzig, the possession of which meant so much to Poland, was made an International Port, and the Poles had to be content with the famous "corridor," which will probably become notorious before many years have passed.

Mr. Paderewski went to Paris to use his influence at short range and did of course accomplish a great deal, but not enough to satisfy his hungry countrymen, who were intolerant of delays and who felt that they had been fed on empty promises. Having failed to deliver all the plums, Paderewski lost prestige and a cabinet change was demanded.

At my first meeting with General Pilsudski I got the impression of a man gaunt in body and soul, inscrutable, mysterious. In his deep-set eyes under jutting brows one looked in vain for a sign. No one seems to know him intimately, but every one discusses him. He is a veritable storm centre of gossip and innuendo, and while his supporters must be many, they are not as vociferous as his detractors. That he has qualities of leadership cannot be questioned, for he has weathered the storm for nearly two years and Warsaw was saved under his command — even though it was General Weygand who was really the saviour. Pilsudski is said to have opposed the ill-starred Ukrainian Campaign for the capture of Kiev. During the recent Bolshevik advance, however, he was accused of destroying the morale of the army by putting his favorites and supporters in high places. There have been attacks upon him recently in the French press, obviously inspired, and probably due to some recalcitrancy on his part. Some interesting passages at arms must have taken place at the Belvidere, the official residence of Pilsudski, over the French invasion. I use the word in no invidious sense, for there are ancient bonds of friendship between the two nations, and France proved her claim when her support and advice stemmed the Bolshevik tide. It is to be regretted that England and the United States played the part of spectators at this critical time. That the control of Poland by the Bolshevik and the establishment of geographical contiguity with Germany would have been a world calamity is not to be doubted; and France and the Polish army deserve the gratitude of civilization. Truth, however, compels the statement of affairs as they might have been, for in 1916 France and England, being in serious straits and most anxious to bolster up the fading strength of Russia, made a secret pact with the Czar, which provided in effect that when the Allies won the war all of Poland should



belong to Russia. This contract was voided by the successful Bolshevik uprising; the Bolsheviks then attempted to make Poland a part of Soviet Russia by force of arms and would have succeeded but for the timely aid of France. So the Polish Republic exists to-day by the grace of the Bolsheviks, in spite of France and England, and finally thanks to France.

During the War and until the provisional government was established in Poland, all the affairs of state were in the hands of the Polish National Committee sitting in Paris. Mr. Dmowski as chairman of this Committee built himself into a very strong position and was reluctant to step down even when the establishment of the government in Warsaw made it imperative that he should. By adroit methods he was kept out of Poland for several months, — rumor says at the instigation of General Pilsudski. Dmowski is a trained politician, a forceful leader strongly anti-Semite, and an avowed enemy of Pilsudski. Poland needs a man of his strength, but whether in his struggle toward the top he has made too many entangling alliances and so vitiated his value as a real leader is problematical. It is said that the Quai d'Orsay and the Vatican are intriguing against Pilsudski and have united on Dmowski as their candidate for his office. With Austria gone the Vatican looks to Poland to take her place as a strong reactionary Catholic state. With Poland as a strong friendly nation France would feel secure against Germany and Russia, and also with the added help of General Wrangel the French loan to Russia may be repaid. It is to be hoped that French intelligence will avoid the mistake of letting the impression go out that Poland is a "colony" of France, as the Poles are proud and sensitive to a degree where their nation is concerned.

Perilous times are coming for Poland. Her peace problems are more difficult than her military ones, and splendid leadership is necessary if she is to fulfil her destiny. Her industries must be rehabilitated by the aid of foreign capital, her demobilized soldiers given employment, the Jewish question advanced toward a solution and the terrible scourge of typhus checked, and above all the different factions of the people who have been bound together by the common cause of a war for freedom must not now be divided by the problems of peace. The real test of the nation is at hand, and if Poland falters and fails chaos in Europe will result. The Napoleonic dictum that Poland was the "Keystone of the European arch" is still true. It is also true in my sincere belief that Paderewski is the "Keystone of the Political arch" of Poland.

## PREScribed PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR HARVARD FRESHMEN.

By WILLIAM H. GEER,

DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

**I**N the fall of 1919 a prescribed physical training program for Freshmen was put in operation at Harvard. The minimum requirement of the program calls for participation in some form of approved physical activity for at least three periods (one hour each) weekly, and attendance at a course of hygiene lectures. The inauguration of the program came as the result of a unanimous vote of the Faculty following a recommendation from the Board of Overseers urging some plan for prescribed physical training.

The physical training program at Harvard has a good many features in common with similar programs that are in operation at other colleges. It is somewhat different in at least two respects: first, in the latitude allowed the student in the selection of his exercise during all seasons of the college year, and second, in the provision made for special types of exercise to fit the needs of all individuals with poor bodily mechanics.

The general procedure in connection with the operation of the program is somewhat as follows. Each Freshman is given an opportunity to satisfy the exercise part of his physical training program in one of two groups; either as a member of an organized athletic squad, or as a member of a regular section meeting at least three times a week. In both cases the participation is in a form of exercise or sport that has the greatest appeal for the individual concerned. If a student elects membership on one of the organized athletic squads he is bound by the practice rules and regulations of the squad. The members of such a group quite often devote six to eight hours a week to wholesome exercise and recreation. During the fall of 1919, 318 men out of a class of 530 identified themselves with the football, soccer, crew, baseball, track, lacrosse and cross country squads. This large percentage of Freshmen in organized athletics augurs well for the future of competitive sport at Harvard. Through the coöperation of the Harvard Athletic Association, all Freshmen who elect an organized athletic squad receive instruction under the regular coaches. The various manager candidates assist with the checking of attendance. The men who do not join the organized athletic squads are given an opportunity

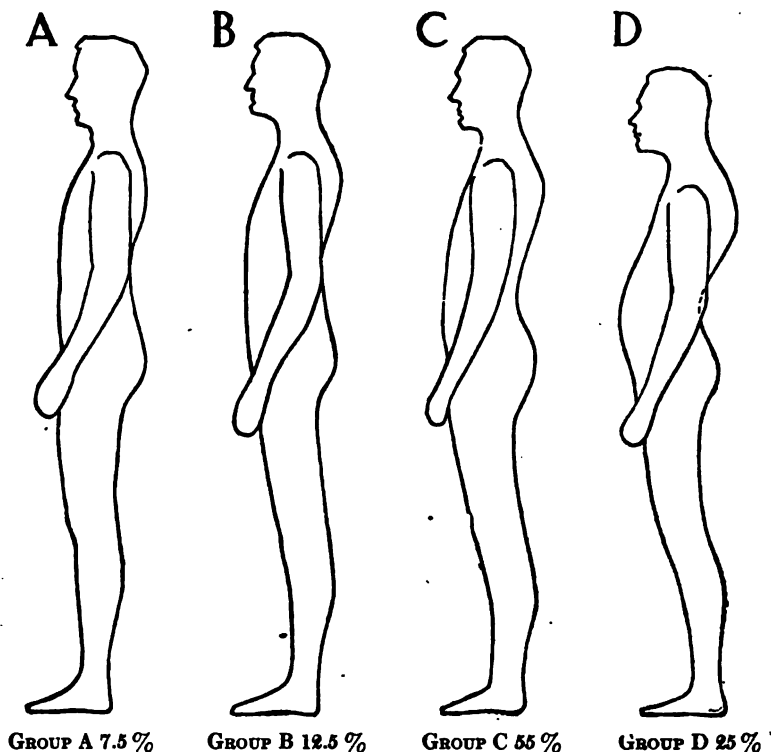
to select, during the appropriate season, from the following: tennis, handball, squash, squash racquets, swimming, boxing, five o'clock gymnasium class, and indoor baseball. At all seasons of the year men are urged to become familiar with types of exercise that have an appeal after, as well as during college life.

The Freshman class is divided into two sections for the hygiene lectures which are given to each section once each week for a period of fifteen weeks. The material for the course is developed from the point of view of informational hygiene and includes the following topics: heredity, environment, elements of sanitation, exercise, fatigue, bodily mechanics, disease, and the care of the body in its various aspects, such as diet, bathing, care of the bowels, and proper clothing. Although no formal examination is given in the course, conferences are held with each member of the class just before the midyear period, and a written lesson is given at the close of the series of lectures.

The exercise program is closely related to the results of a complete medical examination of each student. Formal work and corrective exercise is reserved for those individuals whose examinations indicate a special need for this type of program. The major part of the course for the members of this group and all of the activities for the other men take the form of interesting, competitive and healthful games. Preference is given to those indoor and outdoor sports which an individual can indulge in until late in life. A quotation from a report by Dr. Roger I. Lee, Professor of Hygiene at Harvard, covering the medical and physical examination of the members of the 1923 class explains the procedure in connection with the grading of men on the basis of bodily mechanics.

"This year, we have again continued the rating of all of the Freshmen from a standpoint of bodily mechanics. This aspect of the work was inaugurated in 1916 by Dr. Lloyd T. Brown, and he has kindly continued supervision of it. The method of rating is as follows. The individual's feet are carefully examined and he is questioned as to possible previous trouble with his feet. We have discarded the former and now exploded idea that a man's feet can be judged purely on the basis as to whether the arch is high, low, or flat. We are concerned with ascertaining whether the individual uses his feet in a satisfactory mechanical fashion, and whether he has had previous trouble with his feet. The individual is then scrutinized from the point of view of how he stands, and whether his statics is satisfactory from a mechanical point of view. Taking both of these factors into consideration, he is

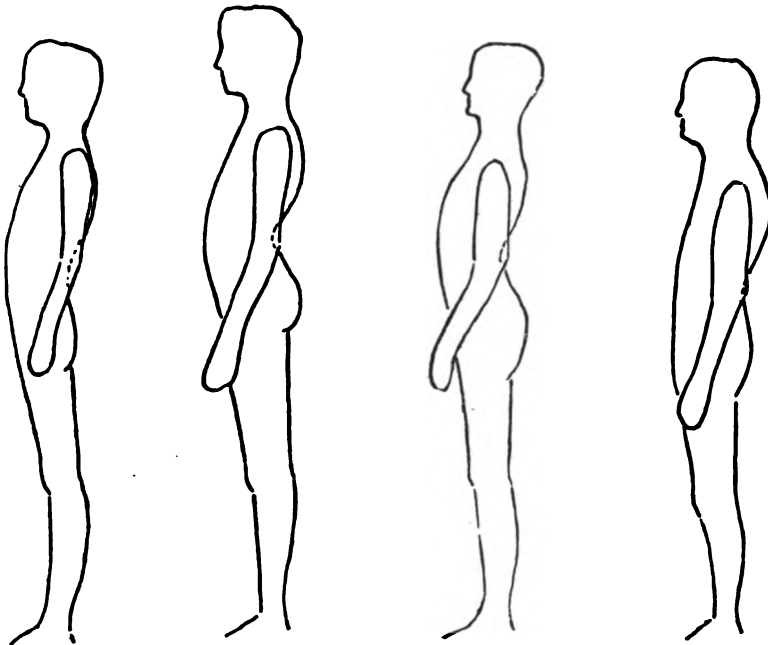
then graded A, B, C, D. In arriving at this rating we attempted to adopt the same mental attitude that one might adopt in deciding upon college grades for academic work. A and B are the types whose bodily mechanics are commendable, while C and D are less satisfactory. The process points which we noted are as follows: Group A: Good mechanical use of the human body. 1. Head, straight above



chest, hips and feet. 2. Chest, up and forward. 3. Abdomen, in or flat. 4. Back, usual curves not exaggerated. Group B: Fairly good mechanical use of the human body. 1. Head, too far forward. 2. Chest, not so well up or forward. 3. Abdomen, very little change. 4. Back, very little change. Group C: Bad mechanical use of the body. 1. Head, forward of chest. 2. Chest, flat. 3. Abdomen, relaxed and forward. 4. Back, curves are exaggerated. Group D: Very bad mechanical use of the body. 1. Head, still farther forward. 2. Chest, still flatter and farther back. 3. Abdomen, completely relaxed;

'slouchy.' 4. Back, all curves exaggerated to the extreme. In 1916 when we took into consideration only how the man stood, we found the percentages were as follows: A 7.5 per cent, B 12.5 per cent, C 55 per cent, D 25 per cent. In 1919, taking into consideration both how the individual stood and how he used his feet, we got the following percentages: A .97 per cent, B 14.8 per cent, C 49.3 per cent, D. 34.8 per cent. It is of some interest that when examined by the same physicians, so that the personal equation is largely eliminated, 264 unclassified men, who were examined at the same time and who averaged two years older than the Freshmen, present similar figures, with the exception that 4 per cent more of the men were rated as C and 4 per cent less as D.

"The outstanding feature of the results of the studies in bodily mechanics is that the examinations both in 1916 and 1919 show that

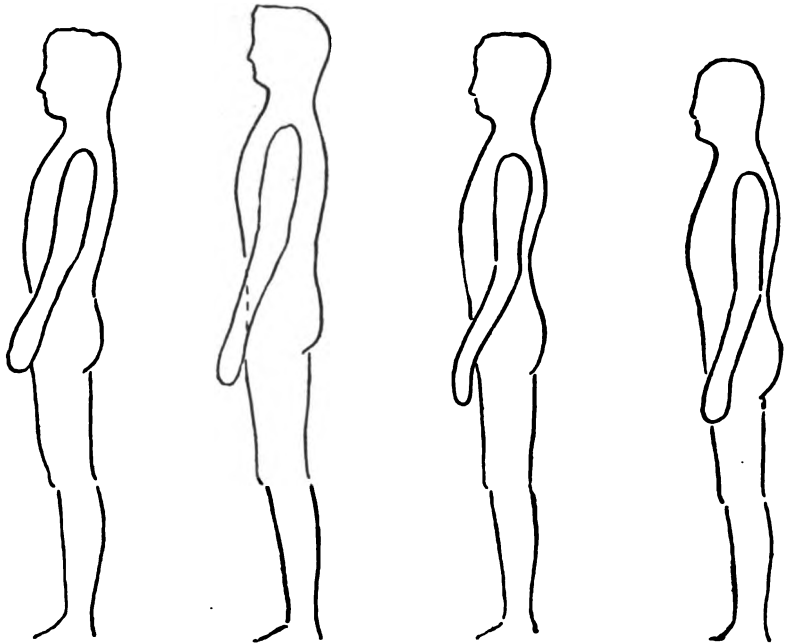


AT BEGINNING OF YEAR

80 per cent of our Freshmen do not use their bodies well. To be sure, their poor bodily mechanics is offset by their youth and otherwise good physical condition. The result of this test certainly suggests that our

preparatory schools might do much toward preventing poor habits of bodily use and also that it is desirable for the college to attempt correction."

Every man in the group of 179 (class of 1923) graded D in Bodily



AT CLOSE OF YEAR

Mechanics reported for consultation, advice and special corrective exercise for a period of five or six weeks during the indoor season. Tracings of members of the group were made with a device similar to the schematograph. At the time of the first tracings, made early in the college year, most of the 179 men had poor bodily mechanics even when they were asked to assume what they considered a good standing position. The second tracings, made at the close of the year, indicated a marked improvement in the majority of cases. Even when the normal position for an individual was not the correct one, the individual concerned had at least learned from the lectures on bodily mechanics and the work in the special exercise periods how to stand correctly. By pointing out defects, by demonstrating what is necessary for correction and by providing a reasonable opportunity for each individual

to acquire the habit of good bodily mechanics the college renders a distinct service. From that point it is largely a matter of will power and application whether the individual really improves his bodily mechanics.

A plan for inter-dormitory all-round athletic competition is a feature of the physical training program. During the year, teams are organized for each sport and points awarded to the winning dormitories. There is no limit to the number of teams from each dormitory that may enter the competition. During the fall season in 1919 each dormitory was represented by four crews. The winning fourth crew scored as many points toward the autumn inter-dormitory all-round athletic championship as the winning first crew. A permanent trophy in the nature of a bronze shield has been placed in the common room of each dormitory. An appropriate space is provided on each plaque for a complete record of the year's competition. Small movable plates are awarded to the dormitories winning the seasonal championships. This system of trophies was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Jesse I. Straus, '93. The competition for an appropriate design for the Freshman trophy was won by Mr. Hugh Perrin, '21.

The testimony of a great many members of the Freshman class and the opinion voiced generally by upper classmen who have watched the operation of the prescribed physical training program indicate a recognition of the value of the results obtained. Some men experience for the first time the invigorating effects of regular habits of exercise and recreation. A great many become familiar with sports that can be indulged in until late in life. Over three fifths of the 1923 class elected participation in three or more types of activity. Tennis seemed to be the most popular sport. One hundred ninety-one different men took part in this activity. The other sports attracting over one hundred men were rowing, 174; squash and squash racquets, 134; track, 128 and swimming 108. Thirty-four men learned how to swim.

The introduction of the Freshman program and its successful operation seemed to act as a stimulus for more general participation in regular exercise on the part of other men in the University. An attendance census of the men using the various exercise facilities was taken during the first week in March, 1920. The total for the week was 8659. Previous to the war the Hemenway Gymnasium was the only indoor exercise place available in the vicinity of the other college buildings. The largest number of lockers rented in any one year during the ten-year period previous to the war was 950. Last year 975 were taken at

the Hemenway Gymnasium and 313 at the squash courts and swimming pool. This made a total of 1288 lockers used during the college year 1919-20 by upper class and graduate students, in addition to those used by members of the Freshman class in contrast to 950 for the pre-war period. From the above figures and those representing the men who used the boat house and Soldier's Field facilities during the winter season it was apparent that about 2500 men at Harvard had or were rapidly acquiring the habit of regular exercise.

The increasing number of men at Harvard who use the available indoor exercise facilities indicates that in the not distant future there will be need for a large indoor plant that ought to include, among other things, two swimming pools, one for general swimming and competition, and the other for instruction purposes, a hockey rink, basket-ball courts, a baseball cage large enough for a regulation diamond with opportunity for infield practice during the winter season, indoor track facilities, apparatus room, trophy room, general offices, lockers, showers, etc. During the fall of 1919 the University made necessary alterations at the old Randolph Tennis and Racquet Club (now named the University Squash Courts) and the Big Tree Swimming Pool (formerly the Dunster Pool). A temporary Freshman Athletic Building was also constructed in the vicinity of the freshman dormitories. The building contains one large hall for basket-ball and indoor base-ball, two smaller rooms for boxing, fencing, wrestling, and special exercise and locker and shower rooms.

In addition to more general participation in exercise by men in the University and the revival of basket-ball as a regular recognized competitive sport, the following deserve special mention as resulting directly or indirectly from the prescribed physical training program.

After the members of the Freshman class were graded as to bodily mechanics the percentages representing the number of men in groups A, B, C, and D were compared with the corresponding percentages for the students from the preparatory and secondary schools that sent six or more boys to Harvard in the fall of 1919. Charts and data covering this phase of the physical training program were sent to the head-masters of the various schools. The information thus provided served as a stimulus in connection with the preparatory and secondary school health programs.

The Faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration voted that with the beginning of the college year 1920-21 all Business School students must have a thorough physical and medical examina-



tion. This examination will be conducted by Dr. Roger I. Lee and his assistants. The officials of the School have also requested the organization of exercise sections to accommodate the men who would like the opportunity to get regular recreation.

The Faculty of the Graduate School of Education has voted to offer courses for graduate study in the field of physical education. Properly qualified students, both men and women, may now become candidates for the degree of Master of Education (Ed.M.) in the Graduate School of Education on a program of study and training in physical education. Students who wish to carry their work in this field beyond the Master's Degree may become candidates, under the usual regulations, for the degree of Doctor of Education (Ed.D.). Schools throughout the country are looking for men who can either take full charge of physical education programs or assist with such programs and the athletic coaching while teaching high school subjects. This demand has been brought about partly as the result of state physical education legislation enacted in sixteen states since 1916, and partly as the result of an appreciation by school officials that some provision for the health of the child should be made a definite part of the daily school program.

Finally, the introduction of a prescribed physical training program at Harvard has encouraged colleges without similar programs to do something along this line. One New England college has recently adopted prescribed physical training for both Freshmen and Sophomores, and is planning a type of program similar to the one in operation at Harvard.

### TEACHERS FOR THE COLLEGE.<sup>1</sup>

By W. W. COMFORT, '95, PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

**I**N the unprecedented development of schools of graduate instruction in Cambridge, there is the danger that the College may be overlooked. President Lowell has given so many evidences of his own interest in the College and in the welfare of its younger students, that we must confidently feel his eye is open to the danger. But at one great institution after another, especially in the State Universities, the real efficiency of the College department has been sacrificed to the more showy development of great graduate and professional schools. It has proved easier to interest some millionaires and other sources of wealth

<sup>1</sup> This brief article is the substance of remarks made at a recent class dinner.

in founding special Schools and research departments than in maintaining the College departments for younger men. Great specialists are in a position to command liberal compensation; mere teachers, forsooth, are more removed from the world's competition. Some fancy that almost any presentable person who has the brains is adequate for the more humdrum routine of elementary classroom instruction.

My own feeling is that Harvard must not lose sight of the value of personality and character in the choice of her undergraduate Faculty. Wherever Harvard puts in a mediocre instructor, she is falling to the same level as any other college. The only valid superiority to be claimed by Harvard is not that she is big, or rich, or old, or near Boston, or surrounded by educational advantages; it is that she combs the available material for men of light and guidance to enrich the moral and intellectual natures of the young men who resort to her. In the administration of a college, this duty is the most responsible commission resting upon the President.

It helps to clear the situation if we believe that the business of the College is primarily to develop character and a fine perception of moral principles, rather than to undertake the indefinite dispensation of information. In America we have laid too much emphasis upon mere information as such. What our country needs in its citizens is more uncompromising devotion to principles; more deep thinking and less expertness. Technical experts must first be men. Men who graduated in the nineties know of how little avail has been to them the specific information they gained in their college classes. But they surely recall how much they owe to the personalities and characters of Norton, Shaler, F. Bôcher, Palmer, Goodwin, James, J. W. White, to mention only a few of those great men with whom undergraduates could converse at the end of the last century.

We have all been vitally interested in the University's great campaign for funds to be devoted to increasing the salaries of her teachers. The need is a universal one, and the response constitutes a most significant evidence of the public interest in education. One remark, however, should be made: the mere increase in professors' salaries does not guarantee any greater concern on their part for the welfare of their students; it does guarantee, as it is intended to do, the removal of a certain worry and embarrassment from the minds of our teachers. And it ought to help in the solution of the problem at which I have hinted: it ought to widen the field from which Harvard can attract to herself the comparatively rare men whose lives as well as whose lec-

tures are open to their students as an inspiration and example. There are too many men teaching everywhere who are very refined specimens of selfishness and egotism, who are immersed in their own scholarly occupations and who think time lost which they are forced to spend in the company of their pupils. Somehow we must urge our point in season and out of season that the classroom furnishes only part of a Harvard education, and that Harvard students must actually see and know their instructors and benefit by an intimate personal association. As parents with boys of college-going age, we have a right to insist upon this privilege, if we believe in its value.

Not a few parents are turning to the small colleges because they think they will only there get what they desire for their sons. They are justified in feeling that it is improbable that their sons will be really *taught* and inspired in institutions which count their students by thousands rather than by scores or even hundreds. We should all regret it if ever in the future Harvard should through over-growth neglect her youngest charges in her most ancient foundation, or should cease to take seriously her responsibilities as an *Alma Mater* who stands *in loco parentis* during the most impressionable period of life.

## HORACE.

### I. I.

TO MÆCENAS.

TRANSLATED BY FRED B. LUND, '88.

**M**ÆCENAS, descendant of kings, and beside  
My guide and protector, my joy and my pride,  
You surely have noticed that some men there are  
Who raise the Olympian dust in their car  
And seem to enjoy it, — while grazing the goal  
With axle red hot brings delight to their soul,  
And winning the palm in the race against odds  
Lifts the lords of the earth to the ranks of the Gods.  
One man's overjoyed if the popular vote  
Of the fickle electorate raise him to note,  
Another if making a corner in wheat  
He can charge what he likes for what others must eat.  
The man who inherits his ancestors' farm,  
And joyfully ploughs it, sees nothing but harm

In ploughing the ocean in Cyprian tree, —  
And he'll ne'er be persuaded to try it, not he.  
The merchant, discouraged by storms, will pretend  
That he loves his vacation and villa, no end,  
But unwilling to see his expenses run on  
He fits out his ships and away he is gone.  
In quaffing old Massic some think it no crime  
In the shady green grove to spend part of their time,  
Or lying at rest by the source of the stream  
To list to its music, and slumber, and dream.  
The life of the camp is delightful to some  
Who love the alarum of trumpet and drum  
That's hated by housewives; while hunters will roam  
All night in the cold, leaving fond wives at home,  
If their dogs but give tongue on the track of a stag,  
Or the boar breaks the net and goes crash! through the flag.  
To be crowned with the ivy, and bear off the prize  
In letters, lifts me to the Gods in the skies.  
I love the cool grove where apart from the throng  
With the Nymphs and the Satyrs I join in the song.  
If only Euterpe will lend me her flute  
Nor fair Polyhymnia's cithern be mute,  
In the band of the lyricists place me, and I  
Will strike with my forehead the stars in the sky!

“BLOODY MONDAY.”

By JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, '76.

A FOOTFALL in the study just outside his bedroom door woke George Sparhawk up in the early morning of his first day at College.

Startled from his sleep, the boy called out, “Mother!” but the footfall was that of the colored scout who had come in to get the boots; George was made so miserable by appreciating this “give away,” that he had a cold chill of shame under the bedclothes.

In a moment, however, he was out of bed and in his hat-tub, pressing a sponge charged with cold water over his head and rejoicing in the fact that it was “Bloody Monday,” and that, in the evening, his class were to meet the Sophomores in the horse-play which tradition at

Harvard then required of the two lower classes on the first day of the term; hazing the Freshman Class and inter-class rushes were old customs well-rooted in all American colleges of the day. Every brotherhood to which man belongs seems to demand some form of initiation, and since, in the colleges, the newcomers' ignorance of traditions aroused the contempt of those more used to the ways of the little world, the Sophomores felt it their duty to try to make "Men" of the newcomers by visits to their rooms, and the exactions of treats of cigars or beers and by "hazing."

George and his chum, William Cushing, had a suite of rooms in Weld Hall, on the corner facing University Hall, their windows looking into those of the Assembly Room of the Faculty, a fact, however, unknown to the new occupants. The suite consisted of a study and two small bedrooms, which the boys' mothers had furnished principally from the contents of the attics of their houses, with antique furniture, judged to be of no value by the proud possessors of the black walnut table and chair of the period.

The Chapel bell, tolling the summons to prayers, hastened the dressing of the freshmen, and they found a pleasurable excitement and interest in joining the stream of students which came out from all the dormitories to attend the prayers in Appleton Chapel. It was to be the first gathering of that body of youngsters from all over the land which was to be the Class of 187-.

An American college "Class," with its sentiments and spirit, is most difficult to describe or explain to an unsympathetic ear, but, to these Freshmen, their Class, that mysterious body that had never existed until that moment, was the most important organization in the world.

Somewhere among those sleepy young fellows, seated in the pews around him in the Chapel, were the future friends of George's life. His quick eye scanned the faces of his nearest neighbors, and he felt conscious that he was also the object of inspection. There were the boys who found themselves joined together into a Harvard Class by the accident of a similar education; starting equal at the post, to what strange goals were those young feet pointed? Each carried in his knapsack some fateful emblem; judges, governors, bishops, were among them, though others might have been struck dumb that bright September morning had their futures been disclosed to them. But, all oblivious of their fate, this Freshmen Class were a cheerful set of boys, as they sang the doleful hymn of the morning, "Sparks

ascending seek the sun," for they were no longer schoolboys, but "Men"; in the fascinating atmosphere of Harvard.

And later, at breakfast at the Thayer Club in the old Railway station, the two boys found themselves, with others of their Class, at what was known as a "general table." The Freshmen at this table ate in silence at first, but after a while, like passengers on a ship, each began to make advances to his neighbors.

Next George was a boy, rosy-cheeked with blond hair in crisp waves, rather a dandy, evidently from a large city.

"Queer kind of a place, this Thayer Club, is n't it?" he remarked to George. "If this is coffee, I wish I had ordered tea."

"I did," said George, "and I wish I had ordered coffee. But it is interesting to see all these fellows eating in this old barn; this first day of the term is very exciting."

"Where did you prepare?"

"At Oldbury Academy. And you?"

"At Exeter. All the fellows at this table were there with me."

"I remember seeing a great crowd of Exeter men in June at the examinations. My friend and I are the only two from our school."

"You will soon be friends with all of us. I tell you what, you were lucky to get a place at this table. It happened that there were only ten of us who wished to be together, lacking two to fill it. If we make our number up to twelve, we will cease to be a 'general table' and will have it all to ourselves. After breakfast we can make arrangements at the office, if you two fellows wish to be with us."

"That will be fine," said George. "We feared that we would find it lonely here, for we don't know the Boston fellows."

"I don't think you will want to. They are a stuck-up lot, who go home every Sunday to be with their families. Carrying little handbags worked by loving hands. Their mothers' apron strings all over the lads. What is your name? Mine is Dick Lawrence, and I come from New York."

After George had given his name and introduced his new-found friend to Cushing, Lawrence pointed out the other Exeter men at the table.

"That fat fellow over there is Quimby; he is the jolliest boy in the world; and next him is Hooper, the catcher of last year's Exeter ball nine, the fair-haired one, with bright eyes; he is sure to be on our Class nine. The tall chap at the end of the table is Charley Rogers, a great oar. He will be a good captain for our crew, and the short, dark fellow

is Sam Pelton, a good one at football. If we can only make him captain of the Class football team we will have a clean sweep for Exeter. We hope we have gained two supporters for Exeter to-day — but come along, we must be leaving for the first recitation."

News had spread throughout the Freshman Class in some mysterious way, as, they say, news is disseminated in India among the native population, that they were to meet at nine o'clock that evening to march in battle array at Jarvis Field and engage in the annual rush for the Sophomore Class.

In those days Jarvis Field was the baseball ground. Track athletics were not in existence; football was a desultory sport.

The strong compulsion of custom brought most of the boys to the appointed rendezvous. The exciting contest had been the talk all day between recitations. It was to be the first test of the Class which had been nebulous up to that time; so they cheered lustily for it as they gathered in a dark bunch in front of the squat octagonal gymnasium.

A tall boy from Exeter Academy "assumed the purple" of leadership by calling for three times three for the glorious class of 187 -. And the nine "rahs" were barked out without any "slop-over" to the delight of the class; it seemed to them that their disconnected atoms had been welded at once into an organism. Shoulder to shoulder they marched up North Avenue in silence, for the dread rumors of bands of proctors were in the air.

It was whispered that the College authorities, anxious to eradicate the custom of hazing, handed down from what had been, until quite recently, a small academy of high-spirited boys, had planned to stop this rush at its inception.

The Freshman phalanx soon turned around a side street from the Avenue, and in a few minutes formed into ranks at one end of Jarvis Field. At the other end they could discern a dark mass, presumably of Sophomores; the rush was imminent.

The Freshmen formed in a double line, firmly knit together, and were waiting like dogs in leash, for a word of command from their leader to engage in action, when suddenly out of the darkness on their right, a third array of men issued, and dividing into two parties, set out in pursuit of the contesting classes.

The cry "Proctors! Proctors!" smote the still air, and the two hostile bands which had been so eager for the fray dispersed in hot flight, pursued by the young instructors, who thus took the part of victors in the strife.

George, hotly pursued by one of this third army, and knowing nothing of the geography of the vicinity, started to sprint across the field from which the "victors" had just emerged. He could see nothing ahead of him but the darkness and a clump of willow-trees, which had probably served as shelter for the band of Proctors. Rushing for this group of trees at top speed, he suddenly lurched heavily and fell into a very soft, muddy ditch about four feet in depth — an old trench made in the War of the Revolution, part of the fortifications, it happened to be, which had never been filled up, dug in the days when the College buildings had been used as barracks during the siege of Boston. He scarcely had time to get the mud out of his eyes when two other bodies came hurtling into the trench on the mud. He asked himself if these newcomers were friends or foes, Freshmen or Sophomores, or Proctors? After a moment of silence, one of the newcomers began to swear, and the other called in a feeble voice, "Where am I?" The swearer answered, "How in hell should I know? It is my first evening in Cambridge."

"Oh! then you are a Freshman. I would n't have run so fast if I had n't thought you were a Proctor."

"I, too, was a hare pursued by somebody, but my hound must have known the country and jumped the ditch. There was a whole army of sleuths after us."

"Oh!" said the other. "We were lucky to escape them. It means suspension to be caught to-night, they say. I wonder where on earth we are?"

"Where Moses was when the light went out, I should say."

"This is a strange way to get acquainted, but we are both Freshmen together. My name is Bromfield, Boston Latin."

"I am Acton of Exeter."

They shook muddy hands, and as their eyes had become accustomed to the darkness by this time, George's figure shaped itself to them.

"Oh! here is another fugitive!" exclaimed Bromfield.

"Who are you?"

"A friend."

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Seventy —".

"You are another Freshman, then?"

"Yes, Sparhawk, Oldbury Academy. I escaped the Proctor by a quick dodge. He stumbled over something, and as I fled away I heard a lot of swear words falling into the mud from his direction, and the next minute I tumbled in here."



"It is a fine way of beginning our college education," said Acton. "My governor never went to college, and he imagines it to be a place of serene intellectual effort, and he expects me to pass my entire time plugging away at the classics, but here I am up to my eyes in mud in a ditch and in danger of suspension before I have really begun at all."

"I wonder whether my chum Cushing escaped," remarked George. "He was by my side when the Proctors came for us. I hope he got away. It was too bad that the rush was broken up."

"I am glad it was," said Bromfield. "You must admit that it is absurd for young men of nineteen to go out and fight with each other in the darkness because their grandfathers used to do it one hundred years ago. The result of following this absurd custom is that we are now hiding in a muddy ditch, and if we are caught, as you say we shall be sent home in disgrace before our first week in College is ended."

"I only escaped by the skin of my teeth; a tall Proctor had his hand on my shoulder," remarked Acton.

"I think it is about time to be getting out of this," said Bromfield.

Accordingly all three emerged from the pit and started in what they supposed to be the general direction of the College. On the street back of Holworthy they met an urchin, who told them that there had been a fight a few minutes before, near the gymnasium, but that the excitement was over; they walked into the yard at a loss to know what they should do next. When they got down in front of Weld Hall, George said, "Come up to my room; I see a light in the window and my chum, Cushing, must be back from the rush."

They found Cushing looking out of a window; he turned round, startled by their precipitate entrance, and George introduced his new friends, telling of his chance acquaintance.

"You fellows were luckier than I," said Cushing. "I was caught by a Proctor, the one who is next door to this very room, that tall, slim fellow; what chance had a fat boy against him? He nabbed me with his long arm. I never took any part in the rush; but I shall have to take my medicine, I suppose. It is hard luck to be fired out on the very first day of college."

"I am sorry for you," said Acton. "And we are all just as guilty as you are."

"Yes, but you have not been found out," said Cushing; "and that is the Eleventh Commandment which you may not break. When you fellows came in I was looking over into the window opposite. I don't know what the building is, but there is a large room on the

second floor lighted up, and there seems to be something going on there. I wonder what it is."

"Blessed if I know," said Acton. "Ha, ha, I see you have a jar of Lone Jack tobacco. Have you any cigarette papers? It is my duty as a Freshman to learn to roll cigarettes, but it is mighty hard to roll the fine grains of Lone Jack tobacco into a decent cig."

"Neither my chum nor I smoke," said George.

"I call it very kind of you to keep tobacco for your friends, then."

Bromfield went to the window giving on University Hall and called out:

"There does seem to be something going on in that room, some sort of a meeting, I should say. I am sorry for you, Cushing; I hope that you won't be made a scapegoat for the sins of the whole Class. Now, boys, let's brace up and have some style about us, notwithstanding our troubles. Did any of you go to the Peace Jubilee in Boston last June? Do you remember the Anvil Chorus? Was n't it a bully one; five hundred firemen in red shirts beat on five hundred anvils and five hundred cannon were fired, all in time with the music."

He began shouting the air, and, grabbing a poker from the fireplace he emulated the firemen at the Jubilee by beating with it on the sheet-iron blower. This was a signal for the others to rush for the two hat-tubs and the tongs and fire shovel and to join in the roaring chorus with loud shouts and with din of metal against metal. No one noticed that the windows of the building opposite filled with heads, but as the exhausted singers paused a moment for breath, a sharp rap was heard on the outer door of the room.

"Come in! why don't you come in?" called Cushing, and a stern-faced man entered the room.

"What do you mean by this hideous racket?" he asked. "Don't you know that the Faculty is meeting to-night in that room opposite?" He pointed to the lighted window of University Hall, which was black with professors, who did not seem to be over-fond of music.

"No, sir," replied Cushing, "we did n't know that there was a Faculty meeting over there."

"Well, you are *green*," said the professor. "I never expected to see anybody quite so fresh, but your greenness may preserve you from the more serious consequences of this offense; you know that the occupants of a room in the College Yard are responsible for the maintenance of good order in it." He then took the names of the occupants of the room and told the others to disperse, saying, "There has been

more than enough disorder in the college to-night." He departed and left the two boys to themselves.

"I am certainly in for it now," said Cushing, when the door closed on the last of the departures. "My first day in college, caught in the rush and sure to be suspended, and within an hour responsible for breaking up a Faculty meeting with the Anvil Chorus. And I never got a crack at a Soph. or at a hat-tub in the chorus, and you know I cannot sing."

"It seems to me that for two raw recruits from a country town, we are doing pretty well," said George, and the two boys went to bed and notwithstanding their misfortunes, slept peacefully.

The next morning, Billy the postman handed each a post-card summons to call at the Dean's office at 11 A.M. Together they climbed to that dread chamber, which they found filled with other offenders against the peace of the College. Cushing was one of the first summoned to the inner presence, and when he came out he whispered, "Suspended for the rush; he said nothing about the Anvil Chorus."

"I shall get it for that," thought George.

Presently his name was called. He found the Dean to be a very wise-appearing man, gray-bearded and spectacled, with a grave face tempered by a pleasant twinkle in the eye. The Dean looked at the boy for a time in silence.

"You are Sparhawk, I believe, the occupant of No. 37 Weld Hall, responsible for the terrible din last night disguised as music, to the confusion of our Faculty meeting; your plea, I believe, is ignorance of the law and of the geography of the Yard. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing more than what you state as my plea."

"I must give you a public admonition for this."

George had visions of the stocks, pillory, and public disgrace.

"I am sorry to hear that. When and where is it to be given to me?"

The Dean smiled.

"A public admonition is not administered in the College Yard; it is a notification sent to your parents of your misconduct. If another admonition is sent, you are put on probation, which is a very serious position for a young man to occupy. Look up your 'Pains and Penalties' in the pamphlet which they call the College Bible. I am pained to tell you that we have had to suspend your roommate, Cushing, for taking part in the rush on Bloody Monday."

"If he is suspended, I ought to be," said George, "for I am as guilty of taking part in the rush on Bloody Monday as he."

"I am a little deaf and did not quite catch what you said," remarked the Dean. "Unless you speak louder and more clearly to me than you did just now, I shall assume that you were in your room all the evening. The names of seven Freshmen and seven Sophomores have been entered for suspension from the College for three months each on account of participation in that rush; all these broke not only the College rules, but the famous Eleventh Commandment, and you did not break that Commandment and have not yet, unless you speak louder and more distinctly than you have. I wish to talk to you now for a moment most seriously. There will be a meeting of your Class at Harvard Hall at five o'clock. It is to be a very important meeting for you, your Class, and your College. I wish you to be present at it, and to bring all your friends. Tell them that they must be sure to come."

"Yes, I will, but I know only a few of the Class."

"But it seems to me that you have managed to get acquainted with all the musical talent in it on the very first evening. I hope that they will prove to have as much common sense in their heads as they have music in their souls. I shall be at the meeting."

The whole of the Freshman Class gathered together in the Harvard Hall lecture room at a meeting called by the Dean; from the oldest member, who served in the Civil War and had earned money to put himself through college after he came of age, to the youngest tow-head with the shreds of maternal apron strings on his coattails. It was the first gathering of the Class, and there were seven boys missing from it, those who had been found out and suspended. All felt sure that the meeting had to do with the captures on Bloody Monday, but exactly what was pending no one knew. On the lecture platform the young President stood, his face stern and impassive, the face of a ruler of men, and beside him the short, rotund Dean, a shrewd, keen student of human nature; power and ability seemed to be personified in these two men.

When the tramp and shuffling of feet was over, the President began to address the audience in his precise English, each sentence as clean-cut as a Latin inscription.

"Young men," he said, "you have, in your first week in this College, a chance to do it a great good, and at the same time of correcting an injustice to your fellow-students. The customs of class-rushes and hazing are anachronisms, heritages from the schoolboys of a past age; customs ungracious and unworthy of students in a great university. Some of your number have been suspended, while all have been guilty

of the offense which caused their suspension. You present here are now to be given a chance to restore your unlucky mates, by promising that, when you become Sophomores, you will not haze the incoming Freshman Class, or engage in rushes with them, and as a consideration for these promises, if made, these suspensions will be cancelled. A similar offer has been made to the Sophomore Class to restore their lost sheep in return for their promises to refrain from hazing during the rest of the College year. Now, young gentlemen," he concluded, "you are to be given a chance to sign this paper containing these agreements, and the Faculty in the name of the College will thank you and be glad to call back your classmates who have been sent away. The Dean and I will now leave the paper on the table so as to allow you to discuss the matter."

These remarks were greeted with loud applause, and after the authorities had left the room, one of the classmates moved that the promises be given, and this motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

George rushed off to telegraph Cushing to return from Oldbury. As he walked back from the telegraph office, his face lengthened when he remembered that while William was called back from suspension, he himself was still under weight of a public admonition. "But," he thought, "Father is such a brick that he will not care and he will see the joke of the Charivari from Freshmen still in the shell. College life is by no means dull, and, by Jove, our Class is undoubtedly the finest that has ever come into Harvard College. See what a vote they cast for good sense and justice!"

## ON BLUE-BOOK PAPER.

By KENNETH B. MURDOCK, '16.

**I**N at least one university, custom ordains that examinations shall be written in blue-books. How fair a thing a blue-book might appear, had not this blight of tradition fastened upon it! But, under this sentence of Fate, instructors and students alike come to regard the pale blue covers and the faintly glazed paper with its anæmic ruling, as in themselves baneful. Inevitably so, since to the undergraduate the sudden blossoming of the blue-books on the desks means a memory-searching and invention-trying test, while to the instructor the same appearance portends no less evil as the harbinger of laborious hours correcting patiently penned answers.

Yet this unlovely stage is but the caterpillar phase of the blue-book. Humble as is its first mission after the binder has shaped it from chaos, often its ultimate destiny is by common report noble, and known in high places. For its final triumph, as for its early disfavor, tradition is to blame — this time in the shape of one of those ancient unreasonable mandates of custom which grow into rigid statutes in an academic atmosphere. It is, then, inevitably demanded by all laws of convention that works of scholarship or literature, Ph.D. theses, or any dalliyings with the Muse, born of the graduate students and young teachers, be permitted first to see the light on nothing other than blue-book paper.

Such is the venerable custom. Possibly elsewhere other manners prevail, but, even though this be a narrow, local habit, its suggestions are valuable in many of the cloisters of scholarship. Possibly teachers and writers of rank, even within the walls of this chosen university, shake off the shackles and write in a devil-may-care fashion on the finest of linen or the coarsest of copy paper. Perchance an occasional radical among the graduate students ventures to commit some trifling work of philological research to, say, the backs of carefully hoarded laundry slips. Such proceedings are not orthodox and, therefore, in an academic fold, to be abhorred or, at least, ignored. Your true graduate student laboriously counting final -e's in immortal poetry, or compiling graphic charts of the average production of a gentle essayist for each day of the week, knows that the delicate savor of his work can be preserved only when it is committed to blue-book paper. The young instructor, preparing to electrify his classes by a painful compilation of the occasions on which London is mentioned in Macaulay, or thrilling with the discovery that Richard Feverel's meeting with Lucy is described chiefly in words of Anglo-Saxon — or is it Latin? — derivation, knows better than to risk tarnishing the brilliance of his conclusions by trusting them elsewhere than to blue-book paper.

Unlike many academic customs, there is a beautiful fitness in this consecration of blue-book paper in its best estate to works of research by the apprentices of the scholar's craft. There seems little reason why, for an undergraduate, shaving before an examination spells dire and utter ruin, but there is a positive harmony in the bond of devotion between budding scholarship and blue-book paper. To trace out all the ramifications of this tie would in itself be a work of research worthy of committing to posterity on the dimly ruled lines of sheets torn from

a blue-book, but even to the lay observer there are apparent some features of the amazing justice of the tradition. What, pray, could better separate the earnest seeker after scholastic glory from the butterfly-like and ephemeral dabbler, than this very use of blue-book paper? The source from which the precious material is secured saves it for the most part from profane and dilettante hands, reserving it for the inky fingers of the toiling scholar, who, after he has corrected the examinations of his class, plucks out with care the blank sheets to be devoted to his own use. Thus the orthodox young scholar, stealing time from research to retail desiccated facts to a patient class, is favored above his comrades whose study is unhampered by teaching, for does he not have ready to his hand the paper which is often the chief ingredient of his works of scholarship? His more idle colleague, who treasures a little leisure in which to think or dream, instead of following the approved course of devoting every minute to study or teaching and making every hour of the day a battle-ground between desire to achieve work of his own and an unruly conscience leading him to aid his class, is, by all academic criteria, of questionable rank. It is divinely appropriate that he does not possess, as do his friends torn between study and teaching, the open sesame to scholastic fame.

And when the toiling scholar pens his philological statistics on paper torn from unfilled examination books, he again reveals the harmony of the scheme. The less his students know, the more blank paper there is for him to fill; the less interested they are in retailing warmed over facts in examination books, the more space he may load with his own diligently mined treasure. Any one might well shudder to follow this to its logical conclusion by fancying that in devoting little time and interest to his classes the graduate student teacher furthers the development of his own scholarship, just as he increases his crop of blank blue-book paper. But, stopping short of this grim conclusion, perhaps it is safe to admit that when an undergraduate leaves much of his book empty, and later the blank sheets are filled with the earth covered nuggets of fact dug up by the instructor, there is another sign pointing toward the conclusion that such graduate scholarship simply fills in gaps left by undergraduates. Nothing could be more harmless than to grant this, but when some student in college does fill his book and thereby deprives his instructor of the use of many pages, it is a temptation to wonder whether much of the blank space in examination books may be there only because the teacher has not shared with the class the material to fill them. Hardly less alluring is the idea that

the undergraduate, of catholic tastes but intolerant of cold and lifeless fact, lacks interest to fill in his blue-book with the very lumber of information which his instructor later delightedly brings forth on the very pages over which he yawned and from which he turned eagerly away.

Possibly such ideas are idle, but blue-book paper itself is full of suggestion, and has a savor which leads its votaries often to aimless conjecture. I have heard it suggested that the very air of the examination room clings about it even after it is laid on higher shrines. Sometimes it does seem as though the peculiarly musty flavor of the examination question, and the cramped, stuffy quality of the usual answer, made a sort of atmosphere about the very paper consecrated to examination hours. Fascinating as this thought may be to some irreverent souls, it is hardly susceptible of proof. It may be that only malicious minds fancy that in many a work ground out from the treadmill of scholarship so earnestly kept moving by young graduates, there is the same dispiriting and confining air that chokes too many in the examination room. However this may be, nothing seems more sacrosanct than the traditional examination. Perchance its connection with the blue-book may be one that hallows rather than defiles.

Clearly though, in the tradition that blue-book paper alone mirrors the true scholarship of the beginners, however fitting the wise provision of custom may seem, we may imagine that for once sainted academic convention has been dictated to by motives of this world. Such imaginings may be vain, and grateful only to grossly material minds. None the less it is but another example of how beautifully symbolic of many a graduate is his use of blue-book paper. Where all is at last but speculation, perhaps such signs are not profitless. Why not wonder then whether the surprising cheapness of blue-books — coming, indeed, from the undergraduates much as Elijah's food from the ravens, though the simile must not be forced — has not contributed to shape the proud destiny for which they are saved? Some murmur boldly that most young graduate students, like Chatterton, "blooming 'mid poverty's drear wintry waste," teach only to warn away the too familiar wolf, and that the blue-book paper so freely offered becomes for them the emblem of their quest. Some go further still and declare that teaching, once made simply a club to wield in the face of the wolf, is degraded. They proclaim, in paraphrasing Meredith, teaching is now the back-stair of scholarship, rather than the great entrance itself. Such brazen spirits see in the earnest re-



search done in scattered hours snatched from class work, and recorded on blue-book paper, nothing but the scars of the lash wielded by necessitous poverty. However vigorously we may hope they are wrong, there is still such a diabolical patness in the relation between the finances of the young graduate, the availability of teaching as a purveyor of bread, and, too often, the quality of his work done both in the classroom and in his own study, that it is hard to dismiss entirely the idea that perchance here again blue-book paper is but the outward sign of a hidden malady.

Yet who shall say a malady? Shall we trust Souvestre and believe that the finest of human gifts, "*la facilité du bonheur*," is best preserved by poverty? Many are frank to say that to the young scholar, however much "*facilité du bonheur*" he may possess, happiness comes most easily in the doing of his own work. Many extend this idea to cover the belief that the classes which take time from his individual study, are for him too often simply the sources of the blank paper on which he writes. We may not be prepared to glory in the vision of the sober student scorning all that he may win from teaching, and yet be rapt at the thought of the same faithful soul teaching not to buy oil for his study lamp or paper for his busy pen, but to achieve wisdom on the classroom platform, finding the joy of waking new ideas in other minds. Indeed, in our most Utopian moods, some of us may imagine that, with the whip of necessity no longer pointing toward teaching, many would follow the same road more willingly and arrive more freshly welcome to their audiences. We may fancy that with leisure to study as he liked, and to teach as he liked, till his preparation was done, the most angular student now hammering down the road toward a livelihood of arid and fruitless pedagogy might turn to tread the higher ways of real wisdom, real scholarship, and, eventually and best of all, of true teaching. If Sydney is to be believed and "*Invention*, Nature's child, fled step-dame Study's blows," perhaps even if the gates were opened to admit a modicum of leisure to share with Study the graduate student's hours, who knows but Invention might find entrance under the protection of Leisure? Who knows but Invention, loved of Sydney, might be no less valuable than monotonous and mechanical drudgery when revealed to a singularly tolerant class? Perhaps even this same Invention might show the way one day toward teaching of a different sort, profitable not only to a needy instructor but also to a class startled to find itself taught.

Such digressions of mind might well be laid to the vagaries of blue-

book paper which often leads its users into strange by-ways of thought and blind alleys of discussion — an amiable habit if unbeneficent. Indeed, so many of the ways of this modern apprentices' parchment are likable, that we may wonder how we should face without it a differently ordered régime. In our wildest flights we may dream of a world where necessity dwells less close to the scholar's door. We may paint in imagination's fairest pigments portraits of young teachers who choose their work from love rather than want. We may allow ourselves to conceive of scholars none the less scholars though able occasionally to admit Leisure and her attendant train. Surely such happy spirits would be able and eager to obey the injunction, "Ecoutez un peu mieux la voix de la nature." But in all such soarings of fancy there is no place for blue-book paper, and the creatures of our dream use no doubt far other tablets for their writings. In this unreality is patent, for on your study table and mine there still lie sheets untimely ripped from their blue covers. Somehow they are sternly redolent of things as they are, and reek of the permanence of academic habits and conditions. Somehow, even though they spur idle minds to aimless wanderings, they are unshaken betokenings of invincible custom. So, as the last blank page of the blue-book is filled, conjecture wings its way back to the start of its flight.

### THE HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB OF BOSTON.

By ROBERT H. GARDINER, '76.

HENRY ADAMS, writing his third-person biography, speaks of the New England characteristic of resisting — resisting anything, even the climate, but resisting. Among the objects of traditional Adams resistance were State Street and the educational system of Harvard, both searchingly and memorably analyzed. Similarly, and for not dissimilar purposes, the organization whose name makes the caption of this article embodies an attempt to carry on the good old New England and Adams tradition of raising a stern and staying hand against what seem to be violations of essential democracy and liberalism.

The Harvard Liberal Club has a brief past, dating back to the early years of the World War, a lively present, and a future which to outsiders seems hardly ever planned beyond the next Wednesday luncheon. From a distance, conventional Harvardism views it vari-

ously as Bolshevik, socialist, anarchist, or whatever happens to be the current epithet for men seeking freedom from conventional fetters.

"The immediate program of the Associated Harvard Liberal Clubs," runs a statement prepared in the days when the movement was projected for the provinces outside of Boston as well as for provincial Boston, "is to elect Liberals as Overseers and Directors of the Alumni Association — men who, having been elected by Liberals and knowing they have the support of a large liberal element, will stand staunchly for liberalizing policies."

This program has been continued, but in the intervening months the Club has followed an active and usually an aggressive course in many directions, never handicapping itself by too strict a definition of its name, always preferring to remain generously liberal in its attempt to influence "the policy and future course of matters academic, social, political, and international."

This brief sketch is neither a biography nor an excuse for the existence of the Harvard Liberal Club. The organization has both confirmed friends and opponents, and the reason for the latter is unquestionably misunderstanding of the nature of the institution criticized. Let me try, instead, to give a picture of the mental processes of this group, drawn by one who entered it after its young life was well past the teething period.

The membership is confined, of course, to holders of Harvard degrees or to students at the University. It is representative of business and the professions, of the rich and the poor, of the radical and the conservative. The organization is of the simplest and the dues are a few dollars a year. Possessing no quarters, it assembles for its weekly luncheons in a downtown café or hotel; despite the high cost of poor food, there is always pabulum for the mind. On ordinary occasions the table seats between twenty-five and fifty of the two hundred and fifty members. On special dinner evenings, of which three or four are held during a winter, the attendance is large. The business affairs, strictly so-called, which consist chiefly of arranging for addresses or talks and for action to be taken, are in charge of an Executive Committee which lunches regularly on Mondays.

There is, in spite of the fact that the purpose of the group is not strictly formulated, a rather high degree of cohesion and mass consciousness — an essential element if a club is to be a club.

Early in its career the Club gave a smoker in the Boston Harvard

Club in honor of President Lowell and Judge Mack. What took place at that meeting was thus transcribed by one of those present and circulated for the information of members, friends, and critics of the Club. Perhaps a better statement of the underlying spirit of the organization does not exist:

President Lowell met the Club in a spirit of absolute fairness and candor. He clearly demonstrated in his admirable speech his own essential liberalism toward education and the management of a large university. An illustration of this was his emphasis on the fact that those who control a university are exercising a public trust so that their primary concern is to direct the university for the greatest possible good of the community.

He related very frankly some of the difficulties in doing everything that one might wish for, not the least of which is the extreme difficulty of selecting the proper men to give courses of instruction in the newer social sciences because the whole thing is so recent that it has hardly yet produced its leaders. As he well said, this movement was named before it was born.

The important result of this conference is the fact that a firm foundation was laid for future coöperation. The President welcomed the interest of the graduates and asked for all the suggestions which they would make. This may be productive of much good. There are many aspects of college work with which the graduates are not in close enough touch to be in a position to say the final word. There are many questions which must be left to the experts in education.

But the graduates can make one most important contribution. They are in the world. By virtue of what they daily see and hear, through their experience, they gain a knowledge of what the world needs, of what they themselves find they ought to know and ought to have been taught, and what therefore they would like to have incorporated in the university curriculum. Their reaction to the demands made by the world on college-trained men, if it can be formulated intelligently through their discussions and deliberation, can be of enormous advisory value to the President.

The Liberal Club is a forum where precisely this process is gone through. With a President whose mind is judicially impartial and whose attitude is receptive, the experience of the graduates ought to become a real factor and a new factor in education.

Facing, as we do, a period of great transition and readjustment, the college man, if he is to be of any value at all, must be so trained that he can give to the world part of the leadership which it is going to need, and need very badly. The coming college generation must have its mind opened to the problems which are perplexing the world, and it is the graduates who are in perhaps the best position to appreciate the need and the problems, and to suggest ways and means of solution.

The Liberal Club, in focussing the graduate's attention on education, in pooling and systematizing their suggestions, and in coöperating with the President, may serve a most useful function.

In the course of the last two years the Club has produced more than one document of more than transitory interest. In November, 1918, for example, it instructed a committee to prepare a report showing the amount of time devoted to the study of Latin in the secondary schools of Massachusetts. The report is at least a model of brevity, covering but four small printed pages. The summary is worth quoting:

Thus we find a preponderance of time for the languages — four tongues, including English — very generally constituting three-fourths of the time in a school course, and this being true whether Greek or German is elected. Among these languages, English Composition and Literature together probably exceed French or other modern tongues in time-total, *but Latin exceeds English or any other subject. It may total more than all physical, civic, scientific, and manual subjects combined.* More home-study time per day, more days per week, every week in three or four years, makes it easy to understand how this can be so, when we consider that a subject like physics is offered in but a single year. This time-proportion of Latin in the schools bears a direct relation to the entrance requirements in Latin of the leading colleges.

Education in general and Harvard education in particular has always been the regular and special business of the Club. Since early in its existence the Club has stood for the broadening of the curriculum, both for graduates and for undergraduates, to include the human side of industry and "human engineering."

While holding to no set of political or economic beliefs, the Club has from the start devoted a good deal of time and attention to all problems of the moment. For example, when the big strike at Lawrence was in full blast in the spring of 1919, the Club gave a dinner at the Harvard Club at which directors of the mills, large stockholders, and leaders of the striking textile employees sat down together to discuss the situation. Committees were appointed to send resolutions to the directors of the mills concerned and to call to the attention of the authorities certain alleged illegal acts on the part of the police. Another dinner was given to celebrate the appointment of Joseph B. Eastman to the Interstate Commerce Commission. In March, 1919, the dinner subject was, "Shall Massachusetts, too, have a state university? Should Harvard men welcome or oppose it?" Among the

speakers on that occasion was President Emeritus Eliot. In the winter of 1920, following the raids conducted by the Department of Justice on the "reds," a "free-speech" banquet was held, largely attended. The day following the *Boston Herald* said editorially that the Club had spoken the long-needed word of sanity to an overwrought and excited public opinion. Last April human engineering was the subject for another evening with such speakers as Frank Gilbreth, Harrington Emerson, Sidney Hillman, Paul U. Kellogg, and Sam Lewisohn. Another notable dinner was given to call attention to "Justice and the Poor," a study made by Reginald Heber Smith for the Carnegie Foundation.

But the daily life of the Club, if an Irishism may be permitted, is the weekly luncheon. Looking back over the last year, for example, we find these representative programs: John M. Brewer of the Harvard Bureau of Vocational Training, "Education and the Factories"; Michael Murphy, chairman of the Trade Union College, "Education"; John F. Moors, "The Mexican Situation"; Henry S. Dennison, "The President's Industrial Conference"; A. G. Gardiner, of the *London Daily News*, "The English Political Situation"; Frank Aydelotte, of M.I.T., "The Teaching of Economics and the Social Sciences at English and American Universities"; Dean Donham, of the School of Business Administration, "The Attitude of the School of Business Administration towards Human Engineering"; C. F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, "Information Service of the Printed Word"; Raymond Robins, "Russia"; Glenn E. Plumb, "The Plumb Plan"; C. G. Hoag, of the Proportional Representation League, "What is Happening in 'P.R.'"; Francis Neilson, author of "How Diplomats Make War," "How Diplomats Make Peace"; and Augustus P. Loring, "The Employment of Discharged Service Men."

Rather an interesting menu, and typical of the fare spread forth at the Wednesday luncheons, week in and week out, during the fall, winter, and spring months.

During the autumn and winter of 1919-20, at the invitation of the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the Liberal Club applied for membership in the Association, taking this action in the spirit of the report made in 1915 by the Committee on Service to the University:

"The Clubs should not alone be concerned with what they can do for Harvard men and for the College, but should think what they can do for civilization. Let every Club undertake some work which will advance the welfare and the happiness of its own community," and

"join in any movement designed to make this world a better place for others to live in. The Clubs should join with the University in carrying forward the ideals for which she stands throughout the land." A change in officers of the Association, however, brought about a change in policy and the invitation was canceled.

The Harvard Liberal Club of Boston has these officers: Robert H. Gardiner, '76, President; William P. Everts, '00, Secretary; George R. Walker, '17, Treasurer; Porter E. Sargent, '96, Corresponding Secretary. Advisory Council: William Rotch, '65, James R. Carret, '67, Brooks Adams, '70, Richard H. Dana, '74, John Graham Brooks, '75, Robert H. Gardiner, '76, Samuel McChord Crothers, '82, Dv., Henry Dwight Sedgwick, '82, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., '83, Joseph Lee, '83, Joseph Walker, '90 L., Robert P. Bass, '96, William T. Councilman, '99 A.M. Executive Committee: Charles W. Birtwell, '85, Charles C. Ramsay, '92, A. Ehrenfried, '02, Hilbert F. Day, '05 M., Demarest Lloyd, '04, Hector M. Holmes, '06, W. L. Stoddard, '07, Horace Taylor, '07, Reginald Heber Smith, '10.

## STATISTICS IN CLASS REPORTS.<sup>1</sup>

By SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, SECRETARY, '93.

FROM its first aspect, in the words of Mr. W. R. Thayer, a report must aim at "the binding together of the class, the promotion of class spirit, the general diffusion of cordiality, and the dissolving of those social partitions which in undergraduate days divide a class into cliques and are gladly forgotten afterward." This end can be accomplished only if the principle of *Equality* is observed. For social, for statistical, and (as recent events have shown) for financial purposes, every member of a class, the one-year special as well as the holder of three degrees, is entitled to the same consideration and treatment. "In many cases," as Mr. Lindsay Swift says of the non-graduates, "poor health, restricted means, obligations to their parents, and other reasons, prevented their doing what they greatly wished to do — get a diploma from Harvard College — and their regrets have been life-long and honestly expressed. Such men should not be passed by in any class." On the contrary, additional

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from the report of a committee on the standardization of class report statistics, read at the annual meeting of the Association of Harvard Class Secretaries, 20 April, 1920.

care should be taken to collect and preserve their records; for, as President Lowell has pointed out, the more distinguished men will not lack for other biographers, whereas the life stories of the humbler members of the college fraternity must be sought in their class reports alone.

To say that non-degree-holders should not be passed by, implies of course that they should in no way suffer, in the political phrase, from "unjust discrimination." To herd their names into a separate compartment of the class list, to subordinate their stories into a sort of appendix to the main text, can only set before the world afresh the record of old disappointments, and keep open the sore of old regrets, besides producing almost as much irritation among those who are trying to find and read about them. To carry such a system to its logical conclusion they would require a separate address list, a separate occupation list, and (most suggestive of all) a separate account with the class fund. Unless we are prepared to set a separate table for them at a class dinner, why deny them a free and equal place in the intellectual feast of a class report? Why should not the secretary, like Equity, follow the Law, before which all men are equal?

Furthermore, any system of segregation, whereby the academic sheep are set apart from the goats, is based upon a theory which flies in the face of facts. It is a truism that many of the best and highest types of Harvard men, of whom their classmates are most justly proud, and who have done the most for the welfare and reputation of the University, belong, from the narrowly technical point of view, to the lowest grades of collegiate standing. What could be more incongruous, for example, than to find "Higginson, Henry Lee" in the last and most dubious section of a subdivided class list, because forsooth that preëminent exemplar of Harvard was prevented by physical difficulties from spending more than part of one year as an undergraduate? The only method of avoiding many such inconsistencies appears to be a strict application of the principle of Equality. . . . In the main text of a report, this principle is now generally recognized by throwing all the "stories" into one alphabetical order. Hasten the day when it shall also produce a workable class list in one alphabet at the beginning of the volume!

Besides securing and equalizing each man's contribution to a report — a task sufficiently laborious in itself — there is an even higher ideal open to the ambitious secretary. In the words of Mr. Swift, "At all cost and every expenditure of time and patience a class report



must embody the individuality of the class which it records." But the average secretary may well shrink from an analysis so difficult and delicate as crystallizing and classifying such an indefinable and intangible essence as the *class* individuality, and content himself with echoing the boast of Prof. Palmer, who, speaking at his fiftieth celebration, declared "the glory of the Class of 1864 lies in its usualness."

There are however plenty of other things that the modern class secretary is expected to secure and tabulate, — which brings us to the second aspect of a report. To quote Mr. Thayer again: "The class secretary's first duty is that of a biographer; and his report now contains not merely material of passing interest to his classmates, but of permanent value for reference. More and more the student of vital statistics, the sociologist, and the historian make use of such material." Every secretary receives a number of requests for copies from publishers, special investigators, commercial houses, librarians, and the non-collegiate public generally. Harvard reports have ceased to be private memoirs, passed about among a circle of intimate friends. In the sanctum of the managing editor of one of the great Boston dailies, for example, can be seen a shelf directly over his desk, containing a set of the latest of these volumes. They are almost the only books in the room.

It must give Class Secretaries pause to consider that they are steadily building up what has been described as a vast and endless biographical dictionary. Four hundred volumes of this great serial already stand on the shelves of the college library, and at the present rate of increase this number will have more than doubled before the youngest of the present secretaries ceases his labors, while owing to the size of the modern classes the total of lives reported on will have probably quadrupled in the same span of time.

A class report, as a work of reference, then, must aim primarily at *Accuracy* and *Completeness*. The greater part of its facts and figures can be found nowhere else, and cannot be verified or checked up from other published sources. The responsibility for them is thrown absolutely on the secretary.

It is true that a few details of a man's career may be gleaned from the *Alumni Directory*, and that a very few (for graduates only) are authoritatively settled by the *Quinquennial*, while his collegiate status can be followed from year to year in a file of old Catalogues. But outside these meagre outlines, the only account of his life and

death in available printed form is to be found, in most cases, in his class report.

It is also true that his earlier statistics, up to the time of graduation, are on file in the College Office, but these are neither guaranteed from loss or destruction, nor readily accessible to the ordinary searcher. It is therefore not the least of the functions of a report to place these records (or so much of them as may properly be exhibited to a censorious world) in permanent printed form, and to ensure their wide distribution and preservation. . . . The worth and interest of one item of these statistics has not been fully recognized — the man's exact relationship to the University during the whole of his stay at Cambridge. This is not at all shown by giving a couple of dates under the heading "Years in College" or the like. The really accurate and complete report could well give, under the heading "Registration" (or "Enrollment"), his standing in the catalogue for each year, — class in which entered, whether dropped or advanced, special or graduate student, temporary class affiliations, etc. For investigators of educational questions such data would be invaluable.

To render a mixed shelf-ful of reports "consultable," the first requirement is *Uniformity*. The second is *Clearness*. The arrangement of material should be as simple and logical, as nearly self-evident, as possible. To place marriages in one list, and their natural sequence, births, in another, for example, will only confuse and delay the stranger who turns to a report to see whether Brigham Young Jones has a family, and "if so, what?" The same may be said of reference-marks. To the secretary himself (who has invented the system) and to a few painstaking initiates, three daggers placed before the name of William Smith may be pregnant with meaning; to the hasty outsider, who has never consulted the volume before, but who wishes to win a bet by proving Bill's class standing, they are merely perplexing. The late Dr. Francis H. Brown, secretary of '57, a veteran cataloguer and report maker, observed from the fulness of his experience: "In the use of signs it is better to avoid all arbitrary designations *which need explanation*. The common people are not receptive of explanation; the busy man is impatient of such, and rebels against turning to some *other* page to find the meaning of a dagger or other symbol. The asterisk is generally understood as indicating death, but the dagger conveys no idea to the ordinary reader; the busy world brooks no explanation, but demands clearness. Why not say 'Entered Junior' and not hide the fact under any number of daggers?"

A corollary to the principle of Clearness is that of *Useful Arrangement*, — the placing of information at just such a point, and in just such a form, as will conduce to its readiest and handiest employment. To give a man's address under his personal data in the main text, for instance, is obviously not so convenient for practical work as to give it in a complete address-list. Again, in a class list or roster it is more helpful to the searcher's eye to invert the name, as "Astor, John Jacob," while in an address list it is easier for the envelope-writer to give it as "John Jacob Astor." The essence of this principle, in fact, has already been adopted, more or less unconsciously, in what is undoubtedly the greatest single improvement of recent reports, — the "personal data" under each man's name in the body of the volume, where are collected and displayed at a glance the facts formerly scattered through a number of separate lists. As a result, the inquirer, having once ascertained that a given man reports with a given class, is able to scan practically his entire record by turning to his page. For it is plain that that report is most "consultable" in which the searcher is compelled to turn to the fewest number of pages.

Another point not to be despised to-day is that of *Economy*, saving of space which almost always results in saving of expense. Duplication should be avoided. Facts once plainly given should not be repeated in the same form somewhere else without good reason. To give a man's full double address under his personal data and at the back of the book also is in effect printing a duplicate address-list. Separate lists of marriages, births, etc., useful before the system of "personal data" was developed, are now happily falling into desuetude, as the same information can be found under each man's report. The list of deaths, however, still fulfils a distinct purpose, as it explains why a man's name has disappeared from the main text. For a necrology there is some difference of opinion whether the alphabetical or the chronological arrangement should be adopted. A chronological list is always interesting, but when it reaches considerable proportions is not readily "consultable." In the first two or three reports of a class, when the deaths are few, it might well be used. Afterwards the alphabetical arrangement could be substituted, with a permissible duplication of the "recent deaths" since the last report, arranged in chronological form. From the latter, classmates and friends could learn at a glance what it would otherwise require some time and patience to find, while the general investigator would use the alphabetical list.

In the "personal data" much economy of space could be obtained by combining under one heading the logically connected facts of birth-place, date of birth, parents' names, and father's occupation, adding as a point of interest the father's college class, if any. A similar point of interest would be to add the cause of death when recording the date and place of decease.

### HENRY GEORGE SPAULDING, 1837-1920.

By JOHN T. MORSE, JR., '60.

**H**ENRY GEORGE SPAULDING was born in Spencer, Mass., May 28, 1837, the son of Dr. Reuben Spaulding (Dartmouth College, 1832) and Electa Goodenough (Clark) Spaulding. Shortly after his birth his parents took up their permanent residence at Brattleboro, Vt., and in later years he spoke with poetic enthusiasm of the surpassing beauty of that stretch of the Connecticut River Valley where his boyhood was passed. In 1856 he went to Phillips Academy, and thereafter was admitted to Harvard College, in the Class of 1860. An unfortunate financial venture having curtailed the family resources, he was already paying his own way. In fact, when he was a small child only twelve years old, he was earning money by playing the organ for the worshippers at the church. So it happened that when he came to the Bursar's table at Cambridge to pay his entrance fee at Harvard, that gentleman said to him: "This is very gratifying. Every other young man who has come in to-day has handed me his father's cheque. You alone have, as you tell me, given me money of your own earning." He continued thereafter to meet all his expenses by the proceeds of his own toil, and so well did he do so that his classmates, though aware that he was by no means rich, never thought of him as poor. He maintained a good front; and not only so, but he was also able to assist his younger brother. His treasury was filled from eminently creditable sources — church-organ playing, a scholarship, the winning of sundry money prizes in Greek and English competitions, and the tutoring of younger students. Among the pupils who came to him was the first colored man who ever graduated at Harvard, Richard T. Greener (1870), who had a career which may fairly be called distinguished. The father of Professor George Herbert Palmer also brought his son to Spaulding, introducing him with the remark that "unfortunately the lad had no taste at all for

books!" A permanent friendship grew up between the two, and many years later, on Spaulding's eightieth birthday, Professor Palmer gave to him a copy of George Herbert's poems, lately prepared by himself, inscribed "In gratitude for his opening Harvard College to me."

In those days there still prevailed the system of giving rank to the students in each class at the time of graduation according to the net number of "marks" standing to their credit respectively for all college exercises since the day of entrance. The "First Scholar" was a highly distinguished personage, and not in University circles alone, for all Boston knew and talked about him and his name spread far and wide, at least through New England. It was a lifelong distinction, too, for every Harvard man always spoke with a certain loyalty of "our First Scholar"; and one used to hear the old men say, "Oh, yes, So-and-So, he was First Scholar in such or such a year." The race was long and exciting, beginning with the first recitation which the Freshmen attended and enduring to the close of the Senior year. A single mark might make a winner. Indeed, in the Class of '55, Robert Treat Paine and Francis C. Barlow were found exactly to tie each other, thus dividing the indivisible honor and presenting the strange spectacle of a class with two heads. Eager was the speculation from the outset, and during the first two years many aspirants were named and it was "anybody's race"; but with the Junior year selection became more discriminating, partisans lined up and bets might be made. In the Class of 1860 Spaulding was early marked as "the favorite"; and though now and again some one else was suggested as a possibility, the only serious competitor, who could give him real anxiety, was Edmund Wetmore, a brilliant and sufficiently hard-working man. But those who, in the Second Term, Senior, backed Wetmore were losers. Spaulding never lost his clear lead and to him fell the supreme honor of the Valedictory at Commencement. It may be easily imagined that these youthful outpourings were rarely marked by much vitality of any kind. In 1854 Charles Russell Lowell had startled a grave audience by the saucy humor of addressing them on "The Respect due from the Old to the Young," but as a rule the commonplace, which was to be expected, prevailed. The Commencement day of '60, however, shattered precedent and was a really memorable occasion. An unusually large number of distinguished citizens happened to have come together, and on the benches before Spaulding sat Governor Banks, Stephen A. Douglas, Edward Everett, Henry

Wilson (soon to be Vice-President of the country), Charles Sumner, Chief Justice Shaw, Anson Burlingame, Dr. James Walker, the distinguished outgoing President of the University, and Professor Felton, about to be inducted as his successor, with many more, all doubtless expecting to be politely bored by the fledgling orator. But it turned out quite otherwise. Spaulding had selected as his subject "The Coming Man," and with the high idealism and confident fervor of a thoughtful youth, living upon the already visible edge of a great national convulsion, he began to tell what he conceived that his nascent generation had before them to be and to do. His audience soon became conscious of an interest which they had not anticipated. He spoke of Theodore Parker, then lately dead, the great preacher of the advanced group of thinkers, but almost anti-Christ for the strict religionists, and he called him a "brave reformer." The decorous stillness was startlingly broken by plaudits mingled with hisses. Courteous applause was common, of course, but hisses had probably never before interrupted a Commencement oration. More, however, was at hand. Charles Sumner was Spaulding's hero, and the manuscript of his oration spoke of that Senator as "the true statesman who had dared to assail the insolence of a barbarous wrong entrenched within laws, customs, and institutions." Inspired by the entirely unexpected presence of Mr. Sumner before him, and yielding to a sudden impulse, Spaulding, looking directly at him, prefaced the foregoing sentence with the words "Massachusetts' favorite son." Now, whether Sumner was or was not then the favorite son of the old Commonwealth happened to be a matter of exceedingly bitter controversy, and after a moment of dubious silence a burst of spirited applause swept through the church only to be instantly met by an opposing denunciatory storm of hisses. It was an unprecedented scene. President Felton, corpulent and comfortable, an old "Webster Whig," was "greatly displeased" at what seemed to him the unpardonable introduction of partisan politics into the reposeful and scholarly ceremonial of the day. Rumor ran that he uttered the threat to withhold Spaulding's degree. In the evening, as Spaulding was on his way to the Presidential Reception, he was warned to avoid a meeting with the President. But ultimately nothing serious came of the affair, and when Mr. Felton learned the facts he very handsomely apologized to the orator, and was even ready to make a public retraction had such been desired, which of course it was not. As the class was leaving the church, one of them, a Southerner, remarked to the classmate who

walked beside him that what Spaulding had been saying presaged civil war — and so it did.

Leaving Harvard and early youth behind him, Spaulding had next to see what he himself should do as a "coming man." The immediate need for funds was met by a year or so of tutoring, and then he gave some time to service in the Sanitary Commission. Thereafter he turned to permanent life-work. Though not at all a solemn personage, he was yet fundamentally of a serious and earnest disposition; also he had scholarly tastes and a strong love of literature. In those days it was almost sure that a man thus equipped would adopt the career of a clergyman, and Spaulding did so. He was a Unitarian by creed; he entered the Harvard Divinity School and was graduated in 1866. In 1868 he was ordained as minister of the First Parish Church at Framingham. In 1873 he became minister of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester. Resigning this pastorate in 1877, he never afterward accepted any permanent engagement. For the future his work lay in occasional preaching by invitation, somewhat in musical composition as a sort of by-occupation, and chiefly in lecturing and in writing. The books which he wrote, with occasional pamphlets and numerous articles in periodicals, had to do almost wholly with religious topics and Biblical history. The musical ability which, in early years, had helped him to a livelihood, was greatly developed later and he frequently composed and set to music hymns and songs, which were published and well accepted. His most important occupation, however, by which he won his fame, lay in lecturing, in which he gained wide and brilliant success both in this country and in Europe. In 1874 he was invited to deliver twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston, upon "Pagan and Christian Rome." These had the novel accompaniment of stereopticon illustrations, and earned for him the title of the "Father of the Illustrated Lecture." Two years later he was again invited by the Institute to give a course on "Roman Life and Art in the First Century." Both these courses were so popular that their repetition was called for far and wide through the country. In 1911, being the year of the Centenary of Charles Sumner, Spaulding delivered, by invitation, in Sanders Theatre, Memorial Hall, Cambridge, an eloquent eulogy upon the hero of his youthful memories. In the course of his lecturing and preaching he traveled extensively in Europe as well as over the Eastern and Western regions of this country and wherever he went he made friends and friendly acquaintances till the world seemed sprinkled with those who

knew, esteemed, and loved him; for he was one whose genuine kindness found happy expression in a cordial address and attractive manners. Nor was it only among cultivated men and women of his own class that he was thus held in regard; after his death touching expressions of affection and admiration for him reached his widow, coming spontaneously from persons in humbler walks of life. There was in his life nothing ostentatious, for he was modest and not at all self-assertive. Neither in his achievements was there anything spectacular, for at this no ambition led him to aim. But the influence of his cultivated labor as a scholar, a teacher, a preacher, a writer, and a gentleman was widespread, so that the world seemed full of those to whom he had imparted stimulus and given intellectual entertainment. His classmates especially owed to him, and fully acknowledged, a great debt of gratitude for his unflagging interest in them one and all, whereby he held them together in an enduring union. If the comradeship among the graduates of '60 has been of unusual warmth, it was largely his hearty zeal which inspired the sentiment, and in thus serving his Class he served also the College.

During the last two years or thereabouts of Spaulding's life, there could be noted a gradual failure, a gentle, peaceful disappearance of the full vigor of his prime. In the spring of 1920 it became evident that the end was not far distant; it came, fortunately, without pain or severe distress, on September 13, of that year.

In 1867, Mr. Spaulding married Miss Lucy Warland Plympton, of Cambridge, daughter of Sylvanus Plympton (Harvard, 1818; Medical School, 1822). A daughter, Elizabeth Bell Spaulding, died in 1899. A son, the artist Henry Plympton Spaulding (M.I.T. 1892), is living. Mrs. Spaulding died in 1910, and later Mr. Spaulding married Jane Langworthy, a daughter of Hon. Nathan Langworthy and Ann E. (Carr) Langworthy, of Westerly, R.I., who survives him.



## FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

**M**ORE people seem to be sending their sons to college than ever before," remarked Mr. Wilkie. "Everywhere the colleges are crammed to the doors. Yet here, in a book called 'The College and New America,' Professor Jay W. Hudson, of <sup>Critics and</sup> <sup>grumblers</sup> the University of Missouri, declares that the colleges don't meet the needs of the new America, and demands a radical reconstruction of college education. The President of the University of Washington backs him up in a Foreword. And I frequently encounter college men who express a certain dissatisfaction when they review the training they received at the hands of their Alma Mater. How do you account for it, Abel?"

"Of course Henry Adams is largely responsible," said Mr. Allen. "His book started a lot of college men to thinking in a way that was new to them. Instead of continuing to take it for granted, as they had hitherto done, that their college course had been a good thing for them, they began to examine themselves in relation to it. If so intellectual a man as Henry Adams had been able to get nothing valuable out of his college course, it was alarmingly probable that they had got nothing valuable out of their college course. And upon serious examination they found that it was so. From their scattered and more or less agreeable excursions into various fields of knowledge they had brought back nothing. Now it's a bad thing for a man to begin examining himself and his past seriously. The ordinary decent citizen, I mean. Of course it's what we expect and desire the criminal behind the bars to do. It is a punitive process, and upon the ordinary decent citizen it inflicts a punishment out of all proportion to the cause. Furthermore, the man who begins to depreciate himself will soon proceed to disparage others. I suppose it's the protective instinct at work. So when upon examination a man concludes that he got nothing out of college and that of course it was very largely his own fault, he is sure to grumble that it was also the fault of the college; he was a fool, but the college should have saved him from the consequences of his folly."

"Then," said Mr. Wilkie, "you do not believe there is anything divine in the discontent that inspires the prevalent criticism of the colleges?"

"No," said Mr. Allen. "I believe that the criticism proceeds mainly from what I have tried to show is a morbid preoccupation, powerfully

stimulated by a brilliant but depressing writer. The development of a human being is gradual and unconscious. When he tries to survey it, he is sure to be misled by the sign-posts that the accidents of his life have planted. He will attribute undue importance to some influences, and not enough to others. Especially if he is challenged to prove the importance of certain associations and studies in his early years will he find it difficult to produce a convincing response. The reason is not that the associations and studies were unimportant, but that he is too inarticulate to reduce their influence on his development to concrete expression. What he is sure of is that no important and definite body of knowledge remained to him as a result of his college years, and that much that he studied and learned he felt no compunction about soon forgetting. From that fact it seems a logical leap to the conclusion that the college might have supplied him with an important and definite body of knowledge and compelled him to master it. If the college had done that for him, he thinks that he would not now be questioning the validity of a college education."

"It has occurred to me that there is another explanation of the widespread criticism," remarked Mr. Wilkie.

"What is that?" asked Mr. Allen.

"The campaigns for college endowment funds. The appeal for financial support for institutions of learning has caused a number of college men to discover for the first time how valueless an institution of learning is. They have obscured the real reason for their failure to contribute by emitting clouds of criticism."

"I have no doubt that the solicitation of funds aggravated the criticism and obtained for it wider currency than it would otherwise have achieved," said Mr. Allen. "But any way we are passing through a period of questioning, fault-finding, and complaint. The colleges could not expect to escape when nearly all the other institutions of civilization are undergoing attack. I'm not convinced myself that a college education is all that it should be."

"In what respects do you think it fails?"

"It is n't positive enough. It does n't send its young men forth with the fire of zealots in their eyes. The college teacher shrinks too much from making the student feel what he feels, believe what he believes; he does n't kindle in him a flame to burn up all his self-consciousness. He offers him a choice of alternatives that he may accept; his formulas are, 'We have reason to believe,' and 'The weight of evidence tends to support the theory,' and 'If we accept these

premises we may conclude.' A college education ought to be transformed from an impersonal and sometimes perhaps perfunctory demonstration into a religious acceptance of truth. There are n't enough teachers who teach with fervor, and there is n't enough effort to fuse the various teachings into a spiritual force that shall take possession of him who receives it, fill him with new purposes and powers, and cast out small aims, concerns, and ambitions. Too many young men upon leaving college have no higher aim than to accumulate material wealth and power. The college does not stimulate as it should the artistic spirit, the desire to create and skill in creating; and it does n't enlarge as it should the spirit of generosity and disinterestedness. Its failure is owing not precisely to a lack of enthusiasm on the part of its teachers, but to an undue sense of propriety on their part — an unwillingness to impose or assert their own convictions or to express themselves except in relation to certain specific and restricted subjects. Theoretically, free speech exists, but as a matter of fact it is inhibited by academic conventions."

"I am by no means sure that there is anything in what you say," replied Mr. Wilkie. "It doesn't seem to me deplorable that many college men go out into the world lusting for wealth and power — so long as they are scrupulous to employ honorable methods in the pursuit of their desires. The impulse to serve mankind is likely to be more fruitful if it is late in flowering. It comes to most college men who have achieved their youthful ambition, the attainment of wealth and power. Look round among the rich college men of your acquaintance; you won't find many who are leading lives of selfish indolence. They may not have been animated in their pursuit of success by a desire to be public benefactors after they had achieved success; but they end by being public benefactors — usually in unassuming but none the less effective ways. Why is n't it fair to attribute to the college some part in shaping the minds and dispositions of these men so that they finally fulfill the ideal and ambition that you would have them cherish from their youth? Is n't there a danger that such a change in method and emphasis as you advocate might result in a crop of priggishly willing workers for others, young men too good to be true — for very long — to the ideals that had been so energetically stuffed into them? That education seems to me best which does not attempt to cheat nature of her perquisites. To achieve wealth and position among men is a natural, human desire and not discreditable. The college should n't try to combat that desire. Its function should be to awaken in every

one who passes under its influence a profound sense of the obligations of life; and if it succeeds in doing that, we need not worry if even a considerable number of its graduates seem on emerging from its portals eagerly and unbecomingly materialistic”

“There may be something in what you say,” admitted Mr. Allen.

“That is as much of a concession as either of us is ever likely to make to the other,” remarked Mr. Wilkie.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE OPENING TERM.

By THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

THE figures of University enrolment which are printed on the next page show that Harvard has made a substantial gain in population as compared with the academic year 1919-1920. The total on October 7, 1920 was 5481, as compared with 5017 students in all departments of the University on October 4, 1919. It should be explained that a comparison of exactly the same dates in these two years is not given for the reason that such comparison would be quite misleading. The University opened later this year and for this allowance has to be made. The two dates above given afford a fair basis of comparison. Late registrations will increase the figures in all departments, and it is a conservative prediction that our total enrolment, when it reaches the maximum for the year, will be about 5600. This practically equals the banner enrolment of 1916. And it ought to be remembered, in justly appraising these figures, that the Senior class is still showing the effects of the undergraduate exodus during the war. Its enrolment of 333 students is considerably below the average of the immediate pre-war years.

The gain in Harvard College is not large, although the number of freshmen has increased. This year's freshman class of 623 is not a record, of course, for we registered 692 in the opening days of the autumn term four years ago. But it shows a distinct gain over the freshman enrolment of October, 1919. The three other classes, taking them together, do not show any marked variation from the figures of a year ago, but the number of “out-of-course” men has diminished by nearly one hundred. The “out-of-course” students are, for the most part, those whose college work was interrupted by the call to active service during the war, but who returned after the demobilization to complete the requirements for their degrees. Most of them finished up last June; others will be through in February or by next Commencement. The shrinkage in “out-of-course” registrations, it will be noted, offsets the gain in freshmen.

	1919- 1920	1920- 1921
<b>College.</b>		
Seniors . . . . .	276	333
Juniors . . . . .	553	616
Sophomores . . . . .	672	579
Freshmen . . . . .	537	623
Unclassified . . . . .	272	278
Out of Course . . . . .	194	97
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2504</b>	<b>2526</b>
<b>Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.</b>		
	476	524
School of Architecture . . . . .	31	31
School of Landscape Architecture . . . . .	21	24
Busey Institute . . . . .	9	14
<b>Graduate School of Business Administration.</b>		
Second year . . . . .	64	128
First year . . . . .	277	275
Unclassified . . . . .	7	5
Special . . . . .	17	24
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Graduate School of Education.</b>		
On full time . . . . .	—	37
On part time . . . . .	—	59
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Divinity School.</b>		
	47	36
<b>Engineering School.</b>		
Graduates . . . . .	—	15
Seniors . . . . .	—	20
Juniors . . . . .	—	69
Sophomores . . . . .	—	23
Freshmen . . . . .	—	35
Unclassified . . . . .	—	89
Special . . . . .	—	7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Law School.</b>		
Third year . . . . .	152	189
Second year . . . . .	211	279
First year . . . . .	430	359
Unclassified . . . . .	45	83
Graduates . . . . .	7	10
Special . . . . .	1	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>920</b>
<b>Medical School.</b>		
Fourth year . . . . .	103	105
Third year . . . . .	101	102
Second year . . . . .	87	106
First year . . . . .	117	125
Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Public Health . . . . .	5	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Dental School.</b>		
Fourth year . . . . .	27	—
Third year . . . . .	36	37
Second year . . . . .	37	69
First year . . . . .	85	79
Special . . . . .	3	—
Graduate . . . . .	—	46
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Total for Harvard University . . . . .</b>	<b>5017</b>	<b>5481</b>

The graduate and professional schools continue to grow. The Law School's enrolment has mounted to 920, which is a record. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is not yet as large as it was in 1916, but it has recovered most of its war-period loss. The Business School once more shatters its own previous records, and is now almost on an equality, in point of students, with the Medical School. The latter, by the way, keeps up its steady gain. Ten years ago, in October 1910, the registration at the Medical School was 279; it is now 439. This is not a phenomenal growth, to be sure; but it represents about as rapid an increase as an institution of this sort can adequately handle. The Dental School has made similar progress during the past decade, having enrolled only 117 students in October, 1910, as compared with 231 in October 1920.

The Engineering School, which opened its doors only a year ago, has now an attendance of over 200 students. The Graduate School of Education, which began its work this year, enrolled nearly one hundred students, of whom the majority, however, are on part time. Thirty-seven men and women, all of them college graduates, are pursuing full-time courses leading to the higher degrees in this school. This number is fully up to expectations. When it is remembered that, ten years ago, the total enrolment of the Harvard Business School was 71, of whom only 43 were full-time students, it will be realized that a new professional school, on a graduate basis, does not need to start with a bumper enrolment in order to make itself a very important department of the University within a relatively short period of years.

The large number of "unclassified" students, in Harvard College, both this year and last, has evoked a good deal of comment from those who are in the habit of studying the figures of college enrolment. In 1919 this category proved to be rather unexpectedly large, but there were some reasons for thinking it a phenomenon due to the general upsetting of college affiliations during the war. This autumn, however, the unclassified students have not only held their own but have registered a slight gain in numbers. It ought to be explained parenthetically, that practically all students who come to Harvard after having spent one or more years at some other college are placed, for the time being, in the "unclassified" list. Some years ago these men were posted at once to the various classes in accordance with what seemed to be their rightful standing as judged by their records at the colleges from which they came; but this plan proved difficult to administer with fairness to all concerned. One all-important factor in determining the newcomer's rank, to wit, his ability to do satisfactory work at Harvard, could not be taken into account under that plan. So it was decided to create a sort of "depot brigade," as army men would call it, and to put all such men into it for the time being. Lacking any better designation, we have called them "unclassified students." When an unclassified student, after a half-year or a year at Harvard, has demonstrated his capacity to do his academic work

acceptably, he is transferred to the Sophomore, Junior or Senior Class as the case may be. It is thus possible for boys to come to Harvard from other colleges without sacrificing a year, or even a half-year by so doing; but always with the proviso that such boys, to avoid this loss of time, must do work equal to that of the men who enter the freshman class in the usual way.

This large resort of young men from other institutions may be due to one or both of two things. It may be merely an indication that students are nowadays moving about from college to college more freely than in the old days. If this is so, it is not necessarily a reason for worry. Apart from the fact that a migration of this sort dislocates a student from the so-termed undergraduate "activities," there is a likelihood that little would be lost and much gained from greater fluidity in the movement of students. On the other hand the large enrolment of "unclassified" students may indicate that our rather stern admission requirements have inspired an attempt to establish a side-entrance to the Harvard sanctum. Necessity here, as everywhere else, may be the mother of invention. To spend a year at an institution where admission requirements are not so strict, in order to circumvent Harvard's "fourteen points," must be an irksome way of getting on the main highway to a Harvard degree; but it is not at all improbable that this is the course which some of our "unclassified" students have consciously pursued. At any rate it would not be amiss to look into this aspect of the matter. In the old, far-off, forgotten days the initial assignment for a theme in English A was "Who I am, and why I came to Harvard." But "Why I came in the way I came," is a question which might also bring some interesting answers.

Now it is not to be assumed that Harvard is unappreciative of the young men who come from other colleges. Their presence here, assuming that right motives have inspired their coming, is a genuine compliment to the University. They ought to have the same facilities for obtaining good advice and direction as those which we place at the disposal of our freshmen. The fact is, after all, that we are now admitting two freshman classes every October, one of which is very quickly assimilated while the other takes some time to find its niche in the life of the University. All the more need is there, accordingly, for such additional help as we may be able to give to these "unclassified" young men.

The growth of the colleges, taking the country as a whole, has proceeded at an extraordinarily rapid rate during the past couple of years. It is said that there are now upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand young men and women enrolled in the universities and colleges of the United States. And if one were to include registrations in the various summer courses, in extension work, and in those normal schools which are practically of collegiate grade, the number would be a great deal larger. The ten largest universities of the country have this fall an enrolment of about 80,000. This figure excludes all summer registrations but includes part-time and special students. Harvard is not among these ten largest, of

The colleges  
are crowded  
everywhere

which seven are state universities and two are endowed institutions located in New York City.

The situation may well suggest several queries. Why are so many young men and women seeking a college education to-day? Are the existing universities and colleges provided with facilities for taking care of them? If they are not, how can money be had to make such provision? Is there a danger that the onrush may beat down the old collegiate standards? These questions are all easier to propound than to answer.

The increased resort of youth to college is probably due to two prime causes, and perhaps to more than two. The war brought home to a great many people, in a concrete way, the practical value of a college education. Never was the highly-educated man so much in demand as in these two years of national emergency. College men went to the top, or nearly to the top, everywhere. The situation attracted public attention, and, indeed, the preference which the college graduate seemed to be obtaining led to a good deal of resentment in circles of semi-illiteracy. At any rate higher education seems to have gone up a notch in the public estimation during these years. More important, however, as a probable cause of the overflow into the colleges is the change in economic conditions. In many thousands of American homes money is coming in more easily than was the case a few years ago. The cost of a college education, on the other hand, has not increased very much, especially at the state universities. It is for this reason one of the cheapest things that money can buy to-day. In other words it has come within the reach of many who would not have deemed a college education within their means under the old conditions of wages and profits. Whatever may be the situation of the salaried class, the fact remains that the great majority of the American people are better able to educate their families in 1920-1921 than they were in 1914-1915. Being better able to do it, they are doing it, and the colleges are crowded in consequence.

It is as clear as day that many institutions are being hard put to take care of this increased attendance. The demand for new instructors is far above the available supply. The market for doctors of philosophy has never been so bullish as during the period since the armistice. The day when competent young instructors could be picked up for twelve or fifteen hundred dollars per annum seems to be a long time past, although it is only a very few years ago. The bidding for such men has become spirited, and indicates that growing institutions are finding no little difficulty in providing enough instructors to go round. College classes, in many instances, have been increased to an unheard-of size. Some of our classes at Harvard were thought to be large; but we have never yet had to put a thousand or more students into one elementary course as has happened elsewhere during the past year or two. Indeed it is difficult to believe that effective instruction can be given on any scale so large as is being now attempted by institutions in which the registration has been bounding up thirty or forty per cent in a single year. These institutions have a



problem which can only be solved by expanding both their facilities and their corps of instructors, both of which things are expensive nowadays.

"It is not pathetic," says a recent editorial in the *Weekly Review*, "that some Western university shouts that it has surpassed Harvard in numbers; . . . the pathetic thing is that Harvard does n't like it." In truth we do not like it; but our dislike relates to the shouting, and not to the growth. Harvard does not in any way resent her loss of first place, or even tenth place, among American Universities so far as the mere number of students is concerned. But Harvard does dislike the implication that numbers are the only gauge of an institution's prestige or services. And most fair-minded non-Harvard men would agree with Harvard on that point. If any one can work out some basis upon which institutions of higher education can be compared as to their standards, their efficiency, and their services to the community he may then have ground for asserting that one university "surpasses" another; but mere size is not a standard to which the wise and honest may repair.

The Executive Committee in charge of the endowment campaign has decided to make a further effort to complete the fund. At the opening of the college year the total cash and pledges amounted to a little less than \$12,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 short of the initial goal. The campaign was planned last autumn on a geographical basis, each area of the country being apportioned to district chairmen and teams. This plan served admirably, but the committee feels that it ought now to be supplemented by a canvass based upon class organizations of graduates. Accordingly, an endowment fund committee has been organized in each class and it will be the duty of these committees to see that every member of the class, who has not already become a subscriber, is made acquainted with the University's needs. Out of nearly 21,000 living graduates of Harvard College only about 12,500 had contributed to the fund on or before September 20, 1920. This means that almost forty per cent were unenrolled on the list of subscribers. The probability is that many men in this category were overlooked during the geographical canvass. At any rate the Executive Committee is determined that the goal shall be reached if organization and perseverance can bring this achievement to pass. For this fine spirit the University owes the Committee a very great debt of gratitude. The additional money is urgently needed because there seems to be no way of avoiding a deficit unless the full fifteen millions can be raised. The new schedule of teachers' salaries at Harvard went into effect at the beginning of the current year. The Governing Boards realized that this new schedule would place a heavier drain upon the University treasury than it could readily bear unless additional income were forthcoming. But the vital interests of the University required that the scale of salaries at Harvard should not be framed on a lower basis than those of Yale, Columbia and other institutions.

One feature of the Harvard endowment campaign has evoked praise from several quarters. Our district chairmen and committees, in their quest for

contributions, have not deemed it necessary to portray the Harvard professor as an unhappy creature standing within arm's length of the poorhouse. President McConaughy of Knox College, writing recently in a well-known educational journal, pays his tribute to Harvard for having "set a splendid example of a dignified endowment campaign in which there has been no dissipation of the glory of teaching as a career." Too many of the great endowment drives which have been in progress all over the country have unintentionally, but none the less seriously, impressed upon the public the notion that college teaching is one of the poorest professions that any bright young man can enter. "The whole country," as President McConaughy points out, "has had the college teacher pictured as an impoverished misanthrope, ill-clothed, with a family in tatters and a wife bending over the washboard." The students have not failed to catch the logical implications, as the slogans and signs which they bear in some of these "endowment parades" attest. These young men reduce the whole ideal to a laconic "Feed the prof.," and remind the onlooker that "One hundred thousand dollars will feed a prof. for a thousand years." This emphasis upon professorial penury may draw some shekels from sympathetic pockets, but in the long run it may well be questioned whether it does not accomplish more harm than good. Colleges cannot well afford, even though they add millions to their resources, to stamp on the public imagination the idea that college teaching is by all odds the least-required service that any man can render. The teaching staff at Harvard is grateful for what the endowment fund leaders have done to provide its members with increased remuneration; but they are doubly grateful for the dignified way in which the thing has been done.

It is within bounds to say that neither teachers nor students at Harvard are wholly satisfied with the methods of instruction which have become practically universal in the colleges and universities of the country. Every one realizes that the existing system of group instruction in particular subjects or "courses" has some marked advantages, and it is beyond question that no other system is practicable on a general scale without greatly increased expenditures. Nevertheless, the "American" plan of collegiate instruction is so seriously deficient in several particulars that anything which promises a tangible improvement in it deserves sympathetic consideration. For one thing the instruction of undergraduates in groups of fifty, one hundred or even five hundred, necessarily involves an inadequate contact between student and teacher. Undergraduates often complain of this, but the remedy is not so obvious. It is all well enough to recall President Garfield's definition of a college until one stops for a moment to reckon what it would cost to put every Harvard student on one end of a log and a Mark Hopkins at the other. The grim realities of the balance sheet compel every college nowadays to put considerable groups of students at one end and to be content, for the most part, with a diminutive edition of Mark Hopkins at the other. The complete individualizing of instruc-

Can our  
teaching  
methods be  
improved?

tion is indeed an ideal worth striving for, but an ideal that is likely to remain unattainable in this country for some time.

Harvard is one of several institutions which are moving toward this goal, distant though it still be. The tutorial system which one Division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences inaugurated a few years ago, and which other Divisions have now adopted, is an important step in this direction. Its operations have inspired the students to discuss the merits of tutorial instruction as compared with other methods. An undergraduate organization at Harvard has been formed to carry on a propaganda for something akin to the Oxford system of individual tutoring. The Harvard tutorial plan, these undergraduates believe, does not go far enough. In any event they have started a discussion which is worth while, wherever it may lead.

Let us remember, at the same time, that there is always a serious risk of mishap when any institution undertakes to transplant bodily a scheme of organization or procedure which has proved successful in a wholly different environment. The Oxford plan suits the Oxford constituency which is vastly different from our own. The Oxford tutorial plan is as closely interwoven with the pass-and-honor segregation of students as the Peace Treaty is interlocked with the Covenant. At Harvard we have no such clean-cut segregation of pass and honor students. Every undergraduate here, whether his intellect be of fine gold or burnished brass, gets instruction of exactly the same quality. That may be a wasteful method: it probably is. But we have yet to be convinced that alumni opinion, or public opinion for that matter, would endorse any frank departure from the policy of giving every undergraduate the same quality of instruction.

And this, after all, is the fundamental question when we discuss the feasibility of making instruction more intimate. To do this for the *best* students, just as it is done for the honors men at Oxford, is probably within the resources of Harvard or any other well-equipped American institution. To do it for the rank and file of undergraduates, for the young men who have neither marked ability nor scholastic ambition, would be enormously expensive, and well-nigh profitless besides. It would wear down the initiative and strength of any teaching staff, for there is no job more depressing than that of trying to teach a boy who does n't want to learn, unless it be the task of trying to teach one who cannot learn when he tries.

Some notable additions have been made to the University's teaching staff this autumn. Professor William MacDougall, until recently a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has taken up his duties as Professor of Psychology. Professor Wilbur C. Abbott, formerly of Yale University, has begun his work in the Department of History, and Professor Allyn A. Young from Cornell University has assumed his new duties in the Department of Economics at Harvard. Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, who was appointed Professor of Social Ethics last spring, has begun his courses in that field. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been noticeably strengthened

by the addition of these four scholars, all of them men of wide reputation.

Four new teachers also joined the staff of the Law School at the beginning of the current academic year. Professor Morton C. Campbell, who was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1900, and has since been engaged both in the private practice and in the teaching of law, is giving the courses on bills and notes, suretyship and mortgage, persons, and quasi-contracts. Before entering the United States Army in 1917, Professor Campbell was a member of the teaching staff in the law school of the University of Indiana. From the University of Missouri, Professor Manley O. Hudson has come to Harvard as Assistant Professor of Law. He is conducting the course on Torts and a portion of the course on Trusts. Chester A. McLain, a Harvard graduate in the class of 1913, has also begun his work as Assistant Professor of Law and shares with Professor Williston the courses on contracts and sales. The fourth new member of the law school staff is Calvert Magtuder, '13, who has taken charge of the courses on Partnership and Insurance.

The expansion of the Business School has called for several new appointments. The most notable among these are three former teachers in the University of Wisconsin, Professors John G. Callan, Durward E. Burchell and Daniel Starch. The first-named has become Professor of Industrial Management at Harvard, the second, Professor of Industrial Accounting, and the third Assistant Professor of Advertising. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the widely-known New York banker, has joined the school's staff of lecturers.

After a year's absence in France, Dean Henry A. Yeomans, '00, has resumed his administrative responsibilities, relieving Professor Chester N. Greenough who served very capably as Acting Dean of Harvard College during the interim.

A new administrative appointment of considerable importance is that of F. S. Mead, '87, to the position of Comptroller. For some years this office has been combined with that of Secretary to the Corporation and Mr. Francis W. Hunnewell, 2d, has performed the duties of both. The steady expansion of the work connected with the comptrollership, however, has made a separation of the two posts desirable. Mr. Hunnewell continues as secretary to the Corporation, a position which has grown in work and detailed responsibility during the last few years. In his new capacity Mr. Mead will have general charge of the University's budget, serving as a liaison officer, as it were, between the various departments, which prepare each year their estimates of essential expenditures, and the Corporation, which makes the appropriations.

The University's conspicuous success in securing valuable additions to its teaching and administrative staff during the past year is matched by the good fortune which has vouchsafed the retention of several eminent teachers who were strongly tempted by calls from elsewhere. Professor Walter B. Cannon and Professor Otto Folin of the Medical School both received, some months ago, very lucrative proposals to join the famous Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. Both declined the call and decided to remain at Harvard, although this action involved a heavy financial sacrifice. To Professor A. N.

Holcombe of the Department of Government, about the same time, came the opportunity to become associated with one of the largest and most successful business establishments in New England. He, also, decided to continue his present allegiance, preferring the career of the scholar to the emoluments of mercantile activity. And there are others. The prestige of Harvard is not to be measured altogether by the quality of the men whom we manage to attract from other institutions. It is also demonstrated by the action of those who prefer to stay here despite the calls of higher bidders elsewhere.

Thus far the outcome of our football series has afforded Harvard men no occasion for discouragement. The preliminary games were, on the whole, more interesting than usual, and this was particularly true of the contest with Center College, Kentucky, a new item on the Harvard schedule. This team from the Blue Grass region lived up to its reputation for stiff and clean football, although the game demonstrated that Harvard is at all times a rather hard nut for any small college aggregation to crack. It has been rumored that Center College will have a place on next fall's schedule, but it is a question whether this decision would be wise. A college with less than 300 students can scarcely hope to place so strong a team on the gridiron every year unless it is extraordinarily successful in recruiting its football material. Moreover, the practice has been to give the various small institutions a trip to the Stadium, one by one as the opportunities of the annual schedules permit. This has been a wise practice and worth continuance. There are practical objections to giving any small institution a vested right in such things, especially as no one can be sure of the strength of its teams from year to year.

But the real test of a season's success depends upon the outcome of the games with Princeton and Yale. The contest with Princeton was not all-satisfying, although it might easily have been worse from the Harvard standpoint, and for a time looked very much as if it would be. The rallying power of the Harvard eleven, and its brilliant recovery of a game which seemed to be lost, made this contest one that will be remembered. It is significant that Harvard came through the season without serious injury to any of its first-string men. This indicates that football has been greatly improved, so far as the elimination of roughness is concerned, and it may also suggest that the men are being more carefully looked after than was the case in the old days.

The class organizations are an important factor in undergraduate life at every American college. They are a source of great strength, and particularly valuable in providing a channel through which every college keeps touch with its alumni after they go out into the world. European visitors to American universities have often commented upon the great value of these class organizations, which do not exist anywhere across the seas, and have expressed the opinion that we should do our best to encourage and strengthen them. From this point of view it is

Lack of interest in class elections

unfortunate that some of the class elections at Harvard this fall appeared to indicate an unusual lack of interest in the undergraduate class organizations. The sophomore and junior classes made three attempts before they succeeded in getting a sixty percent poll for their respective class officers. The outlook for a time seemed to be that no officers could be chosen at all. In some undergraduate quarters the opinion was expressed that the trouble did not arise from general apathy, but from the fact that most of the nominations had been made from the ranks of the athletes, leaving the "intellectuals" out of the running. If this be so, the situation is not beyond remedy. Provisions whereby the non-athletic element may obtain its fair portion of candidacies ought not to be hard to make. There is no way of ensuring the election of men who have not had the advantage of athletic publicity, of course, but if such men desire to organize and support candidates of their own type, there seems to be no good reason why they should not be given adequate facilities for doing so. As matters now stand their only chance, as a rule, is to put forward "independent" candidates in opposition to those who have been officially nominated; but the customary place for the independent candidate, whether in college or in governmental elections, is at the bottom of the poll.

#### CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of September 24, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Joseph Raphael DeLamar, \$500,000 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School of the University.

From the estate of Charles Church Drew, \$9000 in cash and securities valued at \$65,566 additional on account of his bequest to Harvard University.

From the estate of Georgianna B. Wright (Mrs. William J. Wright) \$557.10 in cash and securities valued at \$22,453.88 "to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College to be held as a part of their general investments and known, together with such other property as is in and by this my will given, devised, and bequeathed to the said President and Fellows as the 'William J. and Georgianna B. Wright Fund'; the income to be used according to their discretion for medical research and the advancement of medical and surgical sciences."

From the estate of James Ewing Mears, \$4,647.51, being his bequest of \$5000 (less taxes) "in trust, the income from which I direct shall be used in maintaining the Scholarship known as 'The James Ewing Mears, M.D. Scholarship in Medicine,' which I have founded in Harvard College, subject to the conditions contained in my agreement with the President and Fellows of Harvard College, dated October 25th, 1909."

From the estate of James Ewing Mears, \$9,295.01 being his bequest of \$10,000 (less taxes), "in trust, the income from which I direct shall be used each year for the work of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University."

From the estate of Amey Richmond Sheldon (Mrs. Frederick Sheldon) securities valued at \$7000 and \$1580.91 in cash to be added to the principal of the Frederick Sheldon Fund.

From the estate of Henry L. Pierce, \$1021.62 additional on account of his residuary bequest.

From the estate of John Davis Williams French, \$500 to be added to the John Davis Williams French Fund.

From the estate of Louisa A. Beal (Mrs. James H. Beal) \$500 for the Dental School Endowment Fund.

From the estate of Helen Rotch (Mrs. Thomas Morgan Rotch) \$272.12 on account of her bequest "For the Thomas Morgan Rotch Professorship of Pediatrics."

From the estate of Rebecca A. Greene (Mrs. Francis B.) \$125 additional on account of her bequest to the Medical School.

From the estate of Francis Skinner, Sr., \$110.63 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$34 additional in accordance with the 12th clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

From the estate of Charles Hamilton Wilder, \$15 additional "to increase the sum now held by Harvard College to establish a chair in the Medical Department of said College, which is to bear the family name Wilder."

The following funds were received from the Trustees of the Harvard Union:

\$1,851.93 cash, \$51,577.91 securities, Harvard Union Fund; \$10,038.04 securities, \$230.95 cash, Class of 1878 Fund; \$3,512.02 securities, \$67.81 cash, Sims Fund.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$102,907.14 in cash and securities valued at \$32,379.59 in cash towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1895 for their gift of \$95,000 for their 25th Anniversary Fund.

To Mrs. George Chase Christian for her gift of \$5000 in memory of her husband, George Chase Christian, to be added to the 25th Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1895.

To the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board for the gift of \$15,000 for the purpose of developing more effective educational measures in the prevention of venereal diseases.

To the Class of 1896 for their gift of \$15,000 towards their 25th Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. Edwin F. Atkins for his additional gift of \$10,000 towards the Atkins Fund for Tropical Research in Economic Botany.

To Mrs. Henry H. Sherman for her gift of \$6000 for the purchase of "The Dwarf" by Goya for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris for their gift of securities valued at \$3169.68 "to create a fund, to be known as the Augusta P. Hope Fund, to pay to Augusta P. Hope (Mrs. Walter E. Hope) of 21 East 82d Street, New York City, the income of the said fund during her life and at her death to use only the income thereof for the benefit of the Department of Music, preferably for the purchase of books, music, and instruments."

To the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the United States Worsted Company for their gifts of \$1000 each and to the Ipswich Mills and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company for their gifts of \$500 each towards the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To two anonymous friends, to Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes and Messrs A. Kingsley Porter and Bernhard Berenson for their gifts of \$500 each, to Mrs. Raymond Emerson for her gift of \$250 and to Mr. Carl W. Hamilton for his gift of \$200 for the purchase of Lochoff's copy of a fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Samuel Sachs for his gift of \$1200, to Mr. Harry Sachs for his gift of \$1000, to Messrs. W. Cameron Forbes and Walter Sachs for their gifts of \$300 each and to Mr. Roger S. Warner for his gift of \$100 for the Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2500 and to Dr. Henry Lyman for his gift of \$1500 toward meeting the deficit in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$3000 towards their 25th Anniversary Fund.

To the Harvard Dental Alumni Association for the gift of \$2290 to establish the "Eugene Hanes Smith Scholarship," the income therefrom to be awarded annually to a worthy and meritorious student in the third or fourth year of the Dental School who has been in regular standing during the first and second years.

To Mr. Jonathan B. Hayward for his gift of securities valued at \$12,636 on account of his promise of \$16,000 "for the sole and exclusive use of the Law School of Harvard University, the principal and interest to be used in payment of the salary of a Professor or Instructor in Patent Law, as the Faculty of Law may determine, and for such other purpose immediately involved in the teaching of Patent Law in Harvard Law School as the Faculty may deem best."

To Mr. Philip Cabot for his gift of \$1500 for the Department of Economics.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$1500 to increase a certain salary in the Medical School.

To anonymous friends for the gift of \$1000 and to Mrs. Humphrey Chadbourne for her gift of \$250 towards the New Laboratory Building Fund of the Cancer Commission.

To Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$1000 and to Mr. Harris Whittemore for his gift of \$250 to increase the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. John S. Lawrence for his gift of \$1000 for textile research in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$1000 on account of their offer of \$5000 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Messrs. Alexis I. DuPont and Ernest B. Dane for their gifts of \$250 each, to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$200, to Messrs. Richard F. Hoyt and Joseph Lee for their gifts of \$100 each and to Messrs F. Douglas Cochrane and Arthur H. Lockett, for their gifts of \$25 each towards the purchase of the painting of "The Three Philosophers."

To Messrs. Francis B. Appleton, Thomas Barbour, Frank B. Bemis, Allen Curtis, Henry S. Howe, William S. Patten, Henry S. Van Duser and William A. White for their gifts of \$100 each towards the expenses of publishing "Harvard Library Notes."

To the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company for the gift of \$750 for the duPont Fellowship for 1920-21.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1919-20, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To Mr. Godfrey M. Hyams for his gift of \$500, to Mr. Irving Lehman for his gift of \$450 and to Mr. Felix N. Warburg for his gift of \$300 towards a certain salary.

To Dr. J. Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$500 for a certain salary in the Department of Anatomy.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$495 for "The Fund of The Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. Henry G. Leach for his gift of \$395 and to Mr. Francis B. Appleton for his gift of \$97 for special services in the College Library.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mrs. Courtland Hoppin and to Messrs. Joseph C. Hoppin and Dan Fellows Platt for their gifts of \$100 each for the Teaching Equipment Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To Miss Sarah F. Bremer for her gift of \$250 to be added to a certain salary.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of \$200 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$200 towards their 25th Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. Reginald C. Robbins for his gift of \$200 for the Philosophical Library in Emerson Hall.

To Professor K. G. T. Webster for his gift of \$200 for scholarships in the Summer School.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$165 to be used as the Dean of the Medical School decides.

To Dr. Robert T. Moffatt for his gift of \$125 and to Dr. J. Austin Furfey for his gift of \$75 for the Dental Endowment of the Class of 1895.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Francis R. Appleton for his gift of \$50 for the Department of the Classics.

To Mrs. Francis L. Higginson for her gift of \$100 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Henry S. Forbes for his gift of \$100 to increase the income of the John Witt Randall Fund.

To Mr. Walter Fitch for his gift of \$100 for explorations in Arizona under the auspices of the Peabody Museum.

To Dr. Charles Peabody for his gift of \$91.08 for the purchase of a case for a model and \$58.92 toward meeting the expenses of opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$50, to Messrs John C. Phillips, Henry M. Sweet and Edward Wigglesworth for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mr. Carl T. Keller for his gift of \$10 toward meeting the expenses of opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To the State Young Men's Christian Association of Connecticut for the gift of \$85 for a scholarship in the Dental School.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$700 on account of the scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$500 on account of the scholarships for 1920-21.

To Harvard Graduates living in Milton for the gift of \$500 for two scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of \$300 on account of the scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Long Island for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Lowell for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$200 on account of the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$200 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Nebraska for the gift of \$100 on account of the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Somerville for the gift of \$100 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$80 toward the current expenses of the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$30 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. George C. Beals for his gift of \$25 and to

Mr. Edgar H. Wells for his gift of \$4.15 for the purchase of books for the Library.

The President reported the following deaths:

William Henry Schofield, *Professor of Comparative Literature*, which occurred on the twenty-fourth of June in the fifty-first year of his age.

Kenneth Harry Parker, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry*, which occurred on the eighteenth of July.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: John Felt Cole, as *Instructor in Astronomy*; Carl Hermann Bucholz, as *Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery* (Courses for Graduates); Raemar Rox Benshaw, as *Assistant Professor of Chemical Research in Pharmacology*.

To take effect Sept. 15, 1920: Henry Bouse Viets, as *Alumni Assistant in Neurology and Associate in Anatomy*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Harry Knowles Messenger, *Assistant in Classics*; J. Nelson Spaeth, *Assistant in Forestry*; Robert Victor Kleinschmidt, *Assistant in Physics*; James Roger Williams, *Assistant in English*; William Harder Cole, Rudolf Bennett, Arthur Scott Gilson, Jr., and Leland Clifton Wyman, *Austin Teaching Fellows in Zoology*; Hans Christian Duus, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry*; Joseph Linus Schlitt, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering*; John Randolph Rigglesman, *Instructor in Business Statistics*; Leland Russell van Wert, *Instructor in Metallurgy*; Daniel Joseph Kelly and Derric Choate Farmerter, *Instructor in Physical Education*; Henry Barrett Huntington, *Lecturer on English*; Robert Fechner, *Lecturer on Labor Relations*; Arthur Stone Dewing, *Lecturer on Corporation Finance*; Clarence Bertrand Van Wyck, *Secretary to the Department of Physical Education*; Charles Wilson Killam, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture*; Worth Hale, *Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine*; William Carter Quinby, *Director of Appointments for Medical Alumni*; George Washington Cram, *Recorder and Recording Secretary of the Faculty of the Engineering School*.

*Curators*: Robert Gould Shaw, of the *Theatre Collection*; Charles Rockwell Lanman, of *Indic Manuscripts*; Malcolm Storer, of *Coins*; Frederick Adams Woods, of *Portuguese History*; Clarence Macdonald Warner, of *Canadian History and Literature*; Charles Lyon Chandler, of *South American History and Literature*; Thomas Barbour, of *Books relating to the Pacific*; Harold Wilmerding Bell, of *Numismatic Literature*; Henry Goddard Leach, of *Scandinavian History and Literature*; Philip Ainsworth Means, on the subject of *Andean History and Literature*.

For the 1st half of 1920-21: Joseph Vincent Fuller, *Instructor in History*.



For the 2d half of 1920-21: E. A. Horne, *Visiting Lecturer on History and Government.*

From July 1, 1920-Sept. 1, 1921: Atherton Kingsley Dunbar, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering.*

From Aug. 1, 1920-July 1, 1921: Robert Victor Kleinschmidt, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering.*

From Sept. 1, 1920-July 1, 1921: Norman Wallace Fradd and Robert Bartlett Miller, *Instructors in Physical Education.*

*Voted* to appoint Matthew Luce a member of the *Faculty of Arts and Sciences* for one year from Sept. 1, 1920.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for three years from September 1, 1920:

Daniel Starch, *Assistant Professor of Business Psychology*; Lawrence Wills Baker, *Assistant Professor of Orthodontia.*

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Psychiatry*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Macfie Campbell was elected.

*Voted* to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1920:

Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Secretary.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1920-21, and it was voted to appoint them:

Eugene Hanes Smith, Dean; George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, Fred Alexander Beckford, Frank Turner Taylor, Maurice Earle Peters.

*Voted* to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1920-21:

*Faculty members:* LeBaron Russell Briggs, chairman; Henry Aaron Yeomans, Roger Irving Lee. *Graduate Members:* Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Laurence Curtis, 2d.

The President reported that M. Henri Guy had been appointed and accepted as *Exchange Professor from France* for the second half of 1920-21.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor Louis C. Graton for the first half of the academic year 1920-21 and to Professor George A. Reisner for the academic year 1920-21.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor H. C. G. von Jagemann for the first half of the academic year 1920-21, and to Professor Ralph B. Perry, for the academic year 1921-22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

#### *Meeting of October 11, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$16,448.10 additional from the estate of Sara E. Mower, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$25,025 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the New Jersey Zinc Company for the gift of \$5000 for Industrial Hygiene in Retail Stores.

To Mrs. Arthur Tracy Cabot and to Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot for their gifts of \$1000 each and to Miss Katherine E. Bullard for her gift of \$300 toward the New Laboratory of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$1250, to Mrs. Murray Anthony Potter for her gift of \$30 and to Mr. Joseph H. Clark for his gift of \$36 for special expenses in the College Library.

To Professor Richard T. Fisher for his gift of \$600 toward a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 toward a certain salary.

To the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the gift of \$500 and to Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., for his gift of \$250 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene.

To the Research Corporation for the additional gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mr. Robert Lehman for his gift of \$300 for the Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. Walter E. Meyer for his gift of \$250 for the Edgar Joseph Meyer Research Scholarship in the Law School.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. George O. May for his gift of \$150 for the May Prize for 1920-21.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$100 toward the purchase of a Sperry Gyro Compass for the Department of Astronomy and Navigation.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugaley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated January 28, 1920.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$500 toward the scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$350 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Seattle for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Connecticut for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To Mrs. Charles Mulford Robinson for her generous offer of the City Planning Library of her husband and given in his memory, and accept the same on the conditions stated in her letter of Sept. 27, 1920.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1920:

Louis C. Hunter, as *Henry W. Locke Scholar*; Gardner Gage Emmons and Norman Ethan Allen Hinds, as *Proctors*; Brewer Goddard Whitmore, as *Instructor in English*; George Hoyt Bigelow, as *Instructor in Tropical Medicine*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the 1st half of 1920-21: Alexander Edgar Kirk, *Proctor*; Harry Morton Fitzpatrick, *Visiting Lecturer on Botany*.

From Sept. 1, 1920-May 1, 1921: Conrad James Surbeck, *Instructor in Physical Education*.

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Donald Bain Vail, *Proctor*; Jefferson Paul King, *Assistant in Mathematics*; Henry Donaldson Jordan and Paul Tyler Kepner, *Assistants in History*; Harold Leroy Hoffman, *Assistant in English*; Frederick Clifton Packard and Norman Bromfield Cawley, *Assistants in Public Speaking*; Henry Matthew Burlage and Frank Arthur Hilton, *Assistants in Chemistry*; Dharmanada Koesambi, *Assistant in Philosophy*; William Maximilian Bau, *Assistant in Mining*; Edward Parker Furber, Roger Hewes Wells, and Earl Leon Shoup, *Assistants in Government*; William Arthur Ives Anglin, *Assistant in Municipal Government*; Philip Geoffrey Britton Gilbert and Allyn Coats Swinnerton, *Assistants in Geology*; Joseph Lincoln Gillson, *Assistant in Mineralogy*; Arthur Louis Dunham and Edward Allen Whitney, *Assistants in History*; Brewer Goddard Whitmore, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Government*; Robert Greenhalgh Albion and Arthur Preston Whitaker, *Austin Teaching Fellows in History*; Raymond Hayward Geist, *Instructor in English*; Walter Martin Miller, *Instructor in German*; Chesley Martin Hutchings, *Instructor in French*.

*Student Advisers, Law School*: Laurence Curtis, 2d, Chairman; George Reddington Blodgett, Lee

Carrington Bradley, Jr., Hilmar Maurice Fridlund, Morris Hadley, Fred Albert Little, John Warner Remington.

### Medical School:

Alvan Leroy Barach, *Assistant in Medicine*; Raymond Whitcomb Bliss, *Assistant in Anatomy*; Bronson Crothers and Harold Burney Eaton, *Assistants in Neurology*; Russell Bailey Macfarlane, *Assistant in Comparative Anatomy*; Reginald Dimock Margeson, *Assistant in Anatomy*; Harold Myers Marvin, *Assistant in Medicine*; Charles Aiken Mullineaux, *Assistant in Comparative Anatomy*; Donald Munro and Charles William Peabody, *Assistants in Anatomy*; Alpha Reuben Sawyer, *Assistant in G. U. Surgery*; William David Smith, *Assistant in Medicine*; Richard Henry Miller and George W. Morse, *Assistants in Anatomy*; William Mason and Cyrus Cressey Sturgis, *Teaching Fellows in Medicine*; William T. Bovie, *M. Douglas Flattery Research Fellows*; George Hoyt Bigelow, *Instructor in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; Victor Clarence Jacobson, *Instructor in Pathology*; Paul Dudley White, *Instructor in Medicine*.

### Dental School:

Julius Frank Hovestad, D.M.D., *Demonstrator in Crown and Bridge Work*; William John O'Connell, D.M.D., *Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

*Instructors in Operative Dentistry*: Charles Henry Abbot, D.M.D.; Horatio Le Seur Andrews, D.M.D.; Walter Irving Ashland, D.M.D.; Edmund Joseph Bolan, D.M.D.; Walter Irving Brigham, D.M.D.; Asber Harriman St. Clair Chase, D.M.D.; Charles Edward Bugbee Chase, D.M.D.; Harry Sylvester Clark, S.B., D.M.D.; Benjamin Howard Codman, D.M.D.; Ralph Corydon Curtis, D.M.D.; Walter Alonso Davis, D.M.D.; Ralph Burleigh Edson, D.M.D.; Arthur Warren Eldred, D.M.D.; Charles Sumner Emerson, D.M.D.; Nathan Anthony Estes, D.M.D.; Harold Irving Fiske, D.M.D.; James Austin Furley, D.M.D.; Henry Gilman, A.B., D.M.D.; Allan Macfarlan Johnson, A.B., D.M.D.; Arthur Allen Libby, D.M.D.; Frank Randall McCullagh, D.M.D.; Lealie Herbert Naylor, D.M.D.; Harrison Lindsay Parker, D.M.D.; Charles Edwin Parkhurst, A.B., D.M.D.; Joseph Totten Paul, D.M.D.; Frank Perrin, D.M.D.; Samuel Luma Doherty Randall, D.M.D.; Arthur Verne Rogers, D.M.D.; William Vernon Ryder, D.M.D.; Frank Packard Simpson, D.M.D.; Henry Caton Spencer, D.M.D.; William Daniel Squarebriga, D.M.D.; Frank Turner Taylor, D.M.D.; John Talbot Timlin, D.M.D.; Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, D.M.D.; Stuart Hamilton Vaughan, D.M.D.; Ellmore Loftis Wallace, D.M.D.; Edward Patrick White, D.M.D.; Charles Rollin Williams, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry*: Walter Harlow Chambers, D.M.D.; Wilson Case Dort, D.M.D.; Thomas James Giblein, D.M.D.; Charles William Goets, D.M.D.; Fred Franklin Sproat, D.M.D.; Walter Edward Young, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Inlay Work*: Amos Irving Hadley, D.M.D.; Norman Beverley Nesbitt, D.M.D.; Arthur Judson Oldham, D.M.D.; Charles Thomas Warner.

*Instructors in Oral Hygiene:* Edward Melville Quinby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.D.; Benjamin Tishler, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Crown and Bridge Work:* Frederick Wilde Allen, D.M.D.; Maurice Earle Peters, D.M.D.; Reinhold Ruelberg, D.M.D.; Judson Clarence Slack, D.M.D.; Homer Charles Sowles, D.M.D.; William Harry Weston, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Extracting and Anesthesia:* Joseph Aloysius Ring, D.M.D.; John Mark Smith, D.M.D.

*Instructors in Orthodontia:* Cleophas Paul Bonin, D.M.D.; Ralph Edward Gove, D.M.D.

*Instructors:* Chauncey Nye Lewis, D.M.D. (*Oral Surgery*); Walter Fairfield Provan, D.M.D. (*Anesthesia*); Ned Albert Stanley, D.M.D. (*Treatment of Pyorrhea*).

*Assistants in Operative Dentistry:* Harold Wales Aklen, D.M.D.; Adrian Paul Brodeur, D.M.D.; Louis Raymond Branchaud, D.M.D.; William James Kenefick, D.M.D.; Paul Burrows LeBaron, D.M.D.; Arthur Benedict McCormick, A.B., D.M.D.; Joseph William Nevins, D.M.D.; George Porter Pendleton, D.M.D.; William Haven Sherburne, D.M.D.; Harold Elliott Tingley, D.M.D.

*Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry:* Oswald Franklin Banks, D.M.D.; Leon Edward Dulac, D.M.D.; Arthur Wellington Hicks, D.M.D.; Blake Lombard, D.M.D.; Norman Warren Swett, D.M.D.; Benjamin Daniel Wolman, D.M.D.

*Assistants in Crown and Bridge Work:* Stanton Leroy Burgess, D.M.D.; Harold James Cutler, A.B., D.M.D.; Harmon Shobet, D.M.D.

*Assistants:* George Nathan Abbott, D.M.D. (*Orthodontia*); Philip Ignatius Johnson, D.M.D. (*Oral Surgery*); Russell Bailey Macfarlane, D.M.D. (*Oral Hygiene*); George Abel Staples, D.M.D. (*Inlay Work*).

From Oct. 1, 1920-Aug. 1, 1921: Hugo Mella, *Assistant in Neuropathology*.

*Voted to appoint William Clifford Heilman, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from Sept. 1, 1920.*

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the Year 1920-21, and it was voted to appoint them:

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:* Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, John Albrecht Wals, Allyn Abbott Young, Theodore Lyman, Henry Wyman Holmes.

*Engineering School:* Hector James Hughes, Dean; Henry Lloyd Smyth, Harry Ellsworth Clifford, George Chandler Whipple, Lionel Simson Marks.

*Voted to appoint Hector James Hughes, Dean of the Engineering School, and Henry Wyman Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, as members of the Committee on General Scholarships and the Sheldon Fund.*

Notice was received announcing the election of Dennis Francis O'Connell, Jr., and Louis Butler McCagg, Jr., as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1920.

*Voted to change the title of Malcolm Perrine McNair from Assistant to Instructor in Marketing, Business School.*

#### *Meeting of October 25, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Annie L. Dexter, \$1771.56 to be added to the principal of the "Charles Dexter Memorial Fund."

From the estate of Evert Jansen Wendell, \$799, proceeds of the sale of a portion of Mr. Wendell's collection.

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:*

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$20,155 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Trustees of the Mellen Bray estate for the gift of \$5000, to Mr. Samuel Cabot for his gift of \$200 and to Mr. Daniel A. Lucey for his gift of \$100 for the New Laboratory Building Fund of the Huntington Hospital.

To the Friendship Fund, Incorporated for the gift of \$2500 toward a certain salary.

To "an admirer of Dr. Eugene Smith" for the gift of \$2500 toward "The Eugene Hanes Smith Scholarship."

To the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, Incorporated, for the gift of \$500 for the Graduate School of Education.

To Mr. Charles P. Curtis for his gift of \$250 for the Arnold Arboretum Endowment Fund.

To Mr. Walter E. Meyer for his additional gift of \$100 toward the Edgar Joseph Meyer Research Scholarship in the Law School.

To Mr. Richard Sears for his gift of \$100 for the Richard Sears Prize on "What Responsibility has Congress to the People."

To the Young Men's Christian Association of Oregon and Idaho for the gift of \$50 for a scholarship in the Law School.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$25 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$700 for two scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Cincinnati for the gift of \$300 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Buffalo for the gift of \$125 toward the scholarship for 1919-20.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of \$125 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To Miss Bashka Paef for her generous offer of her bronze bas relief of the late James Barr Ames, and accept the same with thanks.

The President reported the death of Arthur Searle, *Phillips Professor of Astronomy, Emeritus*, which occurred on the twenty-third instant, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Howard Osgood, as *Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*.

To take effect Nov. 1, 1920: Francis Welles Hunnewell, as *Comptroller*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Alfred Eric Taff, *Proctor*; Carl Wallace Miller, *Assistant in Physics*; Louis Gabriel Zelson, *Assistant in Semitic*; Carl Merrick Wentworth, Robert Eliot Lutz, and Winthrop Russell Shepard, *Assistants in Chemistry*; Leonard Opdycke, *Assistant in Fine Arts*, Leland Boylston Hall, *Assistant in English*, Elmo Paul Hohman, John Abel Hopkins, Jr., Franklin Dunn Schurz, Robert Eckstein, Lloyd Lorenzo Shaulis, and Hugh Campbell Frame, *Assistants in Economics*; Wolfgang Simon Schwabacher, *Student Advisor, Law School*; Edwin Joseph Cohn, *Research Fellow in Biological Chemistry, Medical School*; Duncan Clark Hyde, *Instructor in Economics*; Wade Wright and Aaron Paul Pratt, *Instructors in Public Health Administration*; William Henry Geer, *Lecturer on Physical Education* (Graduate School of Education).

*Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Floyd Elmer Armstrong, John Dickinson, Herbert Feis, Elmo Paul Hohman, Wesley Hotchkiss Bronson.

From Nov. 1, 1920: Frederick Sumner Mead, *Comptroller*.

*Voted* to appoint William Wallace Fenn, *Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man* for the year 1920-21.

Notice was received announcing the election of Edward Livingston Bigelow as an undergraduate member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1920-21.

#### OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Annual Meeting, September 27, 1920.*

The following 21 members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the

University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, L. A. Frothingham, Gay, Higginson, Hollis, Lamont, Lee, Mack, Sedgwick, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wendell, Wigglesworth, Wister.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The Secretary of the Board, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the Election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers:

#### *For the Term of Six Years.*

William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge...	923 votes
Louis Adams Frothingham, of North Easton, Mass. ....	729 votes
Barrett Wendell, of Boston .....	689 votes
Norwood Penrose Hallowell, of Milton, Mass. ....	625 votes
Edwin Francis Gay, of New York City ..	593 votes

and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Robert Grant had received 17 ballots, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

The vote of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1920, electing Edward Wyllys Taylor, *James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The vote of the President and Fellows of June 1, 1920, electing Felix Frankfurter, *Byrne Professor of Administrative Law*, to serve from June 1, 1920, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon the Board voted by 12 votes in the affirmative to 6 in the negative to consent to said vote.

The President of the University pre-

sented the votes of the President and Fellows of September 24, 1920, appointing Matthew Luce a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1920; Daniel Starch, *Assistant Professor of Business Psychology*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Lawrence Wills Baker, *Assistant Professor of Orthodontia (Dental)* for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; appointing the following committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1920-21: *Faculty Members*: LeBaron Russell Briggs, Chairman; Henry Aaron Yeomans, Roger Irving Lee; *Graduate Members*: Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Laurence Curtis, 2d., appointing the following members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1920-21: Eugene Hanes Smith, Dean; George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, Fred Alexander Beckford, Frank Turner Taylor, Maurice Earle Peters; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The Secretary of the Board presented and read a communication from President Charles W. Eliot, Chairman of a Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs on a Postal Ballot for Overseers, appointed in the year 1919-20, and continued for the ensuing year, together with the report of said Associated Harvard Clubs, and the following resolutions adopted by them in relation thereto at their annual meeting April 30, 1920:

1. That the postal ballot for the election of Overseers be approved by this Association, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and to the Board of Overseers, with the request that such action be taken as may put the matter into the proper form for consummation.

2. That the Associated Harvard Clubs recommend a liberal amendment to the Massachusetts Statute in order that the votes may be cast in such manner, and in such places, and under such regulations as the Alumni Association, with the consent of the Corporation and the Overseers, may provide.

3. That it is the sense of this Association that it would be to the great advantage of Harvard and of her Alumni if provision is made for paying the trav-

eling expenses of members to the meetings of the Board of Overseers, and we recommend to the Governing Boards of Harvard that this suggestion be given early and favorable consideration.

And said communication, report, and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Elections of the Board.

Mr. Wigglesworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the List of Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the academic year of 1920-21, and after debate thereon the Board voted to accept and to approve said list, and said list was ordered to be printed.

The Board further voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the List of Visiting and other Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same, when made, to the Board for their approval at the meeting next following such action.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and the Department of Physics, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

#### *Stated Meeting October 11, 1920.*

The following 17 members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, P. R. Frothingham, Gay, Herrick, Lee, Lodge, Sedgwick, W. R. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wendell, Wigglesworth, Wister, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of September 24, 1920, electing Charles Macfie Campbell, *Professor of Psychiatry*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1920, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 24, and Oct. 11, 1920, appointing the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Secretary; appointing the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1920-21: *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*: Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, John Albrecht Walz, Allyn Abbott Young, Theodore Lyman, Henry Wyman Holmes; *Engineering School*: Hector James Hughes, Dean; Henry Lloyd Smyth, Harry Ellsworth Clifford, George Chandler Whipple, Lionel Simeon Marks, Arthur Becket Lamb; appointing William Clifford Heilman a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from Sept. 1, 1920; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

CHRISTINA H. BAKER, R. '93.

The total registration of the College is 615, of whom 126 are Graduate Students, and 57 Unclassified Students. This shows no growth in numbers among our undergraduate students, though the graduate school has shown increase during the last years. We could not take care of any more students with our present housing facilities. The need of a graduate dormitory, and of another undergraduate dormitory is pressing for those students who cannot be placed in our present dormitories. It also seems probable that the opening of new accommodations will

bring about an increase in the number of our students.

English, History, Government, and Economics still attract the larger number of our graduate students. Among the undergraduates more this year are concentrating in Romance Languages than in History, Government, and Economics.

In June, 74 successfully passed their admission examinations; in September, 21 passed, making a total of 95. Of these, 82 are enrolled as Freshmen. The proportion of failures in the entrance examinations is smaller this year than last, as 41 were refused admission in 1920, whereas 53 were refused in 1919. The total enrollment shows a gain of 2.2 per cent in the proportion of those outside Massachusetts.

The American Council of Education chose Mlle. Suzanne Rémond (Licence ès lettres, University of Paris, 1916-17) for the scholarship offered by the College to a French graduate student for the year 1920-21. The College is also offering a tuition scholarship to Mlle. Charlotte Nissiat, the student sent by the American Council of Education to Wellesley, who desires also the work in Anglo-Saxon at Radcliffe.

The scholarship funds have been increased by the addition of \$500 from the Berkeley Street School Association to the Margaret Rae Ingols Scholarship Fund. The loan funds have been increased by the gift of \$200 from Miss Sarah Yerxa in memory of Mary Emma Parsons, a special student in 1891-92, who died last August. From Miss Lucy A. Paton has been received \$500 in Liberty Bonds for the Endowment Fund. From the estate of Charles C. Drew the College has received \$3000 additional, and from the estate of Rebecca A. Greene, \$500 additional. Mrs. G. A. Strong has presented the College with several photographs and engravings.

Frances Rousmaniere Dewing, Ph.D.

1906 (Mrs. Arthur S. Dewing) was appointed an informal adviser of the graduate students for the week before and the week after registration. Mrs. Dewing met the students who came before the College opened, and all those who came on the days of registration. She gave them advice concerning life in Cambridge. While consulting with them concerning the quality of graduate work at Radcliffe she referred each student for specific information to the heads of their respective departments. As the Dean sees each one of the Freshmen in a personal interview in those first days of college, an official representative to give a personal welcome to graduates as well seemed wise. The College is grateful to Mrs. Dewing for the enthusiasm which she gave to the work.

As the Dean does not come in touch with the students in the class room, she is meeting them at dinner once a week in each hall in succession. The graduate students are asked in small groups for afternoon tea in successive weeks, that the Dean may meet them personally, and that they may have the opportunity of meeting the wives of the professors with whom they are studying.

The preachers to the College for 1920-21 are Rev. Norman B. Nash. Rev. Charles E. Park, Rev. Kirsopp Lake, Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, and Rev. Henry W. Foote. The College choir has been increased from twelve to seventeen members.

Each member of the Freshman class has had a physical examination, and a medical examination by Dr. Edith Hale Swift, '01. Corrective exercises when necessary, gymnasium work, and outdoor sports are compulsory for Freshmen. Attendance is also compulsory at six lectures on hygiene given by Dr. Walter B. Cannon. These lectures are open to the whole college.

Radcliffe College was represented by the Dean at the Dedication of the Women's Dormitory at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, October 7 and 8, and at the Conference on Vocational Opportunities of the Advisory Committee of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, October 23. At the Inauguration of President Burton of the University of Michigan, October 14 and 15, Radcliffe was represented by Edna B. Thuner, A.M. Radcliffe, '13, of Detroit.

The Distant Work Scholarship for a Freshman from a distance was increased this year to \$400 by the proceeds from the Bazaar last November, organized and carried out by Dorothy Brewer Blackall, '12. It was awarded to Annie W. Allen II, of White Plains, N.Y.

The social life of the undergraduates has begun with its usual initiative and harmony under Student Government. Each Senior is responsible for one Freshman's welcome to the College, and each Unclassified Student is likewise welcomed by a Junior. The Student Government Association, the Idler, and the Radcliffe Service Guild, the three largest organizations of the college life, have each entertained the Freshmen with a delightful mingling of information and hospitality. The Idler invited all new students to its first performance, *The Amazons*, by Arthur Pinero, on October 15. The Open Idler, the first large social affair of the college year, was held on October 29, in Agassiz House. There was a reception from 8 to 9, and dancing from 9 to 1. Among the smaller clubs the French, Spanish, and German Clubs have re-organized.

The Committee on Resources met on October 28 to hear the report of its executive committee concerning the need of money, and the possibilities of meeting this need during the coming year.

The Alumnae Association has ap-

pointed as executive secretary, Esther V. Sutton, 1915. The Acting Dean was authorized in June to utilize one third of the time of this secretary for publicity work for Radcliffe, the College paying one third of the salary, and providing a room, office equipment, and telephone. At the request of the undergraduate press board Miss Sutton will meet this year's press board for frequent conferences.

The Radcliffe Club of Boston began its second year by a meeting in Unity House, Boston, on October 27, at which the Honorable Herbert Parker and Mr. Norman Hapgood presented the merits of the Republican and Democratic platforms and candidates. The Radcliffe Club desires this year to add to its social features active work for the College. In June the Acting Dean was authorized to form a committee on the housing problems of Radcliffe. This committee, consisting of the Acting Dean, and Mrs. Frederick O. Barton, Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach, Dr. Ellen A. Stone and Miss Margaret Grimshaw, studied during the summer the present conditions at Radcliffe, and had its first meeting in early October. They are at present considering plans in conjunction with the Radcliffe Club of Boston toward a solution of the problem for the coming year.

On October 26, 1905, there began an organization of past students at Radcliffe which completed in June fifteen years of active service to the College. The Radcliffe Union, while including degree holders among its members, owed its peculiar quality and value to the fact that it formed the only link between the College and the special students in the days before these were included in class organizations. Its *Bulletin* was the pioneer which led to the present *Quarterly*. Its experiment in starting the Bureau of Occupations led to the present Radcliffe Appointment Bureau. In both of these undertakings it was quick to see the future

need of the College. It has been responsible for the rent of a room in one of the dormitories as a scholarship to a graduate student. It has coöperated with the Alumnae Association in its Distant Work Committee, in the fund in honor of Miss Irwin, in the memorial fund for Miss Coes, in the support of the *Quarterly*, in the War Work Committee, and in a Coöperation Committee. The Union has also to its credit the first Radcliffe song book, and long and valuable work toward a catalogue of past students. The Radcliffe Club of Boston includes in its membership all past students of Radcliffe, whether degree holders or not. The Union has therefore ended as a distinct organization, bringing to the Radcliffe Club the valuable addition of its far-sighted, creative enthusiasm.

#### STUDENT LIFE.

DAVID WASHBURN BAILEY, '21.

Undergraduate interest at the University during the fall term usually centers in the football team, and far from being an exception, this year has brought larger throngs than ever to the early season contests in the Stadium. The height of public excitement was reached with the game against the Centre College eleven, at which approximately forty thousand persons saw the Southerners defeated, 31-14. The Kentucky team, with their justly famed open attack, scored more points against the University than any other opponents since Brown in 1916, with Fritz Pollard, the colored half-back, in the line-up, outdistanced the Crimson substitute team. "Bo" McMillin and "Red" Roberts, in the visiting back-field, played havoc for a short time with the Harvard secondary defense, but the impenetrable barrier raised by the University's forward line held down any scoring after the second period, while line plunges by Captain Horween, and a



few sensational gains by Churchill were responsible for the *Crimson* margin of victory.

The Centre success followed upon victories over Holy Cross, 3-0; University of Maine, 41-0; Valparaiso University, 21-0; and Williams College, 38-0. The mid-season line-up was: Keith Kane, '21, le.; H. H. Faxon, '21, lt.; James Tolbert, Unc., lg.; C. F. Havemyer, '21, c.; Thomas Woods, ocC., rg.; Wynant Hubbard, '21, rt.; John Gaston, '21, re.; Joseph Fitzgerald, Unc., qb.; George Owen, '23, lhb.; W. H. Churchill, '23, rhb.; Arnold Horween, ocC., fb.

Second only to the interest in the eleven was that which attended developments in the national political campaign. Articles by both chief presidential candidates were published in the first number of the *Advocate*, the *Crimson* early declared for Harding and Coolidge, and the storm of letters which followed kept the controversy warm until election week. Both Republicans and Democrats formed political clubs, organized meetings and rallies, canvassed for members, and aided students coming from a distance in the work of voting by mail. The arrival at the Union of Governor Cox, after introductory speeches by President Eliot, Professor Taussig and J. F. Moors, '83, marked the climax of the College campaign on the part of the Democratic faction.

The usual straw ballot held under the auspices of the *Crimson* resulted in victory by a slight majority for Senator Harding. The latter polled 1075 votes in the entire University, to 805 for Cox, 110 for Debs, 31 for Christiansen, and 9 for Watkins, a total of 2030 ballots being cast. Tallies in the law school and the college ran close, but in the medical school and the other graduate departments Harding led by more than a 2-1 margin. Results in seventeen Eastern colleges of similar ballots conducted

simultaneously by the college dailies gave an even more favorable sentiment for the Republican candidate, the totals standing 10,131 for Harding to 4331 for Cox.

Speakers at the Republican rally included President Schurman of Cornell and Louis A. Coolidge, '83. Efforts of the Harding-Coolidge Club culminated in the participation in the Republican street parade in Boston of some hundreds of undergraduates, carrying torches and red lights, and clad with the usual gaudy sashes, marching to the accompaniment of the University Band. The Student Liberal Club added to interest in the elections by holding a meeting at which representatives of the Republican, Democratic, Farmer-Labor, and Socialist parties were present. Congressman Joseph Walsh, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Swinburne Hale, '05, and Dr. Norman Thomas set forth the convictions of their respective parties and argued from the same platform.

Class elections for 1922 and 1923, held this year for the first time under the new ruling adopted last year requiring 60 per cent of any class to vote to assure the legality of any election, were accompanied by widespread scandal among undergraduates. Four days of balloting were necessary before the requisite number of votes had been polled. Special pleas from class officers, a poster campaign, and much discussion finally brought about the election in the Junior class of the following: president, L. B. McCagg, Jr.; vice-president, R. S. Whitney, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, G. S. Morse; representatives on the Student Council, Mitchell Gratwick, Milton Bradlee, Myles P. Baker, and John Crocker. For the Sophomore class the following were chosen: president, C. C. Buell; vice-president, W. H. Churchill; secretary-treasurer, S. Logan; representative on the Student Council, J. G. Flint.

Seven men were chosen to the *Lam-poon* board at the fall elections. They were: to the editorial department, Richard Currier, '22, of Boston; Denning Duer Miller, '22, of New York City; to the business department, John Goodyear Allen, '22, of Marlboro; Bradley de Lamater Nash, '23, of Brookline; Bernard Mannes Baruch, '23, of New York City; Carl Vezey Chandler, '23, of Dorchester; and VanDuzee Field, '23, of Jackson, Mich. Following the resignation from office of Edgar Scott, '20, as president, David F. McCord '21, was chosen to fill his place.

Selection by the Student Council of officers for the coming year resulted in the following choices: president, Henry Hardwick Faxon, '21, of Quincy; vice-president, Thomas Stillwell Lamont, '21, of New York City; secretary, Hermon Dunlap Smith, '21, of Chicago, Ill.

The Union re-opened under the management of John U. Nef, '20, with a membership soon reaching a total of over 1800. The usual winter series of speeches by prominent men began with the visit of General Marie Emile Fayolle. Governor James M. Cox and speaker F. H. Gillett of the House of Representatives followed in succeeding weeks. Unusual success was attained by the series of tea-dances after the football games, a custom instituted for the first time regularly this year. J. M. Kleberg, '22, won the singles title in the first annual fall Union tennis tournament in which more than fifty brackets were entered.

The ideal of "college athletics for all" set up by the physical training department under Dr. Geer, is rapidly being approached. Figures announced by the department showed that more than sixty per cent of the Freshman class is engaged in organized sport, while the other forty per cent is taking regular prescribed exercise. Of 603 first-year men, 362 were competing on regular autumn sport

squads, of which number 146 were rowing, 70 playing football, 61 out for track athletics, 17 in cross country, 20 in soccer football, 7 in lacrosse and 41 in fall baseball. Twenty-three men, or four per cent of the class were engaged in equitation courses, riding two afternoons each week. The remaining 218 men were divided into squads and exercised as follows three times each week: swimming, 45; tennis, 115; handball, 25; gymnasium classes, 16; squash, 17.

The Freshman football eleven under the tutelage of Joseph Ryan, '20, end on the University team of 1919, opened its season inauspiciously with a defeat at the hands of Worcester Academy, 7-10. Although severely handicapped by the loss of several excellent players, the yearlings rallied in time to defeat Dean Academy and follow their first success with victories over Exeter and Andover. The individual star of the early season games was Erwin L. Gehrke, on the University S.A.T.C. team in the fall of 1918, and ably seconded in his position as full back by Percy Jenkins and Thomas M. Carnegie, halfbacks. Daniel S. Holder, captain last year at St. Mark's School and recognized as one of the leading schoolboy linemen in New England was chosen captain of the 1924 team. His regular position was at tackle.

Cross country work was started under the guidance of Dr. William McCarty, newly appointed to take charge of this department of track work. Coach McCarty is well known for his success in raising two American championship interscholastic cross country teams at Wakefield High School a few years back. The harriers met reverses from the M.I.T. team over the Belmont six-mile course and from the Cornell runners at Syracuse the following week. H. M. Mahon, '23, first Crimson runner to cross the tape at Syracuse was the most consistent runner for the University, Captain F. G. Bemis,

'22, being a close second. C. E. Dexter, '22, C. E. Reycroft, '21, and J. G. Winchester, '23, were also excellent performers.

Strenuous efforts were made to organize at the beginning of the fall season a track coaching staff and advisory committee able to begin the work of rebuilding the sport which has fallen to a comparatively low place at Harvard in recent years. William J. Bingham, '15, was selected as Director of track athletics, to be assisted by Coach Edward Farrell, and, following the termination of the football season, by Coach and Trainer "Pooch" Donovan. Regular practice has been planned to last throughout the entire year, fall outdoor work being superseded by drills in the baseball cage in December and January, after which the regular winter track season will begin on the board track on Soldier's Field.

The outcome of the annual fall tennis tournament at the University gave the singles title to H. R. Guild, 2L., to whom the new silver cup, given in memory of Philip Nathaniel Jackson, '17, was awarded for the first time. E. A. Niles, 3L., was the runner-up. The doubles championship went to B. Dell, 1G., and J. B. Fenno, '21, after a victory over Captain L. A. de Turenne, '21, and D. P. Robinson, 1L.

Crew work continued as usual during the short autumn season, twenty-four eights in all being sent out on the river. Of these, fourteen were Freshman dormitory shells, six club and class crews, and only four University boats. The work was terminated with the annual fall regatta in the Charles River Basin, in which supremacy in the dormitory races went to Smith Halls, with Standish second and Gore Hall a poor third. Rowing in open water for the University boats and two 1924 crews continued until cold weather set in, forcing the oarsmen to the machines.

Reginald Heber Howe, '01, was appointed to have complete charge of the Freshman rowers during the coming season, his sabbatical year allowing his absence from Middlesex School, where he has coached crew work for a number of years. Special effort was directed this year towards drilling the inexperienced oarsmen thoroughly in the fundamentals of sweep rowing, and save for the first crews representing each dormitory in the later part of the season, none of the Freshman boats were equipped with sliding seats, as Coach Howe thought that by this method best results could be obtained in teaching the approved body swing, the proper catch, and the necessary interlocking of legs at the finish.

The gradual application of certain features of the English tutorial system of university education to Harvard teaching methods, which has been carried on in Cambridge during the last ten or fifteen years, chiefly through the efforts of a small group of Faculty members, became a topic for undergraduate discussion this fall with the organization within the Junior class of "The Harvard Educational Association." This society of which G. V. Smith was announced as president, H. B. Bross as vice-president, and David Hall as treasurer, sent circulars to every member of the class of 1922 proposing a plan for the extension of the tutorial system and the enrollment of members to bring about this end. A meeting was later arranged at the Union at which Professor R. B. Merriman spoke, describing the system of education in vogue at Oxford and Cambridge. The most prominent point in the program suggested by the association is a decrease in the number of courses required during the last two years of College, so that justice may be done to reading prescribed under a tutor, reading which is now merely an additional burden upon the student, and for which he receives no direct credit.

## THE GRADUATES.

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*.\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*.\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*.\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

\*.\* The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,  
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Rev. Francis Howe Johnson died at Washington, D.C., on Oct. 27, 1920. He was the son of Samuel and Charlotte A. (Howe) Johnson; and was born in Boston, Jan. 15, 1835. He prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy. In 1857, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from there in 1860. In April, 1861, he went to Hamilton, where he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church. He remained there until January, 1863; when, for physical reasons, he was obliged permanently to relinquish pastoral work. After spending a year abroad, traveling in Europe and the East, he returned to America in August, 1864. He soon settled in Andover, where he devoted himself to study; and to writing, principally on theological and philosophical topics. Some of his contributions are as follows: In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* of 1882 and 1883, a series of articles entitled "Positivism as a Working System"; frequent contributions to the

*Andover Review* from 1883 to 1891; among which may be mentioned articles on "The Evolution of Conscience," "Coöperative Creation," and "Creation and Salvation." In October, 1891, he published a volume composed partly of articles that had appeared in the *Andover Review*, entitled "What is Reality? an Inquiry as to the Reasonableness of Natural Religion, and the Naturalness of Revealed Religion." Many reviews of this volume appeared in the papers and magazines of the day. In 1911, he published a book entitled "God in Evolution. A Pragmatic Study of Theology." "This book is a tentative application of the pragmatic method to religious thought." "The book contains also an appendix on the use of analogy in speculative thought, in the constructions of science and in ordinary life." "A second appendix concerns itself with an appreciation of the philosophy of Professor Henri Bergson, and its relation to theology." For many years his summers have been spent in his house at Bar Harbor, Maine. He was married June 6, 1867, at Andover, to Mary A. Dove, daughter of John Dove. She died in February, 1893. On Oct. 24, 1894, he married Mary Beach, of New York, daughter of Henry Carrington and Mary C. de Koven Beach. He leaves two sons, Grahame Dove, a member for three years of the Harvard Class of 1892, who received the Harvard degree of M.D. in 1896, and Reginald Mansfield, A.B., Harv. 1898, and LL.B., Harv. 1901.

1859.

ELIAS W. METCALF, Sec.,  
22 Linnaan St., Cambridge.

Andrew James Lathrop, born in Boston, March 19, 1836, died at Wal-

tham, Oct. 14, 1920. For several terms after leaving College he was principal of the Waltham High School, and later conducted a private school for many years. After leaving the high school he took up the study of law, and eventually became a practising attorney in Waltham. He devoted himself mostly to probate practice and drew hundreds of wills, no one of which was ever invalidated. He was for several years librarian of the Waltham Public Library. He was an authority on the early history of the town and wrote extensively on that subject.

1860.

J. T. MORSE, JR., Sec.,  
16 Fairfield St., Boston.

Rev. Henry George Spaulding died on Sept. 13, 1920. A full sketch of his career appears elsewhere in this MAGAZINE. — Henry Stephen Mackintosh died Oct. 24. He was born at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, on Jan. 11, 1838, the son of Stephen Davis and Martha (Lane) Mackintosh. His mother was a sister of the distinguished Prof. George Martin Lane, who was at the head of the Latin Department of the University while Mackintosh was in College. His paternal grandfather, Peter Mackintosh, was the well-known and much-respected master in the Hancock Grammar School for Girls in Boston, and was Senior Deacon of Ralph Waldo Emerson's church during Mr. Emerson's brief pastorate in that city. After graduating from Harvard, Mackintosh was appointed Assistant Professor of History at the U.S. Naval Academy. Later he was the principal of a private Latin School in Boston, established by him in October, 1872, and which he conducted with great success so long as his health permitted the labor. During this period he wrote much for sundry magazines and some-

what for the newspapers. On July 10, 1873, he married Frances Sargent, daughter of Henry F. and Elizabeth Davis (Locke) Harrington, of New Bedford. Several years of grave illness, coming later, were passed at Keene, N.H., where thenceforth he established his residence, doing such literary work as he had strength for. In 1902, in his report to the Class Secretary, he wrote: "Now that the Sandwich Islands are annexed, does the Constitution permit me to be President of the U.S.? I am a good deal worried about this." While patiently awaiting a solution of this problem he accepted for a while two minor presidencies, as to which no delicate constitutional questions were likely to be raised. In 1903 he was chosen president of the Harvard Club of Keene, which in 1905, as he proudly stated, had a membership of 108 men. He was also the president of the Keene Humane Society, and very zealous and efficient in the office. His achievements in life, respectable as they were, would unquestionably have deserved to be called very noteworthy had his energetic spirit not been handicapped by physical infirmities. He had to endure through life a lameness, which was only not altogether disabling, and he suffered long periods of severe illness. But through all these trials his cheery courage and his hearty friendliness of disposition were never dimmed. It is an honest tribute, and not exaggerated eulogy, to say that these qualities were developed in him to a degree nothing less than remarkable. They inspired in every classmate a warm sense of personal affection for him; and in later life the same charm brought the like result in the wider fields of life. He endured heroically seven weary years of helpless sickness in Keene, until, in October, 1920, he was with difficulty moved to Newton. There he was at last released

from suffering on the 24th day of that month. The funeral services were held at Mount Auburn Chapel on Oct. 26.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, *Sec.*,

52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Henry Upham Jeffries, the son of Dr. John and Ann Geyer (Amory) Jeffries, was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1840, and died at Hakone, Japan, July 24, 1920. His home for very many years had been in the Far East, first with the house of Russell & Sturgis at Manila, where he remained a number of years, and later in Hongkong, his residence at the time of his death. In his later years he spent his summers at Hakone, and his winters in Hongkong. He was in Boston in the year 1874, and was at the dedication of Memorial Hall, returning to Manila in the autumn of that year. In the earlier part of his career at Hongkong he was with the firm of Douglas Lapraik & Co.; later he became agent in Hongkong of Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha, a colliery. He retired from active business a number of years ago; and after his retirement, as somebody wrote of him, "he was a fine-looking man with a long white beard, who spends much of his time at the Hongkong Club." The writer of this brief memoir of him was his intimate friend at school and in college, and "Old Jeff," as he was affectionately called by his schoolmates and classmates, never left the warm place he held in their hearts. He was from boyhood very lame — the lameness brought on, as was said, by remaining too long in swimming, but despite this he was a powerful athlete, with great strength in his chest and arms. Among his delightful assertions was one that mathematics meant nothing to him, they were beyond his comprehension; and he so declared to our

tutor for the time being, who could hardly imagine such a possibility. In 1903 the writer was in Hongkong and his first move was to see dear "Old Jeff." He went to his office and there saw Jeff bent over huge columns of figures, indicating the arrival of shiploads of coal, the prices of which were to be turned from Japanese yen into Hongkong dollars, varying in price with every change of the wind, as silver fluctuated and exchange varied. It was extraordinary to see how easily he did it. The name of his father, Dr. John Jeffries, was a name to conjure with in Old Boston, and any one who has seen the engraving of the death of Daniel Webster will distinguish the beautiful and dignified Doctor at the deathbed of his friend, the immortal Senator. Henry Jeffries was a gentleman by birth and inheritance, as well as by intuition. Among his friends in school and college he was joyous, responsive, generous, and sympathetic. His reserve was dignified and not aggressive or churlish. Later, his venerable air, his lameness, his long white beard, and the somewhat retired life he lived in Hongkong, strengthened by his English association made him seem to the visitor, after a separation of nearly thirty years, older than the recorded day of his birth would make him. As they passed their hours and days together in Hongkong, much of the "Old Jeff" came back, and their parting was as of a long ago yesterday. Peace be unto him! *H. M. R.*

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Henry Harrison Sprague, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague, was born in Athol, on Aug. 1, 1841. He fitted for college at the Athol High School, and also for a short time at

the Chauncy Hall School in Boston. He died in Boston, July 28, 1920. After graduation he studied law in the office of Henry W. Paine in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar Feb. 25, 1868. He took a great interest in all public and charitable affairs. He was four years in the Boston Common Council; three years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; four years in the State Senate, the last two of which he was the presiding officer. While in the Senate he drafted and introduced the Australian Ballot Act. He was chairman of the Commission to revise the Massachusetts election laws and was for many years the chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board and later of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. For a great many years he was a trustee of the Boston City Hospital and of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He was president of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association and was one of the organizers and officers of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and treasurer of the Trustees of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. He was an Overseer of Harvard College for six years. — W. M. Courtis has moved. His new address is 17 Illinois St., Detroit, Mich.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, Sec.,  
70 State Street, Boston.

John Larkin Thorndike was born in Boston, July 27, 1844, was fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1866. After graduation he entered the Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year and practised law in Boston all his life. In 1887 he formed a partnership with his classmate, Moorfield Storey,

which with changing membership continued until his death, at which time the firm name was Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge. His life was devoted to his profession, and he enjoyed a great reputation as a learned and exact lawyer, a great authority on wills, and exceedingly skilful in drawing instruments of all kinds. He was very much interested in the reform of the law, and was responsible for many improvements in the statutes of Massachusetts. He was taken ill June 21 of the current year, and was confined to his house until his death, Oct. 24. He was married June 4, 1878, to Florence Greenough, daughter of Henry and Frances P. Greenough, of Cambridge. He is survived by his wife, three children, and three grandchildren.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, Sec.,  
79 Milk St., Boston.

William Edward Ellison was born in Waltham, June 30, 1845, son of James Ellison and Mary Smith Harris. During his College course, as a member of the Class of 1867, he was active in athletics, having been one of the Class crew in the Sophomore and Junior years and in the second term of the Junior year as a member of a Class baseball nine he took part in several games. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. and then spent several years, part of the time at Chicopee, and afterward at Northfield, occupied in acquiring a knowledge of farming. In 1870 he went to Virginia and established himself near Leesburg and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He continued in this occupation for quite a period of years. In 1883 he moved to the District of Columbia, apparently still retaining his farm near Leesburg, but in 1886 he sold his property in Virginia. After spending some months in travel-

ing, on May 1, 1887, he bought a farm in Hollis, N.H., and later engaged in farming at Shirley, where he spent the summers, going South in the winters. In 1897 he wrote to the Secretary that he had no change to report, but was living for the present in Round Hill, Va. That continued to be his address for nearly ten years, when he gave an address to the Secretary in Peabody. In 1913 he reported to the Secretary, "No interesting personal items," giving his residence as West Tisbury, with a post office address, Box 565, Vineyard Haven. He wrote to the Secretary from Culpeper, Va., under date of March 28, 1917: "On account of increasing years and scarcity of good help, have given up farming and have been living in Virginia most of the time since." He died at a hospital in Boston on Sept. 21, 1920. After his death his niece, Miss Isabella H. Ellison, wrote to the Secretary: "My uncle was unmarried; he had led a very quiet, inconspicuous life, interesting himself in various private charities and always much opposed to any publicity. His last illness lasted over two years so that his 'passing away' was a blessed release from much suffering." Her description of his life is quite in keeping with his character as it appeared to his classmates in College. He was quiet and unassuming and of a retiring disposition. Once in my College course I saw on the blackboard in a recitation room a line in Latin given as the subject of a theme to a division of another class: "*Nec viri male qui natus moriensque fefellit*"; a saying quite appropriate to Ellison. — Charles Sibley Gage was born at Concord, N.H., Dec. 30, 1843, the son of Charles Pinckney Gage, a prominent physician of Concord, and Nancy Sibley. He was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard College with the Class of

1867, in the summer of 1863. He and Clement K. Fay and Samuel Hoar were all men of wit and humor and greatly attracted the interest of their classmates. During the first two years of his course, he paid less attention to his studies than to other things, and at the beginning of the junior year was "rusticated," as the system then was, and sent for six months to be under the charge of the Rev. Joseph H. Allen, a Unitarian minister then settled in Northboro, and for that period was a member of Mr. Allen's family. Returning to College in the beginning of the second term in the early spring of 1866, he joined with his classmate Peckham in starting a college paper, the *Collegian*. Our late Class Secretary, Francis H. Lincoln, in the 9th Class Report published in the year of our twenty-fifth anniversary, 1892, gave a history of the founding of the *Harvard Advocate*, from which I quote. "'The idea of the *Collegian*,' writes a '67 *Advocate* editor, 'originated with Peckham and Gage of '67.' They invited Sanborn of '67 to join with them. I doubt if the paper would ever have been started but for Peckham's energy. Three '66 editors were nominally attached to the *Collegian*; they, however, had nothing whatever to do with the inception and management of the paper. The responsibility rested on the three editors from the Junior Class of '67. The tone of the paper was rather saucy." It was published fortnightly and satirized the institution of prayers. The editors were warned by the Faculty to cease publication on pain of expulsion, and stopped the paper after its third number. When the *Collegian* was suppressed President Hill announced that the editors would be expelled if they dared to publish any paper. Nevertheless, on May 11, 1866, they issued the *Advocate*, and it was a great success. The names of the editors



of the *Advocate* were not given, as had been the case with the *Collegian*. Lincoln's account goes on as follows: The Faculty "could not but look upon the publication of the *Advocate* as an open act of defiance, . . . The three '67 editors of the *Collegian* were summoned before the Faculty. In the course of a severe examination, Sanborn, the spokesman of the editors, made a strong protest against the arbitrary action of the Faculty in strangling free speech by forbidding the publication of a college paper. The *Advocate*, on its part, asserted the right of the students to publish a paper which should express undergraduate opinion, even when that opinion differed radically from the views held by the governing body of the College. Such reasons as the Faculty were willing to assign for its action in suppressing the *Collegian*, the *Advocate* conceded to be 'lumps of wisdom' which must 'stand unscathed and unanswered forever. What we do propose is to publish a paper in spite of the fate of our lamented predecessor, and regardless of the seven lumps of wisdom.' 'We deny that the powers that be have any right to muzzle us.' Lucky it was for the editors that, as at Troy, the powers above took sides. On the side of the juveniles, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Hedge, Col. Higginson, F. B. Sanborn, Professors Gurney, Child, Cutler, and all the younger alumni declared themselves. James Russell Lowell, they heard, attended a Faculty meeting in the martyrs' behoof. He certainly said to them: 'I was something of a revolutionist myself; you know.' They doubted if Leonidas had ever received so congenial a tribute. Prof. Child gave out 'Free Speech' as the subject for the next forensic, told us to say our say on it, and in a humorous and lovable way added, that for his part he thought the boys must have some

safety-valve or they might explode." Gage had considerable literary talent. He was chosen as toastmaster for the Class supper that was held in the Sophomore year on Nov. 22, 1864, and at the Class election in January, 1867, he was chosen Class poet. I remember a little poem that he wrote in the Scotch dialect, but do not know whether or not it was ever published.

Upon a stormy Sunday, comin' adoon the lane,  
Were a score of bonnie lasses, but sweetest, I  
maintain,  
Was Caddie, whom I took un'neath my plaidie  
To shield her from the rain.

She said that the daisies blushed at the kiss that I  
had ta'en.

I wadna hae thought that lassie wad sae of a kiss  
complain.

"Now, laddie, I winna stay under your plaidie,  
Though I gang hame in the rain."

But on an after Sunday, when cloud there was not  
ane,

This selfsame winsome lassie, we chanced to meet in  
the lane,

Said, "Laddie, why dinna ye wear your plaidie?  
Wha kens but it may rain?"

Gage took some interest in athletics and played on a Class baseball nine in several games in the spring and early summer of 1866. He did not attain any special rank in College, but the non-attainment of high rank is not necessarily a criterion of a man's ability. After graduation he studied law, and engaged in the insurance business in his native city, Concord, N.H. He went to New York and was admitted to the bar there in November, 1869, and entered upon the practice of law, having an office at 5 Beekman St. He was engaged also in editing the *Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal* at 39 Park Row, New York. On Oct. 2, 1872, he married Lucy Clark Allen, of Cambridge, the elder daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. Allen, who had previously moved with his family to Cambridge. There were five children of this marriage, a son, Charles Pinckney, born Aug. 13, 1873, who died in early

childhood, Dec. 23, 1875; and four daughters — Margaret Weld, born April 4, 1876, A.B. Radcliffe, 1901; Anna Minot, born Aug. 23, 1879; Sybil, who was first named Lucy Hancock, born Oct. 21, 1880, who married Henry Headley Weddle, Oct. 30, 1909, and has one child, Henry Headley Weddle, Jr., born May 19, 1913; and Miriam, born Dec. 15, 1884. Resuming the account of his career, I quote from the 4th Class Report, 1878. He writes, under date of New York, Feb. 20, 1873: "I have been, since the date of your last report, and am now, practising law at 5 Beekman Street, in this city. In April, 1872, I went to Antigua, British West Indies, by the way of Cuba, St. Thomas, and Guadeloupe, on behalf of underwriters in this city . . . returning in June by way of St. Thomas, Bermudas, and Halifax. During the last half of 1872, I was employed a portion of my time each day, upon the work of revising the American Encyclopædia, now going on. As a citizen, I have, in common with all the resident graduates of Harvard, aided as I could the movement towards municipal reform." The four following reports show that he continued in the practice of law in New York until some date in the year 1883, being at one time a member of the firm of Gage & Worcester, and at one time during that period secretary and attorney of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New York. In the year 1883 he gave up the practice of law and left New York, owing to having become partly of unsound mind, and went to Concord, N.H., and there became an inmate of the New Hampshire State Hospital "under treatment for his failing health," as expressed in a Class Report. It was, however, a failure, not in physical, but in mental health. There he passed the rest of his life. He was not confined in the hospi-

tal, but was allowed considerable freedom, often going out with an attendant, and going occasionally for a stay at the farm in Hopkinton, N.H., which had belonged to his grandfather and still remained in the possession of the family, and sometimes going fishing, a sport that he had enjoyed in his youth. I quote again from the 9th Class Report: "He often speaks of his classmates, sometimes as if he had seen them lately, always with very happy recollections of his life among them." His wife died Dec. 19, 1907. He died at Concord, Sept. 6, 1920, survived by his four daughters and grandson.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

Henry Franklin King was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1845, died suddenly in Cambridgeport, Nov. 26, 1919. He was the son of Horatio and Annie (Collins) King. His ancestors served both in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. His father, born in South Paris, Maine, in 1811, became a printer and editor, was for some time associated with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and was connected with the General Post-Office Department of the United States from 1839 to 1861 when his resignation to President Buchanan as Postmaster-General took effect. President Lincoln appointed him one of three Commissioners to appraise the value of liberated slaves in the District of Columbia. It is said that in an area two miles in diameter about the court-house at Paris Hill, Maine, omitting minor officials, more offices of high grade, federal and state, have been filled by men at some period residing within that radius than in any other locality of equal population in the United States. King lived and was educated at Washington, D.C. In Sep-

tember, 1863, he entered the Freshman class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and at the end of the year stood second in a class of thirty-two. In September, 1864, he entered Harvard. At Harvard King was not a member of any College society. He wrote a number of articles for *The Advocate*, and "The Rebellion," an historical poem, now in the College Library. After graduation he went to Washington and was engaged as a claim and patent agent, at the same time attending the Columbian Law School at Washington, where he received the degree of LL.B. June 8, 1870; and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Sept. 26, 1870. In October, 1870, he removed to West Newton, where he retained his residence until March, 1902, when he removed to Riverbank Court, Cambridgeport, but kept his legal residence at Oak Bluffs, where he had led the movement that caused the Legislature to change the name of Cottage City to Oak Bluffs, Jan. 25, 1907. From Jan. 11, 1871, until his death, he was connected with the Bradstreet Company Mercantile Agency in Boston, a period of nearly fifty years. He was the president of the Oak Bluffs Society (Martha's Vineyard), and a member of the Boston Philanthropic Society and of the Rotary Club. He composed with facility appropriate songs and verses for many social occasions and rallies. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1871. He married at West Newton, Sept. 8, 1869, Miss Julia Florence Houghton. He is survived by his widow, and by a son, Roland Marshall King, born April 8, 1876, and by an adopted daughter, Marjorie, born Oct. 1, 1877, now Mrs. Stewart Gilman, of Sioux City, Iowa. His widow and son Roland are now living at 744 North Western Avenue, Hollywood, Cal.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, Sec.,

The Second National Bank, Boston.

William Hammatt Simmons died Oct. 4, 1920, at Bangor, Maine. In college days Simmons was one of the best oarsmen and one of the four who went to England in 1869. Since that time he has been one of the best surgeons in Bangor. He was one of the Class of '69 of whom we were all proud and at whose death we all felt great sorrow. — Francis Manning Stanwood died Aug. 12, 1920, at Brookline. Although Stanwood did not graduate with the Class, he was with us during the first year and always maintained a close connection with the Class.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Walter Faxon died at Lexington, August 10, 1920. He was born at Jamaica Plain, February 4, 1848, and was fitted for College by a private tutor. He received the degree of Doctor of Science in 1878, and was Assistant Professor of Zoölogy in Harvard University from 1881 to 1886. In 1883 he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was for many years connected with the Agassiz Museum, and contributed articles to various scientific journals.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,

126 State St., Boston.

E. W. Hutchins has been appointed chairman of the committee of the Class to raise the additional sum needed for the Endowment Fund. — Arthur Lord was elected a vice-president of the American Bar Association at its 43d Annual Meeting at St. Louis in August last. — At the annual meeting of the Bar Association of the city of Boston,

Oct. 9, W. C. Loring was elected president of the Association.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, *Sec.*,  
Framingham Centre, Mass.

Robert Alexander Barnard Dayton died at New York, Sept. 5. He was the son of Isaac and Emeline (Barnard) Dayton, and was born at New York, Jan. 2, 1853. After graduation he studied law at Columbia University, where he graduated in 1875, and thereafter devoted himself to the practice of his profession. — Robert Grant has been reelected president of the Board of Overseers. — At the tercentenary celebrations of the departure of the *Mayflower* from Holland and England the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was represented by W. B. H. Dowse under appointment by Governor Coolidge. In the capacity of Deputy Governor he was given a reception by the Queen of Holland and was received with distinction at the many civic and social functions incident to the celebration. These included the observances at Southampton and Plymouth, services at the house of Rev. John Robinson, receptions by the Burgomaster and by the University of Leyden, and many meetings, dinners, and luncheons, at all of which he received the distinguished consideration due the Governor of the Commonwealth.

1874.

C. S. PENEHALLOW, *Sec.*,  
405 Sears Building, Boston.

Henry Arnott Chisholm was born in Montreal, Canada, November 15, 1851. After graduation he was in business in Newark, N.J., for a while: and since then has resided in Cleveland, Ohio. He was engaged in the manufacture of steel in the Cleveland Rolling Mills until 1877, when he became

one of the partners in the firm of William Chisholm Steel Shovel Works, of which for some years he was superintendent, and since his father's death in 1908 General Manager. He retired from business in January, 1912, and has spent much of his time traveling. He was married December 27, 1877, in Boston to Eliza Gertrude Tozier, who died February 17, 1915. They had one child, André Tozier, who graduated from Princeton in 1902. August 21, 1916, he was married to Miss Louise Brigham in the cloister of the Mission Inn at Riverside, Cal. — U. S. Grant, Jr., has been spending a few days in Boston, his first visit in twelve years. — David Sears is settled in France for the winter after having spent the summer with his brother's family at Beverly Farms. — Robert Alexander Southworth died at Little Boar's Head, N.H., Aug. 25. Southworth was born in Medford, May 6, 1852. After graduation he studied law, and was admitted for practice in the Suffolk bar in 1876. He was active in political life: was assistant clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1883-87; secretary of the Republican State Committee five years, member of the State Senate in 1888; was connected for 25 years with the Law Department of the Boston & Maine R.R.; was duly authorized and registered legislative counsel, and the sole legislative agent in Massachusetts of the Boston & Maine R.R. During the past few years he has been secretary and legal adviser to Congressman Alvan T. Fuller. He was twice married — Jan 13, 1885, to Mary Eliza Finnet, who died Jan. 31, 1905, and by whom he had one child, Constance, the wife of Robert J. Cram, H.U. 1902. April 25, 1916, he married Mary Isabel Bachelder at Little Boar's Head, N.H., who with a son, Robert A. Southworth, Jr., survives him.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, Sec.,  
Brockton.

L. B. R. Briggs is to read the poem at the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration at Plymouth on Dec. 21.

1876.

EMOR H. HARDING, Sec.,  
6 Beacon St., Boston.

Frank Eugene Chase died Oct. 7, 1920, at his home in Brookline. He was the son of James Haines and Elvira Dodge (Godfrey) Chase; born at Boston, March 16, 1856; prepared for college at Noble and Greenough's School. Since 1885, as a member of the firm of Walter H. Baker & Co., he was a publisher of plays; and was a dramatic critic from 1885 to 1899, writing for the *Boston Courier*. He was a member of the St. Botolph, Union, and University Clubs, and the Club of Odd Volumes, in Boston, and the Players and University Clubs in New York. He was married on July 2, 1912, to Jennie Campbell Frazier, who died Aug. 25, 1919. There were no children. He left to Harvard College Library all his books on history, geography, criticism, and bibliography, and his collection of plays, and provided, after making a number of personal bequests, that the residue of his estate should go to the Library, as a fund for the purchase of books relating to the theatre and drama. The following notice, taken from the *Boston Herald*, was written by his intimate friend, Philip Hale, the musical and dramatic critic: "To the readers of the *Boston Herald* our friend was known as 'Gay-lord Quex,' 'The Rev. Babblington Brooke,' 'Abel Seaman,' 'Col. Marshall Tredd,' 'Sarah Hepatica,' 'Miss Pallida Mora,' 'Lew Meyme,' for so his comments on life and manners published in this column were fantastically signed.

They were humorous in the old and the modern meaning of the word; they were whimsical, yet not far-fetched; grotesque, surprising conclusions were logically deduced from plausible premises; at times they were ironical, but the irony was lambent, not savage; or wildly funny, there was no suggestion of the slap-stick or the clown's grimace. The letters were those of a gentle, keen observer; a looker-on lightly amused by the passing show but not haughtily superior to it. They were singularly original in matter and in expression. Frank Chase would have laughed outright if any one had characterized him as a 'literary man'; yet his contributions to *Puck* and to *Life*, especially to *Puck* in the days when H. C. Bunner and Joseph Keppler, the elder, were a power in the land; burlesques of popular novels, short stories, satirical reflections, published soon after his graduation from Harvard, had quality and distinction. As a dramatic critic his reviews in the *Boston Courier*, the *Boston Journal*, and, for a short time, the *Boston Herald*, showing an intimate knowledge of the drama and the art of acting, frank, fearless, were brilliant in the manner of the Parisian feuilleton; never pedantic, never deliberately instructive, always a delight even to a reader who might morosely look upon the theatre as a sink of iniquity. Our friend, as a critic, did not take the actor or himself too seriously; he did not think he had a sacred, solemn mission. We do not remember his equal as a conversationalist. He was not that bore-some person, a raconteur; he was not anecdotal, with 'that reminds me' in his mouth, impatient to take the floor. His vocabulary was remarkable. Queer metaphors and similes embellished his talk, but they were spontaneous, not prepared, not forced. His scintillating wit had no sting; it was as

kind and tolerant as the man himself. Not that he was constitutionally acquiescent, timid in the expression of an opinion; he had his likes and his dislikes; he could inveigh in the vein of a Roman satirist against pretence, puffery, snobbishness, and his words bit, but his denunciation never became offensively personal in his welcomed association with club members. When he was in the room, chairs were drawn near him; all listened eagerly; if any one interrupted, it was to encourage him to further discourse, to a still more daring flight of fancy. Visiting strangers marveled at him, marveled and were charmed: his personality was so ingratiating, his voice was so melodious and haunting; nor did they find in him a 'Sir Oracle,' or the Johnsonian bow-wow manner of address. A man of unusually extensive reading, he was a liberal and intelligent collector of books. Some years before his death he began to disperse these treasures. The library of Harvard University has been enriched by him. It is not easy to speak of his lovable nature: we were too near him. Simple in his life, he appreciated the best. His generosity was unbounded; not the generosity of good-natured, careless extravagance, it was the generosity of thoughtfulness, arising from the wish to be of service to one needing help, to one desiring something beyond reach, something that would be of vital assistance or would give a longed-for pleasure. It is impossible to think of him as having entertained for a moment a mean, selfish, unworthy thought. Even when his naturally robust health was weakened his sympathy for others was more than verbal; an invalid, he did not think first of himself. He had known sorrow; he had been sorely afflicted. In spite of his many affectionate friends, he was in his last year a lonely man. Shortly before he died he wrote apropos of recent

books dealing with spiritual communications: he found little use in reading them, he said, for soon we shall all know for ourselves the great secret. And now he knows. *Atque, frater, ave atque vale.*"

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, Sec.,  
Boston Public Library.

E. S. Martin will occupy henceforth the famous "Easy Chair" in *Harper's Magazine*, a successor to such names as George William Curtis and William Dean Howells. — The fact that Barrett Wendell was elected a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers last June was unfortunately omitted from the Class news in the foregoing issue of this MAGAZINE. — From Wendell's pen has just been published "The Traditions of European Literature," the scope of which extends from Homer to Dante. — C. S. Bird was elected on Nov. 2 a Presidential Elector from Massachusetts on the Republican ticket. — Certain recent changes of the addresses of some members of the Class are as follows: Abeles, State Hospital no. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. A. Bates, 253 Madison Ave., New York City; Bowser, 63 Mather Court, Cambridge; Captain Brett, Supply Base, Norfolk, Va.; Drake, Box 472, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; G. P. Gardner, Main St., Southborough; Garrett has returned to this country from the Philippine Islands (address unknown); Gray (business address), 10 State St., Boston; Harriman, Elm Court, Cohasset; Jennison (home), 10 Dana St., Cambridge; (business), 132 Boylston St., Boston; Keyes, 15 Queensberry St., Boston; J. Lowell (business), 54 Devonshire St., Boston; Morgan (business), 145 East 34th St., New York City; Pope, 7th floor, Office Equipment, 2d Ave. and 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sawyer, 6th and 7th floors of Ames Building, 1

Court St., Boston, in the partnership of Rackeman, Sawyer & Brewster; Sherwood, 108 East Gaston St., Savannah, Ga.; F. H. Taylor (home), 211 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Wendell (summer address), The Jacob Wendell House, Portsmouth, N.H.; F. G. Wheeler, 707 Wayne St., Portland, Ore.; Young, P. O. Box 201, Pasadena, Cal.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,  
10 Tremont St., Boston.

The latest bulletin from the Endowment Fund Committee credits the Class with subscriptions amounting in the total to \$247,984.19. — Almy is still living in Buffalo with his twin brother Fred. Nov. 28, 1918, the Harvard Club and the Saturn Club of Buffalo joined in giving a reception to the brothers in honor of their 60th birthday. — Atherton is still teaching. — Burr, in company with Peters, '80, has gone to the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand, on a trip around the world. Burr was a member and a director of various relief and finance committees organized to assist the French wounded and others, and in connection with this work was in France from June until October, 1919. His son, Carleton Burr, who was a lieutenant in the Marine Corps, 2d Division, was killed in action near Soissons, France, July 19, 1918. A commission as captain was on its way to him at the time of his death. — Chapin is president of the University Club of Seattle. — Lieutenant Alvah Crocker, Jr., Engineers, deceased, was cited by General Pershing for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services in France. — During the war Jackson was a legal adviser to the Draft Board in his district, and also gave much time to the Red Cross. His son, Leonard Jackson, of the Class

of 1919, was a lieutenant in the 110th Infantry, and was killed in action on the Vesle River, Aug. 25, 1918. — Keene, who was U.S. Consul at Geneva at the beginning of the war, was made consul-general at Zurich in the following June, and after two years there was appointed consul-general at Rome. His two daughters served in the Italian Red Cross as hospital nurses and afterwards in the Y.M.C.A. at Trieste, Venice, and elsewhere. He is a warden of the Church of St. Paul at Rome; is president of the British and American Archaeological Society, a member of the Roman Press Club, and other clubs in Rome. — Robbins is a member of the firm of George Leask & Co., New York City, and maintains his active interest in the Class and the College. — Shute has published another book: "The Real Diary of the Worst Farmer."

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

William Ransom Barbour was born at Amherstburg, Can., April 17, 1858, and died, Aug. 24, 1920, at Biddeford Pool, Maine, where he was passing the summer. He was the son of Rev. William M. and Eliza A. (Ransom) Barbour. He entered Harvard along with other members of the Class from Phillips Exeter Academy, but at the end of his Freshman year, his father having accepted a professorship at New Haven, he entered Yale as a Sophomore, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1880, and LL.D. in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in New Haven, and shortly after removed to New York, where he remained until 1888, when he went to Denver, Col. In April, 1900, he returned to New York, where he was thereafter actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his

death. He was married, June 5, 1889, to Edith Lambert, and she and their two sons survive him. He kept up his friendship with many of his former classmates and was much esteemed and beloved by them. At the time of his final illness, which followed a shock, he was cheered and comforted by the companionship of F. O. Suire, who was also summing at the Pool. Another classmate, both at Exeter and Harvard, Rev. John S. Warren, was called from Portland for the religious services at Biddeford. — Charles Stevenson Davis was born at Plymouth, Jan. 1, 1858, and it was there he died from a heart trouble, Sept. 11, 1920. He was the son of Judge Charles Gideon and Hannah Stevenson (Thomas) Davis and descended from Pilgrim ancestry. He prepared for College at Adams Academy in Quincy. After graduation he studied law in offices in Worcester and Plymouth and was admitted to the bar in October, 1882. He spent about a year in Washington as private secretary to Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and in 1883 returned to Plymouth, where he opened a law office and soon became identified with the activities of his native town. Although a Democrat in a Republican district he was twice elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, filling that office with great satisfaction to his constituents in 1904 and again in 1905. Among the positions held by him in local affairs were those of president of the Plymouth Savings Bank, director of the Old Colony National Bank, trustee of the Pilgrim Society, president of the Jordan Hospital, and member of various local societies. He was for some years town counsel and for a long period acted as moderator at town meetings. An increasing practice in Boston led him in 1906 to open an office also in that city, and to

make his residence there for a portion of the year. He was a member of the Union Club of that city, in which association he had a large circle of intimate friends. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the Boston law firm of Davis, Peabody & Brown. In 1886 he was married to Lydia Russell, also of a well-known Plymouth family. She died several years ago, as did also their only daughter. Two sons, Charles S. Davis, Jr., and Russell Davis, survive him. Davis was a man of strong character and fixed purpose, but combined with these qualities a strong social instinct which made for him a host of friends. — Charles Everett Warren, son of Dr. Joseph H. and Caroline (Everett) Warren, was born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1858. He died at his home in North Easton, Feb. 23, 1916, after a painful illness beginning with pneumonia. Knowledge of his decease has only recently come to the Secretary. Warren prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. In 1883 he received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School and began practice in Boston. He was for nine years assistant physician at the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. The condition of his health led him in 1893 to retire from active practice, and from that time he was engaged in what he described as "Medical Journalism." In 1897 and 1898 he was on the editor's staff of the *Boston Traveler* and was a special writer for other newspapers. Besides contributing to several medical publications, he wrote many short stories and published a number of "Chap" books. In 1900 he was married to Ella Winifred Keegan, and in 1904 they moved from Boston to a country home in North Easton which he called "Edgemere," where he passed the rest of his life, living simply and working hard. He leaves behind him



his wife and three children, two daughters and a son.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,

351 Marlborough St., Boston.

Hon. Robert Luce was reflected a member of Congress from the 18th Massachusetts District by a large majority. — During the first half-year two courses are to be given at the Business School under the terms of the will of George H. Leatherbee of our Class, one course on "Income Tax" and the other on "Traffic Management." These courses are open to the public without charge and are especially designed for qualified business men who are prepared to do the work of the course systematically. — Charles Armstrong Snow died at his country house at Nantucket, Sept. 1, 1920. He had not been in robust health for the last few years, and had been obliged gradually to relax from an active law practice of many years and to take long summer vacations. He was born in Boston, Sept. 23, 1862, the son of Franklin Snow, an eminent Boston merchant, long the head of the old firm of F. Snow & Co. of T. Wharf, who was active not only in commercial and shipping circles, but also in the religious and benevolent work of the city, especially in the Congregational Church. On his father's side Snow was a descendant of Nicholas Snow, of Eastham, who came over in the ship *Anne* in 1623, and through his mother, Anna Elizabeth Armstrong, he descended from a distinguished Revolutionary officer, General Armstrong, one of the original members of the *Society of the Cincinnati*. Snow fitted for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, and during his college course received second-year honors in classics and honorable mention at graduation in

Greek and philosophy with a Commencement Part; he was also active in baseball, playing upon his Class nine and the University nine. After graduation he studied two years at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1885. He was long associated with Everett W. Burdett in Boston under the style of Burdett & Snow, and afterwards for a time in the firm of Moody, Burdett, Wardwell & Snow of which Mr. Justice Moody, of the U.S. Supreme Court, was the senior member. At this time he became interested in the law of public-service corporations and especially in matters connected with electric lighting. His own practice was chiefly in corporation law and particularly in constitutional questions relating to inheritance and taxation in which he was a recognized authority. He spent much time at his beautiful estate, known as "Ventnor," on the Nantucket cliffs. He was a citizen of Nantucket and his professional skill was always at the service of the island, gratuitously, in matters of public concern. He had devoted much attention to New England history and genealogy and had made investigations into the annals of Nantucket, particularly with reference to the ancient charters. He was a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and of several social clubs and bar associations in Boston. He was married, Jan. 28, 1899, to Fannie Devens (Sherburne) Wallace, who survives him; he had no children. His character was frank and genial and he was of a cheerful and sunny temperament, and had a sense of humor which, with his extensive knowledge of literature, history, and music, and his goodness of heart, made him a delightful companion. He had a nature which inspired deep and lasting affection.

1888.

**FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,**

2 Joy St., Boston.

George Ebenezer Howe died of valvular disease of the heart, Oct. 4, at his home in Cambridge, after an illness of three months. The son of George Howe (LL.B. '47) and Mary Ann (Willard) Howe, he was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 5, 1862, and was prepared for College by William C. Bradley. A quiet, earnest student, he was not widely known in the Class in his Harvard days, but his pleasant, friendly, open nature endeared him to a few intimate associates. He graduated number 56 in the Class, received honorable mention in history and English composition, and ranked among those to whom disquisitions were assigned. After two years spent at the Harvard Law School, he entered the office of W. E. L. Dillaway in Boston, where he remained two years more. For the next ten years he was in practice in the office with Hon. F. W. Kittredge and Hon. Nathan Matthews, Jr., at 23 Court Street, and since then had been acting as trustee of estates, with an office at 73 Tremont Street. He lived at 114 Washington Ave., North Cambridge, and had a farm at Charlestown, N.H., where he allowed himself occasional week ends of recreation during the summer. He was a member of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, the Oakley Country Club of Watertown, the Bar Association of the city of Boston and the Harvard Law School Association. He was married, June 23, 1892, to Nellie Maria Wright, who survives him with two children: Calma (Wellesley, 1915), wife of the Rev. James G. Gilkey (1911), of Springfield; and George Wright (1921). Howe had a singularly simple, honest, old-fashioned outlook upon life. He loved his family and fire-

side, and found there all the comfort and refreshment that he needed; he loved a few friends, and they found him always loyal and dependable; he loved his profession, and was faithful and esteemed in its practice. His wants were few, his habits temperate, his principles sound, his opinions shrewd, his humor keen, and his scorn of cant, pretence, and humbug was fearless and refreshing. — The Rev. Edward Cummings has begun the twentieth year of his ministry at the South Congregational Church of Boston. He will deliver a series of sermons purporting to give the results of an extended survey of the state of civilization on the planet Earth, by expert investigators, from the planet Mars. The first sermon, entitled "The Etherplane," dealt with the arrival of the experts on this planet, and the manner in which their investigations were carried on; the second gave the substance of a report made by the sociological expert to the International Assembly of Mars on the question, "What are the Two Greatest Hindrances to Civilization and Progress on the Planet Earth?"; and subsequent sermons will deal with supposed reports — arriving in the form of "Ethergrams" from Mars — upon prevailing moral, religious, educational, social, and industrial ideas and institutions. — G. H. Nichols has changed his address to 807 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — Prof. J. H. Wigmore's three lectures, delivered at the University of Virginia, under the Barbour-Page foundation, last year, have been published by Charles Scribner's Sons in a volume entitled "Problems of Law."

1884.

**T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,**

70 State St., Boston.

William Franklin Dana died in Orford, N.H., Aug. 5, 1920. He was born in Somerville, June 26, 1863, the son

of Thomas and Mary Catherine (Baldwin) Dana. He prepared for College at the Boston public schools and Hopkinson's Classical School. After graduating from Harvard with the Class he entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in June, 1888, and began the practice of law, under the firm name of Dana & Bates, with his classmate, Benjamin E. Bates, who was also his roommate while in College. This firm was afterwards dissolved and he formed the firm of Choate & Dana. After the death of Mr. Choate he continued in independent practice until he was appointed judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court by Governor Guild in 1906. In 1897 he was a member of the Newton Common Council, and in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 he was a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen, serving as president during the last year. He was then elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he served three years, going then to the Massachusetts Senate, of which he was a member during the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 and of which he was president during the last two years. While a member of the House he was at different times chairman of the committees on insurance, on revision of the corporation laws, and member of the House committee on salaries of county and state officials. While a member of the Senate he was at different times chairman of the committees on rules, on the judiciary, on street railways, and a member of the recess committee on railroads and street railways. Besides articles in the *Harvard Law Review* he published a number of books, among others "The Optimism of Ralph Waldo Emerson," the "Behring Sea Controversy," and "The Supreme Court and the Sher-

man Act." His work as a member of the Massachusetts legislature was of conspicuous value; the revision of the corporation laws was largely his handiwork. He resigned his position as Justice of the Superior Court on account of ill health a few months before his death. He was a member of the Middlesex Bar Association, Suffolk Bar Association, the Abstract Club, the University Club, and others. To studious habits and untiring industry were added rugged honesty, great common sense and a capacity for clear and constructive thinking. He was a close student of American political institutions, and always followed with keen and intelligent interest current political discussions and events. He was by conviction a stalwart Republican, and, notwithstanding a diffidence, which he found difficulty in overcoming, and a contempt for personalities or any of the trickeries of debate, he won and held a place of leadership among his fellow legislators which few have ever equaled. The 1902 revision of the laws, the Business Corporation Law of 1903, and the railroad and street railway laws of 1906 gave scope for his well-equipped mind and painstaking thoroughness. But perhaps his most valuable legislative contribution was his courageous and successful opposition to what he deemed the unnecessary or mischievous proposals for legislation of that day. On the bench Judge Dana made a good trial judge, for he had an instinctive sense of justice and listened patiently and open-mindedly to all who had a claim to his attention. His kindness and never-failing courtesy, especially to the humble or the over-matched litigant, were so transparent as to win the esteem of those who appeared before him and of the juries who served in his court. The isolation which in some measure is the lot of all judges was compensated for in his case by his

love for books. Few men have read more widely or so well or have had a keener appreciation of the beauties of literature and art. He never married, but lived with his mother until her death a brief two years before his own. To her constant and sympathetic companionship he owed much of his power to overcome his natural reserve and to play his part so manfully in the turmoil of the legislature and later in the less conspicuous but more delicate task of administering justice. "To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little; to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself — here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy." *A. R. W.*

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,

10 State St., Boston.

In August a successful South Shore reunion of men and their wives, including some from the West, was held at the summer home of the Secretary in Scituate on a Saturday afternoon and evening. — R. W. Boyden, as unofficial representative of the United States at the financial conference of the League of Nations held at Brussels in the summer, made a speech which aroused wide international interest. — S. E. Winslow has been reelected to Congress for a fifth term from the Fourth Massachusetts District. — G. E. Foss since his retirement from Congress is again practising law in Chicago. — P. D. Dwight, formerly of Milwaukee, is now settled in Williamstown. — H. M. Williams is chairman of the '85 Class Committee for the renewed Harvard drive; he has also made addresses in

several cities for the Unitarian Campaign. — Changes of address: F. B. Fogg, Grand Hôtel D'Ostende, 9 rue de la Michodière, Paris; E. L. Whitney, 3411 Oakwood Terrace, Washington, D.C.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,

201 Devonshire St., Boston.

The plan for our Thirty-fifth Reunion next June was announced by the Class Committee in a notice issued late in October. The celebration will begin on Sunday, June 19, and will end after the Commencement exercises on Thursday. On Sunday the Class will meet in Boston and go by automobile to F. C. Hood's estate in Marion, returning to Boston Monday afternoon. Tuesday, Class Day, Wednesday afternoon, the Yale base-ball game, Wednesday evening, the Class Dinner at the Harvard Club. Thursday, Commencement. — An appeal in the Class Campaign to complete the Harvard Endowment Fund was sent out by the Class Committee early in November. — In January, 1920, W. C. Boyden was appointed Commissioner to Poland of the League of Red Cross Societies. The League is an association of the leading Red Cross Societies of the world, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, and was founded upon the initiative of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of H. P. Davison. Boyden arrived in Poland on Feb. 15, and remained until Aug. 2. One of the missions of the League is to build up the Red Cross Societies in all the backward nations of the world. The League's Commission found a small, struggling Polish Red Cross Society. A campaign for membership was instituted by the League's Commission, which resulted in a Polish Red Cross Society of a million members, now officered by the

strongest people in Poland. Another mission of the League is to coördinate the work of the different relief agencies in every such crisis as is presented by the epidemic of typhus in Poland. In pursuance of this object Boyden served while in Poland as the Chairman of a Committee made up of the heads of the various American Relief Agencies operating in Poland. Attached to the Commission was the so-called Harvard Unit, headed by Dr. S. B. Wolbach, which went to Poland to locate the typhus germ, and established definitely that typhus is transmitted by lice. — D. H. Coolidge has sold his fruit ranch in Medford, Oregon, and is now living at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. — On Aug. 26 Gordon Woodbury was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Franklin D. Roosevelt. — A. B. Houghton, the Republican candidate in the 37th New York Congressional District, was reelected. He is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. — Dr. W. L. Smith has been in Brockton since April last as a scout executive at the head of 360 Boy Scouts of America. — New addresses: D. H. Coolidge, Hotel Somerset, Boston; G. P. F. Hobson, 66 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. B. Jennings, 809 Oakwood Place, Pasadena, Cal.; J. F. McClure, Bridgewater, Conn.; A. G. Mason, 17 Appleton St., Boston; Howard Taylor, Union Club, New York City. — Wendell Baker's office is at 65 Broadway, New York City, and not at 65 Broadway, Newport, N.Y., as erroneously reported in the September number of the MAGAZINE.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,

412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston.

T. D. Davidson is reported as having his address at 2221 Washington St., San Francisco. — William Henry Furn-

ess died Sept. 9, 1920. In the late spring he had an operation from the effects of which he never recovered. He was commissioned in the Medical Corps during the war, but did not see service abroad. He had traveled widely and was popularly well known for his novel experiments in training animals. — J. A. Gallivan was reelected to Congress from Massachusetts in the November, 1920, election. — E. A. Harriman has removed his law office from New Haven to Washington. His address is 735 Southern Building, 15th and H Streets. — Henry Pennypacker has resigned as headmaster of the Boston Latin School, a position he had held since 1910, and accepted the appointment from the College of chairman of the Committee on Admission. The position puts him in direct administrative charge of the admission of all students to the College. His address is 51 Brattle St., Cambridge. — R. B. Mahany has been appointed solicitor of the Department of Labor. — Edmund Platt was appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board on May 7, 1920, and holds the office of vice-governor. — Letters to H. P. Stow have been returned undelivered. The Secretary desires information of his correct address. — E. W. Taylor has been appointed James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology in the Medical School. He has been on the teaching staff since 1893 and since 1917 has been Professor of Neurology. — F. B. Williams is counsel for American City Consultants, a corporation formed for the purpose of advising on charter revision, zoning, city planning, etc. His address is 261 Broadway, New York City. — In April and May the Boston members of the Class dined very informally at the Harvard Club. Each dinner was attended by over twenty men. It is planned to have similar dinners during

the coming winter. — On Wednesday, June 23, about forty members of the Class had luncheon at Bradlee's place on Farm Pond in Sherborn. They went from the Harvard Club by automobile, and returned in time for the Yale game.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,  
Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Changes of address: C. C. Batchelder, care of American Consul-General, Calcutta, India; H. B. Crowe, 4614 Second Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; A. Goadby, Lawrence, N.Y.; B. G. Gunther (Residence), "One Elm," East Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.; V. M. Harding, Suite 704, 6 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Kilvert, 300 Law Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. S. Macpherson, 57 Spruce St., Asheville, N.C.; G. H. Maynadier, 10 Ware Hall, Cambridge; C. C. McGehee, 726-727 Atlanta Trust Co., Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. Warren, 317-318 Mills Building, Washington, D.C. — The Class Secretary announces that at the informal class dinner, June 23, 1920, the following 26 men were present: Brewster, Burr, Cabot, Crocker, DeBlois, Durfee, Faxon, Grew, Gunther, Hight, A. D. Hodges, Holliday, Hunneman, King, Latimer, Perry, Reynolds, Richardson, Ropes, Slattery, Shuman, Townsend, Ward, C. Warren, B. C. Weld, Wentworth; the Class Secretary presided. At 12 Hollis on Commencement Day, the following 30 men were present: Bigelow, Bunker, Burr, Butterworth, Faxon, Grew, A. D. Hodges, Holliday, Hunneman, King, Latimer, Litchfield, Maynadier, Moore, Morgan, Newell, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ropes, Saunders, P. S. Sears, Shuman, Taylor, F. W. Thayer, Townsend, Ward, C. Warren, Wentworth and Whitney. — On a trip to

California in September, the Class Secretary found in Santa Barbara, G. F. Weld, R. Isham, and R. W. Bush. — P. Bartholow has published "Machine Dyeing" (tr. from the German). C. C. Batchelder is now in Calcutta, India. — W. R. Bigelow was elected a Representative to the Massachusetts legislature from Natick. — Walter Daniel Clark died at his home in Flushing, Long Island, New York, June 18, 1920. Clark was born at Geneva, Switzerland, April 4, 1868, and was the son of Cyrus and Julia Antoinette (Requa) Clark of New York City. After attending Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered College in the fall of 1885. He played on the Freshman baseball team, was an editor of the *Harvard Crimson*, and a member of the Institute, D.K.E., Delta Phi, Pudding, O.K., Conference Française, Harvard Union, and the Exeter Club. After studying at the Columbia Law School, 1889-91, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1891, and ever since practised law in New York City; in 1891-92, with Root & Clark; 1892-98, with Sanger & Davis; 1898-1910, by himself; and since 1910 as a member of Ingram, Root, Massey & Clark. He married Alice Marshall Westervelt in New York, Oct. 25, 1894, who survives him, with three children, Walter Daniel Clark, Jr. (born April 18, 1898); Anna Titus Clark (born Nov. 14, 1899); Julia Requa Clark (born July 1, 1902). During the World War he was a private in the Veteran Corps of Artillery, N.Y., 7th Battery, and his son, Walter Daniel Clark, Jr. (Harv. '20), was a 2d Lieutenant in the Aviation Service. Walter was one of the most devoted and loyal members of the Class of 1889. His cheery presence at all of our reunions was always looked forward to. His genuineness, his straightness of

thought and action, his freedom from pose, and his simple devotion to his ideals in life and business made him a man of value to the community and to his Class and College. — C. B. Davenport has published (with Major A. C. Love) "Defects Found in Drafted Men," War Department, 1663 pp., 1920. — G. L. DeBlois, on the death of C. E. Cotting, has succeeded him in the management of real and personal property as trustee and attorney, and has taken into partnership A. N. Maddison. — C. B. Dunlap has been appointed Professor of Neuropathology in University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City. — P. F. Hall has published "Memoirs of Dr. J. H. Hyslop," in *Journal of American Society for Psychical Research* (Oct., 1920), and will publish "Immigration and the World War" in *Annals of the American Academy*, P. & S.S. (Jan., 1921). — T. S. Hathaway has been elected president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. — C. C. McGehee has retired from the management of the Southern Department of the Home Life Insurance Company in order to devote his time to personal affairs. — C. H. Palmer has been awarded the Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française by the French Government with citation for services in France with the American Red Cross during the year Feb., 1918 to Feb., 1919. — O. Prescott has been elected vice-president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. — Charles Averell Rich died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 4, 1919. Rich was born at Canton, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1867, and was the son of Rev. William Alexander and Sarah Laura (Carter) Rich. After graduating from St. Lawrence University in 1887, he entered Harvard in the fall of 1888, being with the Class during Senior year. He

was a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Finance Club. From 1889 to 1892 he was a graduate student and assistant at Harvard in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. From 1892 to 1898 he was associated successively with the Waddell-Entz Electric Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., the Westinghouse Electric Co., at Pittsburgh, and the Walker Electric Co., of Cleveland, in New York and New Haven. After 1905 he was engaged at New Haven in the design and development of inventions. Rich was never married. Outside of his business he was especially interested in the relations between public-service corporations and municipalities, and devoted time and effort, as he wrote in 1914, "toward securing equity in these relations in my own city. The thought that one has been out on the firing-line (even in one small battle) of the world-old conflict between the forces of privilege and the desire for equality of opportunity does afford some satisfaction, albeit the sense of achievement is necessarily limited." These words written by Rich fairly portray his character. — Paul Van Du Zee died at New York City, Aug. 4, 1920. He was born at West Newton, Sept. 8, 1866, and was the son of Ira Daniel and Jane Sturtevant (Drew) Van Du Zee, of Boston. After being with the Class as a special student during Freshman year, he entered College regularly in the fall of 1886, but left shortly on account of ill health, finally graduating, however, with the Class of 1890. After acting in the South as a civil engineer for a year he was engaged in newspaper work in Boston and New York from 1891 to 1900. In 1900 he went into the bond business in New York City in connection with the Boston banking house of S. D. Loring & Son; he was later connected with E. H. Rollins & Co.,

bankers, and later with Bonbright & Co. Van Du Zee was never married; he was a brother-in-law of our Classmate Potter.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,  
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

V. S. Rothschild has returned from Hawaii and is on his way to Europe.— Prof. C. H. C. Wright has moved to 9 Lowell St., Cambridge. — J. W. Rice is at the New York State School Library where he is adding a year of theory to his year of practice at Yale. His address is 15 Catalpa Drive, Albany, N.Y. — A. J. Garceau announces his resignation from the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. to accept a position with the insurance firm of Patterson, Wyld & Windeler, 72 Kilby St., Boston. — Frederick Wires Brown died Oct. 9, 1920, at his home in West Newton. He was the son of Isaac John and Harriet Deidamia (Wires) Brown, and was born at Underhill, Vt., Oct. 11, 1867. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin and Roxbury Latin Schools. He received his degree of A.B. in 1891 and LL.B. in 1894. He started in Boston in the practice of insurance law and continued in the same up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Maud Hoxie of Boston, and two sons. His home was at 75 Berkeley St., West Newton. — G. T. Williams is in France. — A. B. Halliday has changed his business address to 206 Broadway, New York City. — A. W. Weld has moved his office to 85 Devonshire St., Boston. — J. O. Powers has moved his offices to 461 Fourth Ave., New York City. — Further changes of address: J. W. Hawkins, Ogunquit, Maine; E. B. Burling, 401 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.; F. W. Burlingham, 1510 Harris Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. — Kenneth McKenzie has been decorated by

the King of Italy with the order of Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia.— Edward Calvin Moen died in New York City, Oct. 20, 1920. He was the son of Edward Arthur and Mary Sophia (Cram) Moen and was born at Elizabeth, N.J., Oct. 12, 1870. Prepared at Berkeley School, New York City, he entered the Class in the Freshman year and was graduated with it in 1891. He received his LL.B. degree from Columbia in 1894. Being admitted to the bar in the county of New York he began practice and in 1898 formed the partnership of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen. In January, 1902, he left this firm and became under-sheriff of the county of New York, continuing in this office until the end of 1903 when he formed a law partnership with James T. Kilbreth, '94. Later, he joined with Henry B. Barnes, Yale, 1893, and Frederick Dwight, Yale, 1894, under the firm name of Moen & Dwight. He was married to Ethel Warren Cram at New York City, June 23, 1898, who survives him with two children. His home address was 337 West 70th St., New York City. — Charles King Morrison died in New York City, Oct. 18, 1920. He was the son of George Austin and Lucy Ann (King) Morrison, and was born at New York City, June 24, 1867. Prepared at Cutler's School, New York, he entered Harvard in the Freshman year, graduating in 1891. He received his LL.B. from Columbia in 1894 and entered the law offices of Davies, Stone & Auerbach in New York. In 1899 he formed the law firm of Morrison & Morrison. He retired from the general practice of the law in 1907, but in 1915 became associated with Eliot Norton, '85. He leaves a wife. Residence, 789 West End Ave., New York City. — Arthur Lawrence Woods died Oct. 24, 1920, at Arlington. He was the son of Arthur Thayer and Ellen (Thayer)



Woods, born at Boston, February 15, 1870. Prepared at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, he entered Harvard in the Freshman class, but did not graduate. He went into the wool business in Boston in which he remained up to the time of his death. He was unmarried. — Herbert Copeland is on the editorial staff of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia. Address, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia Pa. — W. M. Turner is teaching at Simmons College, Boston. His home address is 1482 Beacon St., Brookline. — E. D. McCollom has moved to 64 Hemenway St., Boston.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.,  
Andover.

E. J. Lake has been elected Governor of Connecticut. By virtue of this office he will again become a member of the Yale Corporation, having previously served with that body when Lieutenant-Governor in 1906. — E. S. Townsend's address is 2 Park Square, Room 10, Boston. His residence is 126 Warwick Ave., Cranston, R.I. — R. C. Wood, after being placed on "inactive service" in the Navy last December, became Port Representative of the U.S. Shipping Board at Brest. Later he resigned that position with the purpose of joining a Radio company. His address is care of Guaranty Trust Co., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France. — W. D. Orcutt is to be addressed at 886 Beacon St., Boston. — W. B. Stearns is teacher of mathematics in Milton Academy. — Henry Staples Potter died Aug. 23, 1920. His death was due to the shock received from falling into the water from a canoe which he was paddling at Chauncey Lake, near his summer residence in Southboro. He was born at Boston, Nov. 5, 1870, the son of Henry Staples

and Sophia Grace (Robbins) Potter. He prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, entering College in the fall of 1888. At graduation he entered business and was for a number of years with the firm of Potter & Wrightington, Boston. In 1907 he became connected with the Manhattan Market, Central Square, Cambridge, of which he was treasurer and managing director at the time of his death. As leader of the Freshman Glee Club he took a prominent part in the early musical activities of the Class, and throughout his College life was especially interested and proficient in lawn tennis. His interest in Class matters was always strong, though of late years all his spare time and thought were spent on his farm in Southboro, where, with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, he worked out his ideas on chicken-raising and other agricultural problems. During the late war he acted on various committees having to do with food conservation and distribution. He was married, Oct. 10, 1898, to Grace M. Bradley, who, with one daughter, survives him. — Walter Eugene Rowley died in New York City, Oct. 9, 1920, after a long and courageous fight against a hopeless illness. He was born at Richmond, July 11, 1867, the son of James Sylvester and Sarah Ann (Case) Rowley. He prepared for College at Albany Academy, Albany, N.Y. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1892, but was forced by circumstances to leave in his Sophomore year and assume control of his father's business at Albany. Later he studied law and received the degree of LL.B. from Union in 1892. He returned to business, to which he devoted himself with increasing success. Like many others whose affiliations with Harvard were unwillingly broken, he became one of her devoted sons.

Genial, courteous, and generous, as he was, his friends will remember him with honor and affection. He was married, June 22, 1898, to Margaret McEwen Anable, of Albany, who survives him, together with an only son, Fitch Hartford Rowley, now a Freshman at Princeton. — Thirty men attended the regular November dinner at the Boston Association of '92, on Nov. 4, and plans for further work in the Class for the Endowment Fund were discussed. An interesting incident of the dinner was the visit of R. Horween, captain of last year's football team, who gave a short talk on the present Princeton and Harvard teams.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,  
720 Tremont Building, Boston.

Ambrose Collyer Dearborn died of diabetes at New York City, Sept. 19, 1920. He was born at Melrose, Jan. 31, 1873, son of George Henry Dearborn and Bessie Berry Godfrey. Entering from the Melrose High School, he was a regular member of '93. In College he was the Harvard correspondent for the *Boston Journal* and the *Boston Post*, and contemplated either journalism or publishing as a career. After teaching for a time at the Medford High School he accordingly entered the employ of Henry Holt & Co. in the educational department. Here he remained until his death, happy in the accomplishment of successful and thoroughly congenial work. His assignment was at first to the Western field, centring at Chicago; then he was put in charge of the New England business with offices at Boston; finally he based on the New York headquarters and added to his area the South and the Pacific Coast. For many years he was thus obliged to travel almost incessantly, "in the youthful, growing

parts of the country," visiting the universities and better class of colleges, partly to further the use of Henry Holt and Company's textbooks and partly to dig up embryo authors "who shall write more books," as he expressed it. "I shall always regard these *Wanderjahre* as an important, if belated, part of my education." Latterly he was able to give up many of these trips and enjoy a more settled home life in New York. In the course of his work he also edited many educational books. His nature was fine, sincere, sympathetic, loving and beloved wherever he went. He took an enthusiastic interest in the Class and in all Harvard affairs, and '93 mourns one of its gentlest and friendliest spirits, cut off in his prime. On July 29, 1906, he married Frances Beane, of Laconia, N.H., who survives him. — Michael Henry Guerin was drowned near Chicago, Sept. 11, 1919. He was born at Chicago, Dec. 27, 1871, of old Irish stock, his parents being Dr. John and Mary (Jackson) Guerin. He entered in 1889 from the Harvard School of Chicago, and completed the usual course of four years in three. Wishing to graduate with his Class, he obtained leave of absence and spent what would have been his Senior year, half at the University of Berlin and half in study at Paris. After receiving his A.B. in 1893 he returned to Chicago, went to the Chicago College of Law, and took his LL.B. in 1895. The next year he opened an office for himself in the same city. He rapidly made a name in his profession, and in three years was appointed to the chair of Corporation Law in the Chicago Kent College of Law, the law department of Lake Forest University, where he taught until his death. He collaborated in publishing the *Illinois Digest*, and from 1906 to 1911 was a master in chancery in the circuit court of Cook

County. In 1917 he was honored by being elected a judge of the superior court there. He was an enthusiast in outdoor sports, and belonged to several country clubs. With an open, social, and winning disposition, strikingly handsome, of marked ability in his chosen field, and a warm supporter of Harvard, he was one of '93's best representatives in the Middle West. At Oakland, Cal., April 8, 1896, he married Mary Esther Glenn, who with four children survives him. — **Harry Edward Sears** died suddenly at Beverly, Oct. 20, 1920. He was born at Boston, April 11, 1870, the son of Edward Shailer Sears and Isabel Waggoner. He came of an old family of Cape Codders, descended from Richard Sears, of the Plymouth Colony. He entered Harvard in 1889 from the Boston Latin School. He was a brilliant scholar, and completed the necessary eighteen courses in three years, but preferred to take his degree in 1893, so spent the fourth year in beginning work at the Medical School, having always wished to be a doctor. He was thus able to take his M.D. in 1896, *cum laude*. For the next eighteen months he was a house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. He then entered practice at Dorchester, but almost immediately relinquished it to enlist for the Spanish War as acting assistant surgeon, stationed first at Montauk Point and then at San Juan, Porto Rico. After recovering from an attack of army typhoid he opened an office at Beverly, which thenceforward became his home. Besides attending to a large general practice he was secretary of the Essex (South District) Medical Society, surgeon at the Beverly Hospital, associate medical examiner for the Seventh Essex District, censor and councilor in the Massachusetts Medical Society, and examiner for several life insurance

companies. Among his avocations he was an expert shot, and in 1912 was a member of the United States Revolver Team at the Olympiad in Stockholm, winning a gold medal and wreath. When this country entered the Great War he obtained a commission (July 16) as Captain in the Medical Corps, and enlisted and organized Field Hospital No. 30, of which he was made commanding officer early in 1918. In June he sailed with his outfit (practically all from Norwood and Beverly) for France, and was present at the opening of the St.-Mihiel Drive. In September he was promoted to Major, and in October was assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 1, at Toul, close behind the American lines. In May, 1919, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and ordered home. Unfortunately he had contracted stomach trouble, which necessitated an operation last May, and which finally affected his mind. He will be remembered as an able and devoted physician, a cheery and welcome friend, a loyal classmate, and a patriotic citizen. Oct. 28, 1902, he married Myrtle Belle Walker, of Beverly, who survives him. — **Henry Ingersoll Waite** died Sept. 30, 1920, in the Westboro Asylum. He was born at Boston, Sept. 27, 1868, son of Henry Edward Waite and Ellen Ingersoll Broughton, the family having been long associated with North Brookfield. He entered in 1889 from the Allen School of West Newton, but after Freshman year was overcome by nervous prostration and forced to leave College. For many years he lived as an invalid at West Newton, and in 1912 became hopelessly insane.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class dined on the evening before the Princeton game, Nov. 5, at the

Exchange Club, Boston. Forty-one men were present. S. M. Williams was toastmaster. A poem by Hervey White was read, and the Secretary gave an account of his experiences last year in California. R. Homans, Chairman of the Committee from our Class, spoke in behalf of the Harvard Endowment Fund. It is not too late to send him a new subscription or to increase one already made. Any amount, however small, is welcome, for we want a hundred per cent record of subscribers from our Class. — Arthur Babson Horton died in London, Eng., Sept. 9. A year ago he underwent an operation for cancer with apparent success, but the trouble came on again last summer, and resulted in his death. Horton was born at Boston, Aug. 25, 1871. After graduation, he spent two years with John Wyeth & Bro., manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, and then accepted a similar position with Alfred Bishop, of London, Eng. He lived in London, but made several visits to Boston and New York. He married Fanny Maria Prince at London, in 1902, by whom he is survived. — Walter Sydney Johnson died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17, of cancer of the liver. He was born at Minneapolis, Minn., March 25, 1872. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1898, and after several years' experience in Boston went, in 1903, to Los Angeles, where he engaged in general practice, and from 1904 to 1915 was Professor of Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Los Angeles. During the war he was a Captain in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. In 1906 he married Julia Ross Youngman at East Hebron, N.H. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter. — Charles Arthur Bliss died at Newburyport, Oct. 10, of heart trouble. He was born

in Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1867. After leaving College, in 1892, Bliss engaged in shoe manufacturing at Newburyport, as a member of the firm of N. P. Dodge & Bliss, since 1907 Bliss & Perry Co. He had served as president of the Newburyport Y.M.C.A., trustee and deacon of the Central Congregational Church, director and vice-president of the Newburyport Associated Charities, president of the Civic League, member of the City Planning Board, and had taken an active part in many other organizations of a public and philanthropic character. At the time of his death he was one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of his native place. He married Helen Stuart Tuxbury at Haverhill in 1905. He is survived by his wife, five sons, and one daughter. — J. Bordman is partner in the Menzi Bordman Co., Manila, P.I., wholesale importers and exporters of all lines from all countries, with insurance and shipping departments and branches in the principal Philippine ports; the Company is also managing agent of "Basilan," the largest rubber plantation in the Philippines, and of manufacturing and industrial plants. — R. Homans has been appointed judge-advocate of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. — J. G. M. Glessner is acting as receiver for the Bethlehem Electric Co. of Bethlehem, N.H., a public utility corporation serving several towns in the White Mountain region. — F. W. Cobb, who has been in charge of a government school for natives at Mountain Village, Alaska, is now at Bangor, Wash. — C. Bullock was elected presidential elector, Massachusetts, on the Republican ticket. A. N. Johnson is dean of the Engineering College and director of Engineering Research at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. — E. B. Hill's symphonic poem, "The Fall of the

House of Usher," op. 27, was rendered by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Oct. 29 and 30, before an exceedingly enthusiastic audience. — G. C. Fiske, Professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin, is spending the winter in Rome, where he will give a series of lectures at the American Academy. He has recently published an important work on "Lucilius and Horace," reviewed in this number of the *MAGAZINE*. — H. A. Frothingham has resigned his captaincy in the U.S.A., Military Intelligence Division; his address is 18 Tremont St., Boston. — Changes of address: Rev. L. M. Greenman, Harvard; B. C. Jutten, 172 Fulton St., Room 61, New York City; R. E. Gregg, 325 Highland St., West Newton 65; A. Hutchins, 61 Waverly St., Waverly; H. C. Metcalf, 17 West 47th St., New York City; Dr. R. Opdyke, 514 Merchants Nat'l Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. H. C. Vrooman, Greenville, Maine. — Publications: "Lucilius and Horace," G. C. Fiske, University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature, Madison, Wis., 1920; O. Davis, "Opportunity," a play.

1895.

FREDERIC H. NASH, *Sec.*,  
30 State St., Boston.

Classmates are requested to send to the Secretary voluntarily any changes of address. — C. F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has been reappointed chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts for five years. — W. W. Caswell has published "The Value of Cost Accounting in Commercial Laboratories," a reprint from the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. — Ewing Cockrell is Judge of the Seventeenth Circuit Court of Missouri. His address is Warrensburg, Mo. — W. D. Collins has left the

Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of work on quality of water for the United States Geological Survey. — E. W. Forbes had an article in *The Art Bulletin* for March, 1920, on "The Technical Study and Physical Care of Paintings." — J. D. Hitch is manager of the farm loan department of the Bankers Trust Co., Denver, Col. — Alexander Lincoln, on Nov. 1 was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts. — E. G. Merrill, who recently resigned his position as vice-president and vice-chairman of the Central Trust Co., of New York City, has been elected president of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. — C. Y. Rice and his wife, Alice Hegan Rice, have together written a book of short stories, entitled "Turn About Tales." Each contributes five stories to the book. — E. A. Robinson has recently published a new book of verse, entitled "The Three Taverns," which contains also "London Bridge," "Rachel to Varnhagen," "Tasker Norcross" and some thirty shorter poems, that have appeared in magazines. — Joseph Sargent on Oct. 1 became a member of the law firm of Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster, with offices at 1 Court St., Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,  
30 State St., Boston.

H. S. Colton is connected with the Hamersly Mfg. Co., manufacturers of waxed paper, at Garfield, N.J. — J. P. Sawyer is associated with H. C. Warren & Co., bankers, New Haven, Conn. — Arthur H. Hahlo has changed his name to Arthur H. Harlow. He is a dealer in etchings, engravings, pictures, etc., at 712 Fifth Ave., New York City. — New addresses: J. Robertson Duff, 160 Riverway, Boston; Leon E. Den-

ison, 1209 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Seelig, University Club, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Sterns, Granite Falls, Minnesota. — Lost men: George Carroll Curtis, George Edward Smith, Stephen Faunce Sears. Will anyone who has information concerning kindly communicate with the Secretary? — George Tilley Rice died in Boston, Sept. 20, 1920. He was the son of Francis B. and Sallie B. (Austin) Rice and was born in England, July 4, 1873. He prepared for College at Noble's School. In College he belonged to various clubs and played on the Varsity Football Team during his senior year. On leaving College he became associated with the banking firm of Bond & Goodwin and later became a member of this firm; he was also a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. During the World War he went to France in the interests of the Red Cross and was in charge of supplies with headquarters in Paris. He was married, June 18, 1896, to Margaret Forbes Perkins, who with a daughter and son survives him. — Grafton Whiting is associated with the Container Club, an association of corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturers, with offices at 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. His home address is now 1625 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill. — About sixty-five members of the Class attended a dinner at Hotel Somerset, Nov. 5, 1920, the night before the Princeton football game. Plans for the coming 25th anniversary celebration were discussed. — F. M. Jones has been elected a Trustee of Smith College. — J. W. Peck has been appointed Judge in U.S. District Court, Southern District of Ohio. Address U.S. Government Bldg., Cincinnati, O. — D. A. Townsend is now associate medical director and Superintendent of the Johnson City National Sanatorium near Johnson City, Tenn.

1897.

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.,  
27 West 44th St., New York.

The Secretary gives below the names of five sons of the Class, who are now undergraduates in Harvard College. He will be glad to have a complete list of the names, ages, and preparatory school affiliations not only of any other sons of the Class who may be in the College, but also of those who are within two years of admission. The Secretary would also be glad to have expressions of opinion from the Class as to the advisability of organizing an Association of Fathers and Sons of the Class of 1897 along the lines of the 1901 Association. — There was an informal dinner of the Class at the Engineers' Club, Boston, on Friday, Nov. 5, the evening before the football game with Princeton in the Stadium. T. B. Gannett presided. A full list of the attendants will appear in the next number of the MAGAZINE. — William Byrd served last month as chairman of the New York Committee of the Class Campaign for the Endowment Fund. — Hubbard Carpenter has a son, George S. Carpenter, in the Freshman class. — J. A. Carpenter's "Concertino," for piano with orchestra, will be performed for the first time in New York this season by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra. — W. E. Collins has a son, W. E. Collins, Jr., in the Freshman class. — David Fales, Jr., Professor of Sociology in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., spent the past summer traveling in France to observe present social conditions in that country. He was able to study various types of communities including Paris, Rouen, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lourdes, and Montauban. In addition, he spent three weeks climbing in the Pyrenees and visited, also, the small city of Châtillon-sur-Seine in the Côte-d'Or where he

was, for a time, machine-gun instructor in the 2d Corps School during the war. As the first American to return there since the armistice, Fales received an especially warm-hearted welcome, but combined with this was a great curiosity from all classes to have explained to them the enigma of the American attitude toward Europe. Fales further remarks: "The dismayed disappointment of even the most intelligent and generous-minded was not without bitterness, and was an illustration, on a small scale, of how thoroughly goodwill abroad toward us has been throttled, and how confidence in the sincerity of our motives has been poisoned by the activities of our anti-treaty politicians." — T. B. Gannett served last month as chairman of the Class Committee for the Endowment Fund. — N. P. Hallowell sailed on Sept. 21 for a trip to Europe. He visited France, Switzerland, and England, returning to this country early in November. — The death is reported to the Secretary of Howard Bigelow Jackson, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 18, 1918. — Charles Jenny has become associated with the Eastern Massachusetts Agency of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., with offices at 50 Congress St., Boston. — F. K. Kernan has a son, Francis Kernan, Jr., in the Freshman class. — A. H. Ladd has a son, A. H. Ladd, Jr., in the Sophomore class. He rowed on the Freshman crew last June. — J. M. Little, M.D. '01, has been reappointed assistant chief surgeon of the Boston & Albany R.R., a medical office just created. Dr. Little spent more than ten years organizing medical work in Labrador with Dr. Grenfell. He is a director of the International Grenfell Association, representing the New England Grenfell Association of Boston. About three years ago he resumed general practice in Boston, and has since

served on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is one of the assistant medical directors of the New England Life Insurance Co. — A. K. Moe was a candidate for the Republican nomination for assemblyman in the New Jersey primaries held Sept. 28. — H. T. Nichols has a son, Frederick H. Nichols, in the Freshman class. — G. H. Noyes has a son, Harold Beecher Noyes, in the Freshman class. — R. E. Olds, American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, returned to the United States in October for a brief visit. He went back to his post in Paris last month. — L. S. B. Robinson, M.D. '01, has been transferred from service under the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Fort Collins, Col., to the tuberculosis hospital of the U.S. Public Health Service, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. — Daniel Sullivan is with Leo L. Redding & Co., organization and publicity counsel, 62 West 45th St., New York City. — A. G. Thacher was one of a group of Harvard men to receive and entertain General Marie Fayolle on his arrival in New York on Sept. 27 as the special representative of Marshal Foch at the annual convention of the American Legion. — The address of G. P. Wadley, which has been unknown to the secretary for many years, is now 30 Woburn St., West Medford. — C. W. Wadsworth, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, has been promoted to the grade of Counselor of Embassy. During the absence on leave in the United States of F. J. Stimson, '76, Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, Wadsworth has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Embassy in Buenos Aires. Wadsworth's chief at Rio is Edwin V. Morgan, '90, who has served as Ambassador to Brazil since 1912. — Joseph Warren, LL.B. '00, Professor of Law in the Harvard Law

School, gave a course on agency in the second term of the summer quarter of the University of Chicago Law School. — The address of Stuart Wesson, long one of the missing members of the class, is 106 Kingsland Ave., Elmhurst, L. I. — C. S. Wilson is Chargé d'Affaires at the American Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria. He went to his post in September, 1918. Before the war the Legation in Sofia had been attached to Belgrade and Bucharest; so Wilson has had the work of organizing and starting a new legation. — E. E. Jenkins has moved to New York from Pittsburgh. His home address is now 270 Park Ave., New York.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

Eliot Wadsworth has recently been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association and J. W. Prentiss president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — A new committee, consisting of C. C. Payson, Chairman, A. L. Carr and P. S. Dalton, has been appointed for the purpose of increasing the size of subscriptions and the number of subscribers from the Class to the Harvard Endowment Fund. — E. L. Logan has been abroad during the past three months acting in his official capacity as Chairman of the Massachusetts Graves Commission. — C. C. Jackson has resigned as secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. — W. K. Otis is associated with the law firm of Fisher, Boyden, Kales & Bell, Chicago Ill. — P. S. Dalton is a trustee of Milton Academy, Milton. — In the recent horse endurance test (Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens), carried on by the War Department, C. C. Stillman entered three of his "Morgan Strain" horses. — It is reported that the flock of sheep that have been grazing on the White House grounds during the past

summer belonged to William Woodward. They have recently been returned to his farm, Bellairs, Va. — Through the assistance of George d'Utassy the *American Legion Weekly* has at last been placed on a self-supporting and paying basis. — P. B. Wells is a master at the National Cathedral School for boys, Washington, D.C. — Col. J. R. Proctor is stationed at the General Staff College, Washington Barracks, D.C. — H. F. Wardwell is president and a director of the Briscoe Motor Corporation and president of the Burnside Steel Co. of Chicago. — Moncure Robinson, son of Edmund Randolph and Augusta (Jay) Robinson, was born in New York City, Feb. 3, 1876, and died in Vichy, France, Aug. 11, 1920. He prepared for College at Groton School and entered Harvard with the Class of '98 in the fall of 1894. He was manager of the Freshman baseball nine and a member of the Institute of 1770. He received the degree of A.B. with the Class in June, 1898, and the following fall entered the Columbia Law School where he remained one year. In 1900 he entered the real estate firm of Douglas Robinson & Co., and in 1902 formed a partnership in real estate and insurance under the firm name of Davis and Robinson. He continued as a member of the firm up to the time of his death. He was unmarried. — Guy Hamilton Scull died suddenly at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Oct. 29, 1920, as a result of streptococcus infection of the nose. He was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1876, the son of Gideon and Anna J. H. (Seiler) Scull. He prepared for Harvard at Hale's School, Boston, and entered College with the Class of '98 in the fall of 1894. During his four years in College he was very prominent in all Class activities and was a member of the following organizations and clubs: Freshman and



Sophomore Crews, secretary of the *Harvard Advocate*, president of the O.K. Society, vice-president of the Hasty Pudding Club, The Signet, The English Club, Institute of 1770, A. K. E., and Alpha Delta Phi. During his Senior year Scull was elected Class Poet. He never wrote a Poem for Class Day, because of his absence from Cambridge, but on the other hand he did write his "Toast to '98" which was read at the Senior Dinner by Woodward. Together with other Harvard men Scull left College in April, 1898, and enlisted in the U.S. Army for the Spanish War. He was mustered into the Service May 4, 1898, as a private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry ("Rough Riders"), U.S.V., and was honorably discharged Sept. 15, 1898. Though absent on Commencement Day he received the degree of A.B. with honorable mention in English Composition. The following record is taken from the Third Class Report. "In 1900 he became a war correspondent in South Africa and made a brilliant reputation for himself. On returning from South Africa he did special reporting for the *Boston Globe*, the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and *Collier's Weekly*, making trips to Newfoundland, Venezuela, Bulgaria and St. Petersburg. In 1904-05 he went to Manchuria as a special war correspondent for the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. In 1908 Scull, together with three or four other Harvard men, fitted out the old Cup Defender, *Mayflower*, and started for the West Indies. The purpose of this expedition was to recover bullion from a Spanish treasure ship supposed to have been sunk in the sixteenth or seventeenth century on one of the coral reefs. Outside of Hatteras, however, the *Mayflower* ran into a hurricane, was dismasted and tossed about on the sea for two or three days, until finally a thrilling rescue was made of

the crew by a tramp steamer. In 1909 Scull stuck to shore and became secretary to the first deputy commissioner of the New York Police. He resigned at the same time that Commissioner Bingham left the service, and went back to newspaper work. In 1910 Scull was placed in charge of the so-called Buffalo Jones expedition to South Africa. This expedition was fitted out with the idea of lassoing and taking moving pictures of all the wild animals of that country and was remarkably successful. In speaking of the expedition Colonel Roosevelt says: 'Their feats in roping lion, rhino, giraffe, and other animals were extraordinary performances. . . . No hunting trip more worthy of commemoration ever took place in Africa.' In 1911 Scull was connected with the Department of Justice and saw service on the Mexican frontier, and later served as the head of the police department in Nicaragua. In 1912 he was connected with the publicity department of the Progressive party in the presidential campaign in New York State." In 1914 Scull was made secretary to Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York City. He married Nancy Whitman in New York City on June 9, 1914. In July, 1915, Commissioner Woods appointed him Fifth Deputy Commissioner in charge of the detective force. Under his guidance the so-called "Bomb Squad" was created and he performed invaluable work for the State and country in ferreting out and arresting numerous foreign spies who were prosecuting their activities here and plotting against the United States. Scull held this position until December, 1917, when he resigned and entered the army. He was commissioned as Captain in the Quartermaster's Corps, but all his attention was directed to the apprehension of Government contract grafters. In the late

spring of 1919 he was transferred to the Intelligence Department at Washington, D.C., and promoted to the rank of Major. He was honorably discharged from the Service in the early part of 1919. Shortly before his death he was employed by the American Smelting and Refining Co. on work pertaining to conditions affecting their employees and later, during the Longshoremen's strike, he was with the New York Merchants' Association. Scull is survived by his wife and two sons, Guy Hamilton and David Whitman Scull.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*,  
84 State St., Boston.

R. J. Dunham has resigned as vice-president of Armour & Co., Chicago. — M. P. Mason is Professor of Philosophy at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. — P. S. Brayton has resigned as head of the Department of Physics and Mathematics at Medford High School, Medford, and is Assistant Field Secretary of the Unitarian Layman's League, 7 Park Square, Boston. His home address will be unchanged at 136 Allston St., West Medford. — E. B. Stanwood is with Blodgett, Hart & Co., investment securities, 60 State St., Boston. — A. G. Scattergood, who during the war was vice-chairman of the American Friends' Service Committee, went in December, 1919, to Germany as head of the group of American Friends who took over the entire task of child-feeding in that country. Under his supervision 632,000 children were fed daily in about 3500 centres — mostly schools — in about 50 cities. He came back to this country in July, but he has recently returned to Germany to continue his service there until the 1921 crops are in. For this work he has been given a leave of absence from the Provident Life and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, of which he

is assistant treasurer and to which he expects to return.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*,  
81 State St., Boston.

The Class held a dinner at the Union Boat Club, Boston, November 5, the night before the Princeton football game. About twenty-five men were present. The Harvard Endowment Fund was the chief topic of discussion. Keen interest was shown in the plans for work, many suggestions were made and everyone present agreed to help. Chadbourne represented the New York members of the Class. The Secretary announced that Paul J. Sachs had invited the Class to his house at Cambridge for the December dinner, Monday, December 4. — The Class Report, which has been delayed in order to obtain information from members of the Class who failed to respond promptly, is now in the printer's hands and should soon be ready for distribution. The Class Secretary wishes to have his attention called to any errors in the Report. A history of the Twentieth Reunion has been prepared and will be mailed shortly after the Class Report. — N. Allison is Dean of Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo. His home address is 608 Humboldt Building. — H. B. Baldwin is with the Spring Department, South Works of the American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester. His home address is care of Thos. F. Brennan, 10 High St., Worcester. — K. S. Barnes's address is 719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — J. D. Barney is chief of the department of genito-urinary surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. — R. M. Baxter's address is 14060 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. — S. M. Becker is a broker and a member of the Stock Exchange, New York City; business

address, 60 Broadway; home address, 225 West 86th St. — S. P. Beebe's address is 116 E. 53d St., New York City. — W. H. Bonelli is president and treasurer of Bonelli-Hood Company, 60 State St., Boston, a real estate company. — H. K. Boutwell is assistant in bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School. — T. D. Brown was a lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps. His address is 2394 Seventh Ave., New York City. — E. C. Carter's headquarters for the next two years will be at 13 Russell Square, London, Eng. He is to assist in the development of Y.M.C.A. work in Belgium, Serbia, Palestine, Egypt, and India. — L. W. Chandler's home address is 44 Cheswick Road, Auburndale, business address, 233 John Hancock Building, Boston. — P. P. Chase is tutor in the division of history, government, and economics at Harvard. — M. Churchill has been discharged from his emergency command of Brigadier-General by operation of the Army Reorganization Act and has returned to his permanent grade of Major, Field Artillery. He has been re-detailed on the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C. At present he is on a tour of inspection in Europe. — F. P. Clarke is treasurer of Highland Trust Company, Somerville. — H. J. Colburn, who has been resident agent in Oakaloosa, Mo., for the Universal Companies, is now principal of the Washburn Rural High School, Topeka, Kan.; his address is 1726 Bolles Ave., Topeka. — T. Crimmins's address is 126 E. 59th St., New York City. — C. B. Curtis, Secretary of Legation at the American Embassy at Christiania, Norway, will be in charge of the Legation during the absence of the American Minister to Norway. — H. T. Van Deusen was a member of the 22d Regiment of Engineers, New York State Guard, and

served with the U.S. Shipping Board during the World War. He has recently been to France as government trade commissioner. His address is 105 Audubon Ave., New York City. — J. O. Emerson is a mining engineer; address, R.F.D. 1, Lakeland, Fla. — O. D. Evans has recently been made state supervisor of vocational education in Pennsylvania. His address is 217 North St., Harrisburg, Pa. — M. Fabyan has been appointed assistant professor of comparative pathology for three years at Harvard. — F. E. FitzPatrick is a publisher; business address, 2457 Prairie Ave., Chicago. — W. B. Flandrau's address is Minnesota Club, St. Paul, Minn. — From 1916 to 1917 R. Folks was commissioner of public works, New York City. From 1918 up to the present time he has been practising law at 27 William St., New York City. He drafted the New York automobile and motion-picture laws. He is now counsel to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. — A. S. Friend, treasurer and director of Famous-Players Lasky Corporation, has resigned to resume the practice of law. — The address of E. E. Goodhue, Commander, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy is Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C. — G. W. Harrington's address is Mattapoisett. — D. G. Harris's address is 104 E. 56th St., New York City. — C. P. Hatch's address is Crédit-Lyonnaise, Cannes, France. — T. R. Hawley, who recently resigned his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Judge-Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., is assistant to the president of the Bucyrus Company, manufacturers of dredging and other heavy machinery, South Milwaukee, Wis. — M. Hirsch is president of Sachs Shoe Manufacturing Co., 8th & Sycamore Sts., Cincinnati, O. He is secretary of the Morris Plan Bank, Cincinnati. — R. Hoe is presi-

dent of the Hoe Corporation, Poughkeepsie. He has recently built a new factory at Poughkeepsie for general manufacturing. — R. S. Holland has recently had published "Refugee Rock" (George W. Jacobs & Co.), a story of adventure along the Maine coast. — L. Howland is president of New England Oil Refining Co., 19 Milk St., Boston. — C. Humphrey's address is 64 King St., E., Toronto, Ont. — R. E. Lee's address is American Red Cross, 1107 Broadway, New York City. — G. E. Lentine is Major of the Medical Corps. He is now stationed at Fort Warren. — H. Linenthal is instructor of industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School. — R. F. Manahan's address is 1112 Mills Building, El Paso, Tex. — R. L. Mason's address is 15 Belmont St., Worcester. — E. W. Meddaugh's home address is 285 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich. — E. F. Metcalf's address is 309 Genesee St., Auburn, N.Y. — H. B. Moore is a broker, home address, 450 Perrysville Road, West View, Pa.; business address, 801 Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. — A. B. Myrick has recently published "Feudal Terminology in Mediæval Religious Poetry," in *Romantic Review*, April-June, 1920, and "The Gateway of Heaven," a translation, in the *Stratford Journal*, October, 1920. — R. P. Perry is vice-president of the Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. — R. Pulitzer's home address is 17 E. 73d St., New York City. — R. L. Reed's address is 3530 Mission Ave., East San Diego, Cal. — C. Ruess's home address is 431 73d St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — D. Scott is first vice-president of the New York *Evening Post*. — W. E. Skillings has recently gone to Seattle, Wash., to be sales manager at the Bon Marché; address, Bon Marché, Seattle. — C. H. Smoot is an engineer; business address, 90 West St., New York City. — E.

Spalding has resigned as treasurer of Endicott-Johnson Corporation. He is still a director of that company; address Box 35, Johnson City, N.Y. — R. W. Stone is geologist, acting in charge of the Division of Mineral Resources, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington. — C. R. Taylor is a partner of F. M. Ambrose & Co., educational publishers, New York and Boston; his home address is 168 Winthrop Road, Brookline. — A. M. Tozzer is assistant professor of anthropology at Harvard. — J. N. Trainer, Jr.'s, home address is 233 E. 62d St., New York City. — A. D. Watkins is professor at Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va. — F. M. Wilder's home address is 490 Pond St., Weymouth. — J. T. Williams's address is 155 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N.J. — L. Williams's address is 148 E. 47th St., New York City. — H. A. Yeomans, who was Harvard exchange professor at the University of Paris, last year, and also lectured at universities in various French provinces, has returned to Harvard and resumed his duties as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.,

84 State St., Boston.

The following notice with reference to the Association of Fathers and Sons of '01 will undoubtedly be of interest to all graduates. The Class has shown great interest in this matter and steps have already been taken to organize the Association on the lines set out:

HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS OF 1901

ASSOCIATION OF FATHERS AND SONS  
OF '01

October 5, 1920

Dear Classmates:

Our Class Baby, Oliver Shaw, will enter Harvard next fall with the Class of 1926. From then on our

sons, in ever increasing numbers, will follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

Our Classmate fathers who will have boys in the Class of 1926 have presented an interesting and unique proposition which if developed and carried through with characteristic 1901 spirit, should prove of inestimable value to the "Sons of '01," their fathers, the Class as a whole and eventually the University. This is the proposition:

Organize at once the "Association of Fathers and Sons of '01" to consist of:

(a) All sons in Harvard, or preparing for Harvard, whose fathers are on our Class List of 670 men.

(b) The fathers of those boys, — our Classmates.  
NOTE: — It is assumed that all "Sons of '01" begin their preparation for Harvard immediately after birth.

At least once each year, preferably shortly after the opening of College, stage a meeting of all Sons of '01 in college and their fathers.

The advantages which might accrue from such an Association, with periodical meetings, are obvious. The Sons of '01 in the entering class would begin their college careers with the friendship of a definite number of classmates and — equally important and valuable — with upper classmen interested in their welfare. Doubtless they would obtain at once from the fathers a greater realization of their opportunities and responsibilities and surely they would inhale much of that College and Class spirit which characterizes the Class of 1901. Lifelong friendships would result. Think of the advantages from such associations to the boys from distant points and from the smaller schools and think also, you fathers, of the opportunities offered you to keep young in spirit through such close acquaintanceships.

We inclose a blank which you are asked to fill in and return, giving particulars as to your sons. We will also welcome any suggestions which you may care to make concerning the organization and objects of the proposed Association. Please let us hear from you promptly as the committee on the organization of the association desire to formulate and publish definite plans immediately.

FLOYD R. DuBOIS	} Committee
JAMES GRANT FORBES	
JOHN W. HALLOWELL	
CHARLES W. LOCKE	
JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR.	
LAWRENCE J. WATSON	

— R. S. H. Dyer is counsel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia. His residence is 19 Maple Ave., Bala, Pa. — Col. Brainerd Taylor has been assigned to duty in the North-eastern Department of the United States Army and his headquarters are in Boston. — Dr. S. J. Beach is at 776 Congress St., Portland, Maine, where he is attending physician at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. He has been

previously located in Augusta, Maine. The following article from an Augusta paper gives a very good idea of the splendid work Dr. Beach has been doing since he graduated from the Harvard Medical School: "Through the 13 years he passed in Augusta, Dr. Beach took a prominent part in the professional, charitable and civic activities of the community. A graduate of Harvard in 1901 and Harvard Medical School in 1905, and after serving as house surgeon of the Boston City Hospital, Dr. Beach came to Augusta in 1907. He rapidly built up a large practice and established himself in state-wide prominence through his varied activities particularly in connection with public health work. Something of his activities can be gathered from the fact that he was visiting surgeon, eye and ear, Augusta General hospital and Gardiner hospital, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, president of the Kennebec Medical Association in 1913 and secretary of that organization since; trustee Lithgow Library and Cony Female Academy; director Augusta Health Center, member of legislative committee, Maine Medical Association, 1915-19. Dr. Beach was active in the organization of the State Department of Health, has been a member of the Public Health Council, State of Maine since 1917; was chairman of the joint committee on health centres and vice-president of Maine Public Health Association, as well as a contributor to professional periodicals and the inventor of several pieces of apparatus and of diagnostic devices which have earned national prominence. During the war he served on the Medical Advisory Board." — M. D. Smith is connected with the U.S. Health Service and is located at Dawson Springs, Ky. — R. F. Tucker has been elected vice-president and

treasurer of the Massachusetts Trust Company. He has been identified with the investment banking business in Boston for the past twenty years. — Huntington Adams's address is care of White, Weld & Co., 14 Wall St., New York City. — A. L. Sweetser's address is care of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 29 West 39th St., New York City. — Arthur Pope is in Europe for one year on the Sachs Traveling Fellowship. — C. F. Dutch has finished his work as admiralty counsel and general solicitor of the Shipping Board at Washington and is now a member of the firm of Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry, 60 State St., Boston. — Rev. W. H. Bowers is connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is now on his sabbatical year and until next summer will be at Chambersburg, Pa., P.O. Box 236. — E. L. Bowker is connected with the *Hartford Times*, Hartford, Conn. — J. L. Brown is at 48 Ivy St., Boston. — C. D. Burchenal is living at 2790 Broadway, New York City. He is traveling a great deal of the time. — F. J. Conlin is living at Cottage St., Sharon. — W. S. Burgess is living at Provincetown. — K. F. Burnes's address is care of Elias S. Gatch, Third National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — C. A. Crowell, Jr., is in Washington, D.C., where his address is 812 Massachusetts Ave. N.E. — M. G. Donk is in New York City where his business address is 501 Fifth Ave. and his home address is 651 West 169th St., Apartment 33. — S. G. Ellis is living at 89 Beach Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. — Talbot Ewart is living at 40 East 69th St., New York City. — Irving Herr is connected with the Cuba Mining & Milling Co. and is at Guana-juato, Mexico, where his address is Apartado 49. — W. S. Wait is in Montreal, Canada, for several months. His

home address is 48 Prince St., West Newton. — J. W. Scott has formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Myrick, Deering & Scott with offices at 916 Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. — Albert Walter is living at 31 Chardon Road, West Medford. — A. P. Young is in the automobile business at 910 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — Dr. W. T. Foster, formerly president of Reed College, is now living in Newton where his address is 109 Sargent St., Newton 58. He is in charge of the recently established Bureau of Economic Research. — Bradford Ellis, formerly of Helena, Mont., is now settled in Los Angeles, Cal. His address is 502 Merritt Building. — A. H. Morse is teaching at the University of Cincinnati. His address is 911 Marion Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## 1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,  
44 State St., Boston.

Mail sent to the following 1902 men at the addresses given has been returned "Unclaimed": James W. Adams, Wadsworth Avenue, New York City; David C. Campbell, 40 Linden Street, Fitchburg; George Marsh, 60 Arsenal Street, Watertown; Allen L. Synder, 147 Milk Street, Boston.

## 1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,  
60 State St., Boston.

F. H. Appleton, Jr., is associated with the office of Robert H. Gardiner, trustees, Barristers Hall, Boston. — R. C. Dorr is Manager, at Santos, Brazil, of the American Coffee Corporation. Dorr started work in Boston as an electrical engineer after leaving college, but his health gave out, preventing his resuming that vocation, and he taught Latin, French and German at the Hill

School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He then went into his present business. — G. B. Perry has left the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N.Y., and taken the position of Vice-President and Treasurer of the American Trading Company, in New York City. — Stewart Waller is with Waller & Co., 24 Broad Street, New York City. — Carroll Livingston Perkins died August, 1920, at Brookline, of ptomaine poisoning. He was born at Brookline, May 15, 1880, the son of Charles Franklin and Cynthia Livingston (Hopkinson) Perkins. He attended the Brookline High School and went from there to Harvard College, receiving his A.B. in 1903. He worked for three years after leaving college in the National Bank of Commerce in Boston, and studied law during that period at the Evening Law School of the Boston Y.M.C.A. His interest in law caused him to resign his position with the bank and to enter the Harvard Law School in the autumn of 1906. He took his LL.B. degree in 1909. He then entered the employ of the firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart in Boston, staying with them for one year, when he became associated in law practice with his father. He continued in this practice down to the date of his death. During the war period he occupied the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court of Brookline. On May 25, 1912, he married Kathleen Kinney, of Cincinnati.

## 1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,  
1010 Barristers Hall, Boston.

James Jackson was appointed by Governor Coolidge State Treasurer of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred J. Burrell and was elected to that office in November. — C. E. Lakeman is now with the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. — W. W. Fisher, Dallas,

Texas, has been appointed by the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs a member of the Committee on Service to the University, also district chairman of the Harvard Endowment Fund. — A. S. Milinowski has associated himself with John F. Druar, Cornell, 1901, under the firm name of Druar & Milinowski and is conducting a general consulting engineering practice in St. Paul, Minn.

## 1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,  
381-385 Fourth Ave., New York City.

On the evening of Nov. 5 a dinner was held by the Class at which the matter of the Endowment Fund was taken up. — T. L. Stoddard is now at 1768 Brookline Road, Brookline. He has published, through Charles Scribner's Sons, "The Rising Tide of Color against White World Supremacy." — Samuel Raphael Masstrangialo died at Worcester, Sept. 6, 1920, after an illness of several months. Every one remembers "Massey," and how he came into prominence at our Sexennial by attempting to ride a circus horse at Paragon Park, Nantasket. Ever since then he was a conspicuous figure at all Class reunions.

## 1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,  
15 Exchange St., Boston.

A. A. Dole is in the financial department of *Hearst's Magazine*, 119 West 40th St., New York City. — R. M. Arkush has moved his law offices to 37 Wall St., New York City. — F. M. Gunther, who has for some time been Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, has been promoted to the position of Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome. — M. T. Plant has been elected a director of the Cincinnati Association of Credit Men. He is also a director of

the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city. — A. S. Locke has become a partner in the firm of Locke, Watts & Stephenson for the general practice of law, at 7 Wall St., New York City. — Dr. G. D. Cutler is practising medicine at 311 Beacon St., Boston. His home address is 100 Longwood Ave., Brookline. — R. S. White's address is now "Warriston," Rye, N.Y.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,  
31 Nassau St., New York.

Irving Broun has left Tampico, Mexico, and we are glad to welcome him to New York. He is connected with the Island Oil Company, 90 West St., New York City. — Everett English has deserted the Boston group to go into business in New York City. His business address is 72 Leonard St., and his home is in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. — The Executive Committee of the New York Association of Harvard '08 had its first meeting Oct. 18.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

Nathaniel Fellowes Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis of East Milton, died at Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 28. After graduating from College he practised law in Duluth, Minn. When the United States entered the war, he applied for admission to two officers' training camps. He was refused at both on account of a weak heart. At the time of the draft he entered the army as a volunteer in order to accompany his roommate in the service. He went with a Minnesota regiment to Camp Dodge, Ia., from there to Camp Travis, Texas, and thence to France. As he spoke fluently German, French, and Spanish, he was soon transferred to the Intelligence Corps, com-

missioned Second Lieutenant, and after six weeks' stay at the Intelligence School, was ordered to active service along the front. After the armistice he accompanied the American troops which followed the withdrawal of the German army, being among the first to advance and of important assistance to the commanding officers owing to his knowledge of the country and the people. Upon formation of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, he was transferred to that body and given charge of the Adenau district thirty miles from headquarters at Coblenz. He had attended the weekly High Commission at Coblenz on Aug. 28 and was returning to Adenau with the expectation of leaving for Paris on the 31st for his wedding there on Sept. 4. He was last seen alive changing cars at a point about halfway from Coblenz to Adenau, where he was apparently decoyed to the banks of the Rhine, beaten to unconsciousness, and thrown into the river. It is said that he carried valuable papers which were taken. He is officially listed as "killed in action" and his funeral was attended with full military honors.

1911.

ALEXANDER WHEELER, Sec.,  
511 Sears Building, Boston.

At the Class dinner held on November 5th at the Ward Room Club in Boston, Ralph Hornblower was elected Treasurer of the Class to succeed Arthur Sweetser, who had resigned. Alexander Wheeler was elected Secretary to succeed John A. Sweetser, who also had resigned.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,  
80 State St., Boston.

C. T. Abeles's address is 306 West York St., Norfolk, Va. — James Biggar is



with the Franklin Process Co., Hope and Clearfield Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. — Robert Bowser, who was formerly a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is now a member of the staff of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research. — L. S. Crosby's address is 32 Virginia St., Dorchester. He is in the Analytical & Research Department of the United Drug Company. — B. L. Chase is assistant manufacturing manager, Silver, Burdett & Co., textbook publishers, Boston. Home address, 204 Remington Gables, 12 Remington St., Cambridge. — Henry Daniels is with the National Industrial Conference Board, 10 East 39th St., New York City. — R. C. Evarts is a member of the firm of Logan, Lyne & Woodworth, Sears Building, Boston. — C. W. Foss has been associate editor and is now financial editor of the *Railway Age*, Woolworth Building, New York City. — Charles Gilfix has been assigned as "squad leader," internal revenue agent, in the Pittsfield district with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Address, Office of Internal Revenue Agent, Pittsfield. — H. G. Gill, publication manager of the *Bulletin of the Associated General Contractors*, has moved his office to 1039 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.; home address, The Hadleigh, 16th & W Streets, N.W.; Washington. — A. B. Haw is a research chemist in the U.S. Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. — J. C. Howard is chief chemist with the Kauffman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ontario, Can. — W. W. Leonhauser has changed his name to Watson W. Lee. — T. C. Richards's home address is 446 Central Park, West, New York City. — Bulkeley Smith is a member of a new firm, dealers in investment securities, with offices at 822 Slater Building, Worcester. — Alfredo Trista is chief en-

gineer of railroads at the Agramonte sugar mill of the Compañia Azucarera Vertientes, Central Agramonte, Provincia de Camaguey, Cuba. — G. L. Wendt is Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
Chestnut Hill.

The Class held an informal dinner at the Copley Square Hotel on the night preceding the Princeton football game. Those who missed it missed a good Class spree. It is hoped to have a Class dinner before the Yale hockey game next February. — So, classmates, take notice and warning now. A good editor never advertises in advance the contents of his book. Consequently your Secretary will not now give you any further news of your classmates, for he hopes to have his report, in a greater or less form, in your hands by January next.

1918.

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, JR., Sec.,  
23 Winthrop Hall, Cambridge.

On June 21 a reunion dinner was held at the Hotel Lenox in Boston at which 150 men were present. No other official Class celebration was held, but a large delegation marched to the Stadium in the graduate parade on Class Day. In connection with the Endowment Fund campaign a buffet supper was served for 1918 at the Harvard Club of Boston on Nov. 5, the night before the Princeton game, this being 1918's part in the general Class activities which the Endowment Fund managers had encouraged for that night. The regular weekly Class luncheons were started on Nov. 11, the Crawford House being the rendezvous this year; luncheon is served from 12.30 to 1.30, there being no need to make reservations and all members

of the Class are urged to drop in at that time every Thursday on which they can. — T. N. Beisinger is with the American Express Co., 11 Rue Scribe, Paris. — A. T. Burri is U.S. vice-consul to Russia and is at present stationed at Tiflis; address, in care of the American Consulate, Constantinople. — W. B. Clough is manager of the foreign department of Duarte, Luiz & Co., bankers, 90 State St., Boston. — C. G. Paulding is with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City. — D. A. Tirrell is in the automobile insurance business at 208 Summer St., Boston. — W. B. Southworth is secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru. — R. A. May is in the export department of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., Worcester. — V. H. Vaughan is a teacher of general science at the Rindge Technical School, Cambridge. — F. R. Whitney is in the engineering department of the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; address, 925 Shrobb Ave., N.W., Canton. — P. C. King is an instructor in the Department of Romance Languages of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; address, 412 Oak St., Minneapolis. — R. H. Brooks is with the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., Worcester. — J. C. Duncan, Jr., is with the Fibre Finishing Co., of Boston. — W. P. Hardy is with the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y. — H. G. Killam is with the Saco-Lowell Shops, textile machinery, Lowell; address, 382 East Merrimack St., Lowell. — H. H. Tewksbury is with the General Motor Export Co., New York City. — K. O. Myrick is instructor in English at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H. — R. S. Tufts is vice-president of the Pinehurst Co., Inc., Pinehurst, S.C. — L. Higgins's address is now 54 Beacon St., Boston. — L. O. Dudley is in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris; address, Hôtel du Senat, Paris.

— L. A. Perkins is with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City; address, 129 East 82d St., New York City. — E. Whittlesey is with Case, Pomeroy & Co., New York City; address, 136 East 44th St., New York City. — E. T. Marble, 2d, is with the Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester. — D. W. Rich is in the foreign service department of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine St., New York City; home address, 71 Central Avenue, St. George, Staten Island, N.Y. — I. S. Hoffer is an instructor in mathematics and psychology at Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa. — A post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Albany, N.Y., has been named after Orville Parker Johnson, who was killed in action at Torcy, France, July 18, 1918.

1919.

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, Sec.,  
60 Brattle St., Cambridge 38.

About sixty-five members of the Class gathered at Louis's Café in Boston, on Nov. 5, the night before the Princeton game. The chief purpose of the dinner was to arouse enthusiasm for the Endowment Fund, so as to raise the low subscription average of the Class to 100 per cent. A. H. Bright set before us the requirements of the Fund, very clearly, and Foster Trainer, who presided, auctioned and raffled various articles, thereby netting an immediate return. The other speakers gave out at the last moment. After the dinner about two thirds of the crowd adjourned *en masse* to "Jimmie" at which show the first two rows had been reserved for the Class.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

M.D. 1859. Walter Wesselhoeft died in Sandwich, Aug. 17, 1920. He was born in Weimar, Germany, in 1838,

the son of Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, who came to Boston with his family in 1840 and later established the Water Cure at Brattleboro, Vt. Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft began practice in Halifax, N.S. He moved to Cambridge in 1873 and was in active practice there for many years. He was professor of clinical medicine at the Boston University Medical School and gave much time to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, as visiting physician and as consulting physician and trustee.

M.D. 1870. Stephen William Hayes died in New Bedford, Nov. 2, 1920. He was born in Ireland, the son of William and Mary Hayes, and came to this country as a child. After graduation from the Harvard Medical School, he took up practice in New Bedford, and became one of the leading physicians in the city. He had served as vice-president of the American Medical Association and as president of the South Bristol Medical Society.

#### Law School.

L.S. 1866-68. Charles Clark Spellman died in Springfield, Sept. 13, 1920. He was born in South Wilbraham Dec. 4, 1843; he entered Yale with the class of 1867, but left college before graduation to take up the study of law. He practised law in Springfield, was elected to the State Legislature and to the State Senate and from 1908 to the time of his death was chairman of the board of Hampden County Commissioners.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will

not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Benjamin A. Heydrick, '95, has collected a number of representative American short stories under the title, "Americans All" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe). The volume is designed for use in schools and colleges, as the preface and notes which Mr. Heydrick has supplied attest. Following each story in the volume is a brief sketch of the author.

Under the title, "Landmarks of Liberty," Robert P. St. John, A.M. '98, and Raymond L. Noonan have edited a series of speeches that have had an important influence on the growth of American political ideals, beginning with James Otis's speech in February, 1761, on Writs of Assistance, and closing with President Wilson's Address at Baltimore on April 6, 1918. The notes setting forth the circumstances under which the speeches were delivered are clear and interesting.

"The Law of the City Plan," by Frank Backus Williams, '88, has been published as a supplement to the *National Municipal Review* for October, 1920. It is a comprehensive exposition of the subject, written by the counsel for "American City Consultants."

In "Modern American Plays" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe) George P. Baker, '87, has collected five plays, by Augustus Thomas, David Belasco, Edward Sheldon, Louis Kaufman Anspacher, and Edward Massey. He has written an interesting introduction in which he expresses the hope that reading of the plays by the public may lead to amateur production of them and also to revivals by stock companies.

In *Scribner's Magazine* for October William Roscoe Thayer, '81, gives his Recollections of James Russell Lowell as a Teacher. Under Lowell Mr. Thayer studied the Divine Comedy and Don Quixote, and in the course on Don Quixote was the only pupil. "We met once a week,

in the afternoon," writes Mr. Thayer, "and had an hour and a half of monologue. I cannot call it recitation, because it was really an informal talk by Mr. Lowell on all sorts of subjects. He would give out a chapter of the text for me to read over before coming in to him; then he would inquire whether I had found any obscure passages, and if I had he would quickly throw light on them. After that he would ramble on, passing from Cervantes to Calderon — a master whom he esteemed only a little below the highest, and so on to his own experiences in Madrid and London. As soon as I discovered that by a mere question I could start him off on one of these excursions, I tried it very often." With Thayer at one end of a bench and James Russell Lowell at the other end of it, the familiar ideal of a college education was pretty well realized.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

*A Study of Poetry*, by Bliss Perry. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

Professor Bliss Perry's "A Study of Poetry" is an illuminating and useful book. We have traveled far since the days when critics "shot first" and later held trial over the dead body of the poet, and Professor Perry is a convinced adherent of the school which believes in inquiry rather than in legislation. Hence his chapters on "The Province of Poetry," "The Poet's Words," and his discussion of the highly controversial topics of rhythm and metre, rhyme, stanza, and free verse, are filled not with dogma but with information. He adopts, as a sort of Ariadne's thread to guide the student through the labyrinth of the creative process, the formula of "impression, transforming imagination, and expression"; but in spite of the constant references to modern psychology, there is an atmosphere of healthy skepticism. The poet

still is, in the eyes of Professor Perry, "an Adam in the Garden, inventing new names as fast as the new wonderful Beasts come marching by." It is notorious that psychology is the least advanced of all the great sciences; necessarily so, because the intellectual effort of men has been chiefly directed toward the field of mathematics and physics. Only in the last century has psychology received much attention. And so Professor Perry, dealing with the process by which poetry is made, does not attempt so much to settle questions as to raise them. Our knowledge of the function of rhythm, to select one example, is pathetically inadequate. In how far does it enable the poet to establish a peculiar "rapport" between himself and his reader and so to break down that resistance which we all involuntarily maintain to protect us against thoughts and emotions which are not our own?

The sections which will perhaps be read with the keenest interest are those dealing with "free" and "imagist" verse. Much of the latter, Professor Perry suggests, "might have been written by an infinitely sensitive decapitated frog." Another acute criticism, this time of free verse, is to be found on page 220: "intense feeling has gone into these forms, very certainly, but the medium soaks up the feeling like blotting-paper." No better explanation could be given of the ephemeral nature of much recent writing. It would, however, be impossible to summarize the whole discussion; I can only record my belief that Professor Perry has been both firm and charitable.

The last part of the book consists of a study of the lyric, marked by the sympathetic understanding which one expects from and occasionally finds in a specialist. But surely Professor Perry is taking a risky position in laying so much stress upon the concept of race and the effect of race upon poetry. "Teuton and Frank and Norseman," he says, "Spaniard or

Italian, betray their blood as soon as they begin to sing in their own tongue." It would be more discreet to say that they betray their history. The nineteenth century had its pet aberrations, and not one of the least injurious was this very belief in race as a carry-all concept which would solve all difficulties. Professor Perry fortunately does not go to such extremes. But I wish he would print as a note, in his second edition, a reference to the poem in which Defoe annihilated the racial myth with his

"A True-Born Englishman's a contradiction!  
In speech, an irony! in fact, a fiction!"

R. K. Hack.

*Lucilius and Horace: A Study in the Classical Theory of Imitation*, by George Converse Fiske ('98). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Studies, No. 71, 1920.

Professor Fiske handles certain important themes in this book. The first of these deals with the theoretical principles on which literary imitation in antiquity was based; the second is concerned with the question as to the way in which the acceptance of the rhetorical theory of imitation affected Horace's relations to his avowed model Lucilius.

The Classical Theory of Imitation, to employ Fiske's apt expression, apparently had its formal beginnings in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., when the older theory that the poet was solely the vessel of divine inspiration was modified by a belief in the nature of study and discipline; this latter doctrine, developed by Hellenistic rhetoricians, was taken over and nationalized by the phil-Hellenes of Rome in the second century B.C., and during the next century (and of course in succeeding centuries) dominated literary theory and practice.

"The Augustan age," to quote Mr. Fiske, "perhaps stood closest to the Italian Renaissance in its insistence on the

union in the man of letters of critical theory and creative practice." To inborn talent was added that enlargement of sympathy and that development of intelligence which was secured by the study of the liberal arts; moreover by assiduous attention to the rhetorical principles employed by the great writers of Greece and Rome, and by constant practice in the composition of both prose and verse, the young litterateur was to arrive at mastery of his art; the tyro was to be impregnated with the subject matter, the methods, and the perfected styles of earlier writers, and at the same time to be inspired to rival in artistry his predecessors.

"The employment of art is in every way a fitting aid to nature; for it is the conjunction of the two which tends to ensure perfection" (*De subl.* 36, 4, trans. Roberts.)

The result of such training was "that each poet and writer in turn transmitted the great tradition by transmuting it." This classical doctrine of imitation was dominant until the close of the eighteenth century, when the romantic movement, with its insistence on so-called originality of theme, began to prevail, bringing with it those results which are seen at their most in the lesser and more ignorant modern writers. But in the eighteenth century, no one thought the less of Pope for rewriting Chaucer and Donne, as no one had thought it strange that Horace should follow Lucilius. In fact if Horace had broken with the tradition which gives a unity to classical literature, his contemporaries would not have understood his work and we should be equally puzzled.

The perfection of traditional matter and method — that was announced as the goal by Isocrates in his *Panegyricus* in a passage which Fiske aptly uses as a legend for his book.

"For the deeds of the past have been handed down to us, a common heritage

for all, but the ability to apply these seasonably, to form correct views of each action, and to set them aptly forth in words is the peculiar possession of the wise. Indeed I believe that the greatest advance would be made in every art, and particularly in oratory, if men would in general admire and honor those who bring each action to the best conclusion, rather than those who begin the undertaking, and, as concerns oratory, if they would admire and honor, not those who try to find a subject on which no man has ever spoken before, but rather those who understand how to speak as no other man can do."

As a supplementary legend he quotes from André Chénier, who wrote more than twenty-one centuries after Isocrates:

Ainsi donc, dans les arts, l'inventeur est celui  
Qui peint ce que chacun peut sentir comme lui.

In his exposition of the classical theory of imitation Fiske treats in order the subject matter, the improvement of form and the *καὶ ὁμοίως*, the formulation of the laws of the genres, improvement and rivalry, and other themes, supporting his views by quotation of the pertinent passages and by references to the modern special literature. Naturally something of what he says is already familiar to scholars, but none the less he has rendered a highly valuable service in his first chapter, whose pages will prove instructive to the student of literature, no matter in what period his special interest lies.

Equally valuable is the second chapter on "The Relation of Lucilius and the Scipionic Circle to the New Greek Learning and Literature," in which he traces the development of the theory of the "plain style." This was simply the form of expression favored by the Stoics, who believed, as an ancient rhetorician tells us, that "to speak well is to speak the truth." This ideal was formulated in the second century B.C. by Diogenes of Babylon and by Panaetius of Rhodes, whose influence

on the Scipionic Circle, of which Lucilius was a member, was such that it appeared in almost all the writings of those who belonged thereto. This plain style was admirably suited to the *sermo*, the conversational discourse, which Lucilius and his successor employed. We cannot here follow in detail Mr. Fiske's interesting discussions, in which he shows that Lucilius was in essential harmony with the Stoic rhetoric save in two important details: first, he was inclined to the impromptu satiric forms of the Cynics, and secondly, perhaps prompted by the same influence, he was given to rather free use of invective. These tendencies, and his use of irony, could not wholly please Horace, who lived in a more urbane and polished age, and who therefore felt called on to criticize his model, although always acknowledging his superiority to himself:

"Inventore minor; neque ego illi detrahere ausim  
herentem capiti cum multa laude coronam."  
Sat. 1, 10, 48f.

The question of Lucilius's relation to Greek satiric literature is next considered; and in spite of the inherent difficulties of the task, due primarily to the fact that we are dealing with fragments, Fiske is able to establish his thesis that Lucilius (and Horace) were influenced by the various forms in which their Greek predecessors cultivated τὸ σπουδαγωγικόν, the teaching of serious truths in light or jesting manner. The influence of the διατριβαί of Bion (flor. c. 280 B.C.) is especially evident. That this theme has been discussed before by scholars to whom Fiske makes generous acknowledgment, does not detract from the value of his chapter; and we hope that he may soon give us a fuller treatment of the interesting question which here occupies him.

The detailed examination of the relation of Horace's Satires and Epistles to the works of Lucilius fills three chapters, in which Fiske seeks "to make a concrete application of the theoretical principles

[of imitation] set forth in the first three chapters." Here more than elsewhere Fiske will provoke dissent in detail from his fellow scholars; but all will agree that in general the treatment is reasonable and illuminating. Obviously we must forego any resumé of this portion of the work in a review.

Babbitt's "Rousseau and Romanticism," which appeared as Fiske was about to send his manuscript to the press, is responsible for the last chapter of the latter's book. Finding that his conclusions confirm and supplement Babbitt's view, Fiske devoted his final pages to elucidating the essential harmony of the Classical Theory of Imitation with Babbitt's analysis of Classicism; to explaining the part played by decorum, *τὸ πρέπον*, in the development of Latin Satire; and finally to proving that by submission to the fundamental tenets of Classicism the true genius evolves his masterpiece.

The importance of Fiske's themes and the character of his treatment have carried this notice beyond the usual limits of a book review; yet the reviewer has not hesitated so to pass the normal bounds, for students of literature, modern no less than ancient, will all find the work of great value and interest, in spite of the typographical errors, misprints, and slips, which often offend the reader. We must regret that a book so important as this, written by a Harvard man, cannot bear the imprint of our own University Press.

Clifford H. Moore, '89.

*A Short History of the Great War, dealing particularly with its Military and Diplomatic Aspects, and the part played in it by the United States*, by William L. McPherson, '84. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920.

Not long ago the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE mentioned a book on the "Strategy of the Great War" by Mr. McPherson, who was the military critic of the *New*

*York Tribune*. The present book, like its fellow, is a very useful handbook for those who want in concise form the essential facts about the tremendous struggle that ended with the armistice of Rethondes. The author has room enough between his covers for nothing more than a rapid sketch of those four extraordinary years: and if he had chosen to write a bigger book, it is still too early to treat of anything more than the obvious facts that found their way into the newspapers of the day. The secrets of the diplomats and the soldiers are still buried in official archives; when they are exposed to the historian there will be inevitable revisions of judgment on many points.

But Mr. McPherson, as a rule, avoids controverted questions and tells his story simply and compactly. The limits of his space make some parts of his narrative disappointingly brief, but that cannot be helped. He has succeeded in writing a book that will be exceedingly useful to those who wish a reliable and convenient outline of the course of the Great War.

*Some Problems of the Peace Conference*, by Charles Homer Haskins and Robert Howard Lord, '06. The Harvard University Press.

This book contains the substance of eight lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute by Prof. Haskins and Prof. Lord. Prof. Haskins is the author of the first half of the book which deals with the territorial and economic problems that faced the Peace Conference in Western Europe; Prof. Lord writes of those that arose in Poland, Austro-Hungary and the Balkans.

As all readers of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE know, the authors were themselves attached as expert advisers to the American delegation at Paris. They write, therefore, with an intimate knowledge of what actually went on there. It is interesting to observe that they are not, like

some of their colleagues on the advisory staff, severe critics of the Conference. They do not believe that the Allied negotiators were fools or tyrants, or dawdlers. They believe that Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Wilson and Orlando worked rapidly and conscientiously; that justice and not mere revenge was their aim, and that, considering the baffling complexity of the situation they made about as fair a peace as could have been made.

They do not, however, blindly celebrate the wisdom of the premiers, and the president. They point out certain decisions that seem to them mistaken, — as for example the prohibition of a union between Germany and the new Austrian state. They admit also the impossibility of telling at this moment whether or not certain other decisions were wise, or unwise. But on the whole they defend the intelligence of the Conference as definitely as they defend its industry and its good intentions. For the League of Nations, too, the book has a good word. The reader gets the impression that Prof. Haskins is especially convinced of the desirability — nay, the necessity of that institution.

Under ordinary circumstances, under the circumstances even that we expected two years ago would prevail to-day, this book would be of historical rather than current interest. But we are beginning to understand that Europe is still at war and that it is at least possible that the arrangements of Versailles will be only temporary. A triumphant Bolshevism or a triumphant reaction in Russia and Germany may unsettle everything that the Paris Conference thought it had settled, and set these same problems before the world for a new solution.

Any one who desires to have a correct idea of the chief racial, political and economic differences that divide and inflame the nations of Europe will find the work

of Prof. Haskins and Prof. Lord valuable. Alsace and Lorraine, Belgium and Luxembourg, the question of the navigation of the Scheldt, Prussia and Denmark, the Saar mines and the status of the left bank of the Rhine, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, Fiume and the Adriatic question, the future of dismembered Austro-Hungary, Greece and its ambitions, Bulgaria and its animosities, Albania and Constantinople — these and other less important problems, each having the seed of possible — and some of inevitable — wars, are taken up in order, explained, and commented on. Few American readers have more than a loose general idea of what these questions really are. Until recently they have never thought that Americans needed to understand them, since they never imagined that this country could possibly become involved in them. On that point we are now better instructed, and there is a considerable public for such a book as this. Fortunately those who buy and read this particular book will find it agreeable in style and clear in exposition. It contains a great deal of information, but it is rarely dry.

*Old and New: Sundry Papers*, by Charles Hall Grandgent, '83. Harvard University Press, 1920.

In this volume Professor Grandgent has collected eight essays, and addresses, dealing with modern points of view in art and education, with changes and fashions in speech, and with matters of etymology and orthography. The book contains articles of general interest for the lay reader and papers of chiefly scholastic interest for a special audience. The reviewer admits a frank preference for Mr. Grandgent the essayist to Professor Grandgent the scholiast, but he recognizes that while that preference is based upon a sound appreciation of shrewd comments expressed with humor and grace, it might



be less marked if special study had aroused in him a keen interest in the tracing of linguistic peculiarities. On such topics as Bolshevism in Art, the New Education, Modern Language Teaching, the Dark Ages (meaning the Present), and School, Professor Grandgent writes with exhilarating trenchancy. He is the breeziest of conservatives — with curiously enough a radical slant for simplified spelling. His conservatism is not reactionary: it is the natural conservatism of a cultivated man with a subtle mind and a keen pair of eyes, and his particular radicalism impresses the reviewer as merely a pet whimsy. He writes with a picturesqueness and humor into which enters now and then a pleasant flavor of acidity. As for example this passage, which gives a fair impression of his style and which, the reviewer hopes, will induce all readers to make a first-hand acquaintance with a delightful book:

"As a child I was inordinately fond of grasshoppers — not as an accompaniment to wild honey, but as playmates. For one of these creatures, which I had found incapacitated by the loss of a limb, for a nomadic existence, I constructed a lovely bower, furnished with every comfort that a grasshopper could desire — not only grass, which was plainly indicated by etymology, but ferns, a tiny cave or two, a little pool of fresh water. I even obtained from my father, and tucked away discreetly in a corner, a wad of tobacco, conceiving that possibly this material might be needed for the secretion of that dark brownish liquid known to children as 'molasses' or 'tobacco juice.' It appeared to me that the invalid appreciated these attentions and returned in some measure the affection I spent on him. To beguile his enforced leisure, I tried to teach him sundry little tricks, such as lay well within the limits of his diminished crural activity; and in the course of a morning, unless I deceived myself, my

patience and loving kindness would be rewarded by at least a partial performance of the mild acrobatic feats suggested to him. But on the morrow everything had to be started afresh; the previous day's training had left not a trace. Often, of late, I have seemed to be teaching a class of grasshoppers, whose lives began anew every day."

*Cape Cod and the Old Colony*, by Albert Perry Brigham, A.M. '92, Professor of Geology in Colgate University. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920.

A lover of "the Cape" has made a serious and thorough rather than an impressionistic study of that region. Professor Brigham explains in language that those who are quite unlearned in geology can understand the origin of the Cape; he sketches the history of its towns, describes the rise and fall of its industries, and depicts the various character of the settlements. He seems not merely to have traveled over every road and stopped in every village, but to have stayed long enough in each place to acquire its full flavor and history. He writes with equal authority of the activities of Cape Cod folk on land and on sea; the sympathetic historian of both the farmer and the fisherman, he proves himself a geologist whose first interest is in men. As he says in his Preface, "while explaining rather carefully the physical features that lie all about Cape Cod Bay, the real motive is the way men have used these lands and waters and come under their influence." It is the people of the Cape, and their struggle for existence that form the central theme of a book that is rich in information and attractive in literary style. Those who have thought they knew Cape Cod will feel that they know it and its people much better after reading Professor Brigham's book; and those who don't know it at all will feel a new desire to make its acquaintance.

*Cape-Coddities*, by Dennis and Marion Chatham. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

An excellent companion volume to Professor Brigham's "Cape Cod and the Old Colony" is "Cape-Coddities" — which might well have as a sub-title "Cape Cod and the Summer Colony." Roger L. Scaife, '97, has recently acknowledged the authorship of the volume. As the title indicates, it is not a treatise that delves deep into history or tradition; it is the work of an experienced sojourner on the Cape, who writes with zest of the various diversions, fishing, sailing, clamming, scalloping, picnicking, and antique furniture hunting. The sketches are vivid, pleasant in atmosphere, and written with humor; they make good reading for a winter evening before the fire as well as for a summer afternoon in the hammock.

*On the Edge of the Wilderness*, by Walter Prichard Eaton, '00. W. A. Wilde Co., 1920.

Mr. Eaton's work as essayist and critic is well known to Harvard men; less well known perhaps but not less to be appreciated is his writing in the field of natural history. In the stories that form "On the Edge of the Wilderness," he has tried to reconstruct imaginatively the life of wild creatures while they are not under observation, but living out their normal existence. The heroes and heroines of the tales are timberwolves, foxes, moose, wildcats, crows, otters, deer, weasels, raccoons, and eagles. It is no mere book knowledge of the habits of these creatures that Mr. Eaton displays; the stories could only have been written by one who had observed patiently, carefully, and sympathetically. Moreover, they are interesting, not merely as natural history but as stories. Perhaps they are too interesting as stories to be altogether satisfactory to the unimaginative specialist in natural history. If that is a fault it is

one that the reviewer readily condones. Boys and girls must find the book absorbing; and older readers should not put it away as worthy only of the attention of the young. It is written with literary art and with a certain winning sympathy. "The Last American," the story of a bald eagle in the Berkshires, has a dignity and pathos that should make it memorable among animal stories.

*Theodore Roosevelt*, by Edmund Lester Pearson, '02. Macmillan Co., 1920.

It is a fine thing to be a young man's hero; Theodore Roosevelt was always that in his life, and he is likely to be conspicuously that for future generations. Mr. Pearson in writing this biography has clearly had in mind an audience of boys, and has accented all the traits in the hero that are most certain to command a boy's admiration. It is a legitimate thing for a biographer addressing such an audience to do. The boy reader is perplexed by any biographical writing that dwells on the mistakes of men who are obviously being held up for his admiration; he is not stimulated or inspired by such biography. Roosevelt's life should properly stimulate and inspire every American boy, and Mr. Pearson has told the story of it in such a way as to bring out most effectively the courage, versatility, resourcefulness, and vigor of the man. The narrative is crisp, lively, and well proportioned.

*Problems of To-Day*, by Moorfield Storey, '66. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

Mr. Storey has here collected the five Godkin Lectures that he delivered at Harvard University last March. They deal with the use of Parties, Lawlessness, Racial Prejudice, the Labor Question, and Our Foreign Relations, and are intensely human discussions of human problems. Mr. Storey's sympathy is as keen as his power of analysis; his pleading is as effective as his criticism, he is ar-

dently concerned for the abolition of injustice, cruelty, brutality, race hatred, and war; the five essays make an earnest appeal for the application of idealism to the practical problems of American life.

*A New England Romance; The story of Ephraim and Mary Jane Peabody*, by Robert S. Peabody, '66, and Francis G. Peabody, '69. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

In the Introductory Note Professor Francis Peabody tells how his brother Robert, in his last illness, and for the most part in his bed, devoted himself to writing out the story of his parents. The manuscript that he left was "too unstudied in form and too intimate in character to be offered for general reading." It was embellished by charming sketches, some of which are reproduced in the volume that Professor Peabody has edited from the manuscript. The story that text and sketches illustrate is that of the union of two strikingly contrasted characters — a dreamy, grave young clergyman from the New Hampshire hills, whose background was that of hardship and toil, and a brilliant young belle from Salem, brought up to the luxury and large worldly experience that the families of the merchant princes of that port enjoyed. Privation attended the missionary labors of the pair in the west; illness and bereavement saddened their lives. The story of the Phi Beta Kappa poem has a pathos that reaches one over the span of three quarters of a century. Accompanied by his wife and baby, their first born, the young minister journeyed from Cincinnati to Cambridge to read his poem; the occasion was to be one of the great moments of his life. But almost immediately upon their arrival the baby died, and he himself was stricken with the disease that was finally to prove fatal. A friend read the poem, while the author and his wife secluded themselves in their grief. Shortly after-

wards, the wife's eyesight failed; yet undaunted she accompanied her husband on the sad return journey and continued to assist him in his work. Through all their sorrows the devotion of the two to each other and their spirit of service to the community never lost its glow. The story is typical of the staunch New England character.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*.\*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*Old and New: Sundry Papers*, by Charles Hall Grandgent, '88. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 177 pp. \$1.50.

*Cape Cod and the Old Colony*, by Albert Perry Brigham, A.M., '92, Sc.D., Professor of Geology in Colgate University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 284 pp. \$3.50.

*A Prophet of Joy*, by Gamaliel Bradford, '66. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, 193 pp. \$1.50.

*A Study of Poetry*, by Bliss Perry, Professor of English Literature in Harvard University. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, 396 pp. \$3.20.

*The Fundamentals of Speech: a Behaviouristic Study of the Underlying Principles of Speaking and Reading*, by Charles Henry Woolbert, Ph.D., '18, Assistant Professor of Speech, University of Illinois. New York: Harper & Bros. 1920. Cloth, 384 pp. \$2.25.

*Modern American Plays, Collected with Introduction*, by George P. Baker, '87, Professor of Dramatic Literature, Harvard University. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 544 pp.

*Landmarks of Liberty: the Growth of American Political Ideals as Recorded in Speeches from Otis to Wilson*. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Robert F. St. John, A.M., '18, and Raymond L. Noonan. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. 267 pp.

*The Principles of Aesthetics*, by De Witt H. Parker, '06, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, in the University of Michigan. Boston: Silver, Burdette & Co., 1920. Cloth, 374 pp.

*On the Edge of the Wilderness*, by Walter Prichard Eaton, '00. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co., 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 312 pp. \$1.75.

*Americans All: Stories of American Life of To-Day*. Edited by Benjamin A. Heydrick, '95. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 395 pp.

*Theodore Roosevelt; a Brief Biography*, by Edmund Lester Pearson, '02. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 159 pp. \$1.75.

*Problems of To-day*, by Moorfield Storey, '66. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, 258 pp. \$1.50.

*Modern Greek Stories*, translated from the original by Demetra Vaka and Aristides Phourides, '11.

New York: Duffield & Co., 1920. Boards, 270 pp. \$1.90.

*In Berkshire Fields*, by Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, illustrated by Walter King Stone. New York: Harper & Bros., 1920. Boards, 312 pp. \$3.50.

*A New England Romance: The Story of Ephraim and Mary Jane Peabody (1807-1892)*. Told by their sons, Robert S. Peabody, '66, and Francis G. Peabody, '69. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Boards, illustrated, 164 pp. \$2.00.

*Government and Politics of France*, by Edward McChesney Sait, Ph.D. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1920. Cloth, 478 pp.

*Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy*, by Charles Wendell David, Ph.D., '18, Associate Professor of European History in Bryn Mawr College. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1920. Cloth, 271 pp. \$3.00.

*New England in France, 1917-1919: A History of the Twenty-Sixth Division, U.S.A.*, by Emerson Gifford Taylor, Major, Infantry, 26th Division, U.S.A., Acting Assistant Chief of Staff. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 325 pp. \$5.00.

*Letters to a Niece, and Prayer to the Virgin of Chartres*, by Henry Adams, '58, with a Niece's Memories, by Mabel LeFarge. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, 134 pp. \$2.50.

*Contemporary Verse Anthology: Favourite Poems Selected from the Magazine "Contemporary Verse" 1916-1920*. With an introduction by Charles Wharton Stork, A.M. '08. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Cloth, 264 pp.

*On the Art of Reading*, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, M.A. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920. Boards, 250 pp. \$3.00.

*The Ship "Tyre": A Study in the Commerce of the Bible*, by Wilfred H. Schoff, '94. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. Cloth, 154 pp.

*River Verses*, by Lowell Starr, '17. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 44 pp. \$1.35.

*The Happy Hunting Grounds*, by Kermit Roosevelt, '12. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 182 pp. \$1.75.

*Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in his own Letters*, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Two vols. Cloth, illustrated, \$10.00.

### MARRIAGES.

\*.\* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1869. William Hammatt Simmons to Lucy H. Wheeler, at Bangor, Me., Sept. 23, 1920.

1889. Frederick Green to Lois Shepard, at Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1920.

1890. Winthrop Edwards Fiske to Mabel Cilley, at Exeter, N.H., Sept. 4, 1920.

1891. Angelo Hale to Lydia Woodbury Hyde, at Wellesley, Sept. 1, 1920.

1892. Edward Sands Townsend to Karey Newell Lee Iselin, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1919.

1892. Charles Cobb Walker to Helène Whitehouse, at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1920.

1895. Edwin Sherrill Dodge to Mrs. Margaret Harrison Child, at Westwood, Sept. 21, 1920.

1896. Fred Robert Jouett to Leah Rowland Waterbury, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1920.

1898. Edward Lawrence Logan to Cecelia Frances Mullen, at Waltham, Sept. 4, 1920.

1900. William Stocker Clough to Leonora G. Ronzer, at Orange, N.J., May 15, 1920.

1900. Charles Edward Nixdorff to Elizabeth M. Schroeder, at New York, N.Y., in June, 1920.

1900. Asa Dupuy Watkins to Dorothea Day, at Catskill, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1920.

[1900.] John Taylor Williams to Helen E. Hagan, at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 11, 1920.

1901. Bradford Hale Ellis to Bernice G. Palmer, at Galt, Ont., Canada, July 14, 1920.

1901. Arthur Holmes Morse to Alma Katherine Meier, at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1920.

1902. Charles David Russell to Barbara Barnett, at New York, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

1904. Richard Cunningham Ware to Marjory Cabot, at Milton, June 23, 1920.

[1906.] Eliot Cross to Martha McCook, at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1920.

1906. Willard Stephen Parker to Ellen Pratt, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1920.

1906. Clarence Hale Sutherland to Mar-

- garet Townsend, at Ipswich, Sept. 14, 1920.
1907. Thomas Francis Dwyer, Jr., to Josephine Horgan, at Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1920.
1907. Wilkins Jones to Charlotte Mary Mercer Reyburn, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, 1920.
1907. William Ross Lawton to Mildred Townsend Jones, at Roslindale, Oct. 30, 1920.
1908. Horatio Alden to Evelyn Clark Pike, at Lubec, Me., Oct. 27, 1920.
1908. Rudolph Altrocchi to Julia Cooley, at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1920.
1908. Henderson Inches to Elizabeth Ayer, at Bath, England, Aug. 7, 1920.
1908. Abraham Edward Pinanski to Viola Rottenberg, at Boston, Aug. 10, 1920.
1909. Jeremiah Augustine Greene to Frances G. Smith, at Cambridge, Sept. 22, 1920.
1909. Norman Harrower to Mrs. Harriet Greeley Crocker, at Ogunquit, Me., Sept. 4, 1920.
1909. Arthur Benedict McCormick to Ruth H. Johnson, at Waltham, Sept. 17, 1920.
1910. Samuel Horton Brown, Jr., to Marian Arnold Martin, at Marblehead, Sept. 25, 1920.
1910. Stanley Rausch Howard to Edna A. Thomas, at Wollaston, Nov. 1, 1920.
1911. Frank Erskine Crawford to Louise Ives Welles, at Marshfield, June 26, 1920.
1911. Henry Forster to Helena Livingston Fish, at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1920.
1911. George Russell Harding to Alice Cunningham, at Boston, Sept. 8, 1920.
1912. William Cameron Blackett to Priscilla Badger, at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 14, 1920.
1912. Edgar Colby Knowlton to Mildred Mason Hunt, at Fall River, Sept. 8, 1920.
1912. Fabyan Packard to Edna N. Sypher-Kane, at North Andover, Sept. 12, 1920.
1912. Philip Hales Suter to Amy O. Bradley, at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 28, 1920.
1913. Robert Bowser to Ruth Deane Gates, at Amherst, Oct. 23, 1920.
1913. John Coulson, Jr., to Margaret Moore, at Medford, Sept. 11, 1920.
1913. George Ernest Fahys, Jr., to Kathryn Louise Jackson, at Brookville, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1920.
1913. Charles Gouverneur Hoffman to Lydia Vosburgh Smith, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1920.
1913. John Munroe to Adelaide Sedgwick, at Port Chester, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1920.
1913. Theodore Clark Richards to Dorothy Allen, at Waltham, Sept. 2, 1920.
1914. Henry Russell Amory to Marina Dupré de Oliveira Partridge, at London, England, Aug. 4, 1920.
1914. Charles Barnes Blanchard to Theresa Weld, at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 16, 1920.
1914. Arthur Graham Carey to Elizabeth Foster Millet, at Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1920.
1914. Winthrop Faulkner to Margaret E. Jacobs, at Cobourg, Ont., Canada, Sept. 7, 1920.
1914. Ericsson Frizell McLaughlin to Elinor Foster, at Evanston, Ill., Sept. 11, 1920.
1914. Richardson Morris to Margaret Faulkner, at Keene, N.H., Sept. 25, 1920.
1915. James Francis Conway to Ellen E. McQuade, at Lowell, Aug. 31, 1920.
1915. Almus Pratt Evans, Jr., to Margaret Longfellow Strong, at Roque Bluffs, Me., Aug. 4, 1920.

1915. Robert Henry Johnston Holden to Eleanor H. Harley, at Shirley Centre, Oct. 9, 1920.
1915. Robert Winthrop Kean to Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, at New York, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1920.
1915. John Everett Rogers to Helen Healey Corcoran, at Worcester, Oct. 20, 1920.
1915. Richard Sanger to Lonni W. Wheeler, at San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1920.
1915. William Tecumseh Sherman Thordike to Katherine Hunt, at Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1920.
1915. Ralph Preston Wentworth to Ella Mary Luderman, at Sedalia, Mo., June 2, 1920.
1916. Warren Dudley Arnold to Eleanor Thomas Baker, at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 2, 1920.
1916. William Rotch Bullard to Hilda Greenleaf, at Boston, Nov. 4, 1920.
1916. Frederic Joseph Crehan to Abigail T. Collins, at Boston, Aug. 17, 1920.
1916. Schuyler Dillon to Constance Warren, at Greenbush, Aug. 28, 1920.
- [1916.] Donald Nelson Gilbert to Alice May Faulkner, at South Paris, Me., Aug. 5, 1920.
1916. Carl Eldon Griffin to Helen La Monte Ely, at Oswego, N.Y., June 29, 1920.
1916. Willard Samuel Putnam to Dorothy Gardner Crouch, at Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1920.
1917. Emanuel Bernard to Dorothy Gypson Gordon, at New York, N.Y., July 25, 1920.
1917. Harold Raymond Caley to Ruth S. Reed, at Whitman, May 1, 1920.
1917. Newton Prouty Darling to Marcella Hathaway Foster, at Worcester, Oct. 9, 1920.
1917. Alden Simonds Foss to Dorothy Parker Tenney, at Boston, Oct. 16, 1920.
1917. Joseph Gerard Green to Cyrilla R. Mitsch, at Boston, Aug. 14, 1920.
1917. Horace Goodwin Killam to Marcia C. Holt, at Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1920.
1917. Allen Potter to Emily Tillinghast, at Boston, Oct. 30, 1920.
1917. William Payne Thompson Preston to Fanny Taylor Baldwin, at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1920.
1918. Thacher Nelson to Winnifred Allison, at Harwichport, June 5, 1920.
1918. Dominic William Rich to Helen Elizabeth Gilbert, at New York, N.Y., June 12, 1920.
1919. Edmund Billings, Jr., to Elise Garceau, at Dedham, Oct. 16, 1920.
- [1919.] Henry Augustus Gowing to Muriel Fiske Livermore, at Boston, Oct. 7, 1920.
1919. Robert Ellsworth Gross to Mary Bradford Palmer, at West Newton, Oct. 4, 1920.
1919. William Christian Heppenheimer, Jr., to Frances Ruxton, at Easthampton, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 28, 1920.
1919. Joseph Henry Poett Howard, Jr., to Helene Louise Martin, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Oct. 23, 1920.
1919. William Coit Hubbard to Elizabeth Musgrave Merrill, at Duluth, Minn., Sept. 25, 1920.
- [1919.] John Pickering to Ruth Benson, at Salem, Oct. 9, 1920.
- [1919.] James Pierce Stearns, 2d, to Esther Vinal Fennessy, at Brookline, Oct. 6, 1920.
1919. Leland Anton Whitney to Dorothy E. Messer, at Concord, Sept. 4, 1920.
1920. Harrison Otis Apthorp to Marion Wheeler Stevens, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1920.
1920. Stephen Paine to Priscilla Davies, at Reading, Sept. 30, 1920.
- [1922.] Richard Neal Greenwood to Bessie Marion Simms, at Boston, Oct. 23, 1920.

- LL.B. 1900. Weld Allen Rollins to Isabel Wardner, at Boston, Oct. 26, 1920.
- S.T.B. 1916. Douglas Le Tell Rights to Cecil Burton, at Kentland, Ind., June 15, 1920.
- Ph.D. 1917. Alfred Wandtke to Alice Jane Dinsmore, at Lewiston, Me., June 16, 1920.
- M.D. 1917. Edwin Porter Buchanan to Marian Vesta Bayley, at Boston, Oct. 16, 1920.
- M.D. 1919. Clarence Wyman Fipphen to Ethel Dole, at Concord, N.H., Oct. 2, 1920.
- S.L.A. 1919-1920. Wayne Charles Holsworth to Doris Eleanor Campbell, at Windsor, Conn., Aug. 27, 1920.
- A.M. 1920. Gordon Enoch Gates to Helen Louise Baldwin, at Bangor, Me., Sept. 7, 1920.
- 1836, at Boston; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 28 Aug., 1919.
1859. Andrew Janes Lathrop, A.M., b. 19 March, 1836, at Boston; d. at Waltham, 14 Oct., 1920.
1860. Henry Stephen Mackintosh, A.M., b. 11 Jan., 1838, in Sandwich Islands; d. at Newton, 24 Oct., 1920.
1860. Henry George Spaulding, Grad. Div. S., b. 28 May, 1837, at Spencer; d. at Brookline, 13 Sept., 1920.
1866. John Larkin Thorndike, LL.B., b. 27 July, 1844, at Boston; d. at Manchester, 24 Oct., 1920.
1867. William Edward Ellison, b. 30 June, 1845, at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 Sept., 1920.
1867. Charles Sibley Gage, b. 1 Jan., 1845, at Concord, N.H.; d. at Concord, N.H., 6 Sept., 1920.
1869. Henry Franklin Burt, A.M., b. 22 Mar., 1847, at Taunton; d. at Taunton, 22 Oct., 1920.
1869. William Hammatt Simmons, b. 27 Dec., 1848, at Springfield; d. at Bangor, Me., 4 Oct., 1920.
1872. Merton Spencer Keith, b. 27 Jan., 1851, at No. Bridgewater; d. at Cambridge, 15 Nov., 1920.
1873. Robert Alexander Barnard Dayton, b. 1 Jan., 1853, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 5 Sept., 1920.
1874. Robert Alexander Southworth, b. 6 May, 1852, at Medford; d. at Little Boar's Head, N.H., 25 Aug., 1920.
1874. Henry Arnott Chisholm, b. 18 Nov. 1851, at Montreal, Can.; d. at Yokohama, Japan, 28 Sept., 1920.
1875. Ernest Szemelenyi, M.E., b. 25 June, 1852, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Washington, D.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
1876. Frank Eugene Chase, b. 16 March, 1856, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 7 Oct., 1920.
1879. Walter Conway Prescott, b. 13

### NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months, with some deaths of earlier date, not previously reported.

Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes, Editor-in-Chief.

### Graduates.

#### *The College.*

1852. William Gardner Choate, LL.B., b. 30 Aug., 1830, at Salem; d. at Wallingford, Conn., 14 Nov., 1920.
1855. Benjamin Smith Lyman, b. 1 Dec., 1835, at Northampton; d. at Chellenham, Pa., 30 Aug., 1920.
1856. Francis Howe Johnson, b. 15 Jan., 1835, at Boston; d. at Washington, D.C., 27 Oct., 1920.
1856. Arthur Searle, A.M., b. 21 Oct., 1837, at London, England; d. at Cambridge, 23 Oct., 1920.
1858. Seth Miller Murdock, b. 6 Aug.,

- Aug., 1857, at No. Conway, N.H.; d. at Newton, 22 Oct., 1920.
1880. Charles Stevenson Davis, b. 1 Jan., 1858, at Plymouth; d. at Plymouth, 11 Sept., 1920.
1881. Frederic Wood Hardy, b. 23 Jan., 1859, at Boston; d. at Makawao Maui, Hawaiian Islands, 3 April, 1920.
1882. Charles Armstrong Snow, b. 23 Sept., 1862, at Boston; d. at Nantucket, 1 Sept., 1920.
1883. George Ebenezer Howe, LL.B., b. 5 Feb., 1862, at Brattleboro, Vt.; d. at Cambridge, 4 Oct., 1920.
1883. Charles Francis Morse, M.D., b. 23 Feb., 1861, at Boston; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 9 Oct., 1920.
1891. Frederick Wires Brown, LL.B., b. 11 Oct., 1867, at Underhill, Vt.; d. at West Newton, 9 Oct., 1920.
1891. Grahame Jones, b. 2 Mar., 1868, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Isle of Wight, England, 9 Sept., 1920.
1891. Edward Calvin Moen, b. 12 Oct., 1870, at Elizabeth, N.J.; d. at New York, N.Y., 20 Oct., 1920.
1891. Charles King Morrison, b. 24 June, 1867, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 18 Oct., 1920.
1892. Henry Staples Potter, b. 5 Nov., 1870, at Boston; d. at Southboro, 23 Aug., 1920.
1893. Ambrose Collyer Dearborn, b. 31 Jan., 1873, at Melrose; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Sept., 1920.
1893. Francis Crump Lucas, b. 14 Nov., 1868, at Columbus, Ind.; d. at New York, N.Y., 12 June, 1920.
1893. Harry Edward Sears, M.D., b. 11 April, 1870, at Boston; d. at Beverly, 20 Oct., 1920.
1894. Walter Sydney Johnson, b. 29 Nov., 1871, at Minneapolis, Minn.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 17 Sept., 1920.
1896. Bion Bradbury Howard, b. 17 July, 1874, at Millbury; d. at Chicago, Ill., 14 April, 1920.
1898. Ezra Millard, b. 10 Sept., 1877, at Omaha, Nebr.; d. at Omaha, Nebr., 2 June, 1920.
1898. Moncure Robinson, b. 3 Feb., 1876, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Vichy, France, 11 Aug., 1920.
1898. Guy Hamilton Scull, b. 2 Nov., 1876, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 29 Oct., 1920.
1899. Edward Harmon Virgin, b. 13 July, 1876, at Jamaica Plain; d. at New York, N.Y., 14 Nov., 1920.
1903. Cyrus Brewster, b. 18 Dec., 1880, at Derby, Conn.; d. at Derby, Conn., 2 Aug., 1920.
1903. Carroll Livingston Perkins, LL.B., b. 15 May, 1880, at Brookline; d. at Brookline, 16 Aug., 1920.
1905. Samuel Raphael Masstrangialo, LL.B., b. 7 Jan., 1883, at Boston; d. at Worcester, 6 Sept., 1920.
1906. Frederic Hall White, b. 20 Dec., 1883, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Seattle, Wash., 18 Sept., 1920.
1907. Frederick Ernest Moir, b. 24 Feb., 1886, at West Quincy; d. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 8 Nov., 1920.
1908. Gordon Ware, b. 21 Sept., 1886, at Milton; d. at Paris, France, 18 Aug., 1920.
1909. Nathaniel Fellowes Davis, LL.B., b. 7 Sept., 1886, at Boston; d. at Coblenz, Germany, 28 Aug., 1920.
1910. Henry Young Masten, b. 16 Jan., 1890, at Portland, Ore.; d. at Redlands, Cal., 26 June, 1920.
1910. John Silas Reed, b. 22 Oct., 1887, at Portland, Ore.; d. at Moscow, Russia, 17 Oct., 1920.
1917. John Stacy Brown, b. 18 Nov., 1894, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Calcutta, India, 5 Nov., 1920.

*Scientific School.*

1865. George Gilbert Davis, b. 30 Aug., 1844, at North Andover; d. at North Andover, 30 Sept., 1920.



1873. William Earl Dodge Scott, d. at Shawnee, Pa., in 1910.  
 1874. Warren Delano, b. 11 July, 1852; d. at Barrytown, N.Y., 9 Sept., 1920.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1899. Prentiss Cheney Hoyt, A.M., b. 1 Aug., 1869, at Addison, Vt.; d. at West Boylston, 11 June, 1920.  
 1902. George William Bell, A.M., b. 8 Apr., 1873, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at Stoneham, 5 Nov., 1920.  
 1910. Frank Seay, A.M., b. 17 Dec., 1881, at New Orleans, La.; d. at Dallas, Texas, 14 Feb., 1920.  
 1918. Julius Schmittle Hoffman, A.M., b. 23 Oct., 1896, at New Orleans, La.; d. at Cambridge, 29 June, 1920.

*Business School.*

1915. Matthias Wisen Baker, b. 20 Oct., 1888, at Mystic, Conn.; d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., 14 Oct., 1920.

*Medical School.*

1859. Walter Wesselhoeft, b. in 1838, at Weimer, Germany; d. at Sandwich, 17 Aug., 1920.  
 1866. Sylvanus Heath, b. 23 Sept., 1838, at Franklin Falls, N.H.; d. at Gilman, Ill., 16 June, 1910.  
 1868. Neil Sutherland, d. at Edmonton, Alberta, Can., 10 Sept., 1920.  
 1870. Stephen William Hayes, b. at County Cork, Ireland; d. at New Bedford, 2 Nov., 1920.  
 1870. Herbert Smith, b. 4 July, 1847, at Hamilton, Bermuda; d. at Burin North, Nfld., 22 May, 1916.  
 1871. Edward Mortimer Paterson, b. 17 July, 1844, in Pictou Co., N.S.; d. at San José, Cal., 24 April, 1916.  
 1872. Matthew Law Macfarland, b. at Kingston, Kings Co., N.B.; d. at West End, St. John, N.B., 12 April, 1916.  
 1874. William Edward Moseley, b. 22

- May, 1848, at Petersham; d. at Baltimore, Md., 10 Feb., 1916.  
 1875. Frederick Morse Wilson, b. 8 Dec., 1850, at Hebron, Me.; d. at Ancon, Panama, 30 Dec., 1917.  
 1879. Wyllis Gilbert Eaton, b. 23 Feb., 1854, at Lawrence; d. at Lowell, 26 June, 1916.  
 1881. Charles Henry Call, b. 1858, at Warner, N.H.; d. at Greeley, Colo., 17 April, 1917.  
 1882. Henry Winslow Boutwell, b. 2 Aug. 1848, at Lyndeboro, N.H.; d. at Manchester, N.H., 3 Nov., 1920.  
 1882. Charles Frederic Denny, b. 26 Nov., 1857, at Keokuk, Ia.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 24 March, 1917.  
 1892. Emil Carl Fraser Ruppel, b. 9 April, 1859, at Saarbrücken, Germany; d. at Lynn, 10 Oct., 1920.  
 1893. John Bernard Donnelly, b. 27 Oct., 1866, at Fitchburg; d. at Gardner, 1 Aug., 1917.  
 1899. John William Foss, b. 17 June, 1862, at Barrington, N.H.; d. 22 Jan., 1920.  
 1904. Edwin Lewis Drowne, b. in 1878, at East Boston; d. at Boston, 24 Oct., 1920.  
 1905. George Kelsea Hildreth, b. 7 March, 1880, at Lisbon, N.H.; d. at New York, N.Y., 6 April, 1917.

*Law School.*

1861. Thomas Fry Tobey, b. 15 Sept., 1840, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Sea Isle City, N.J., 7 June, 1920.  
 1877. Charles Ross Darling, b. 15 Nov., 1853, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Newton Centre, 22 Aug., 1920.  
 1883. Alpheus Henry Snow, b. 8 Nov., 1859, at Claremont, N.H.; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Aug., 1920.  
 1912. Theodore Campbell Carey, b. 2 Nov., 1888, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 10 Sept., 1916.  
 1914. Robert Givens Argo, b. 19 Nov., 1881, at Taint Lick, N.Y.; d. at

Colorado Springs, Colo., 13 July, 1920.

1916. Shelton Hale, b. 11 Jan., 1891, at Rogersville, Tenn.; d. at Windsor, Vt., 12 Sept., 1920.

*Divinity School.*

1877. Lyman Bronson Hall, b. 10 Aug., 1852, at Richmond, Vt.; d. near Birmingham, O., 3 July, 1920.

*Honorary Degree.*

1903. Winthrop Murray Crane, LL.D., b. 23 April, 1853, at Dalton; d. at Dalton, 2 Oct., 1920.

*Temporary Members.*

*The College.*

1870. Harry Frank Newhall, b. 21 Jan., 1849, at Minneapolis, Minn.; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 8 July, 1920.
1881. Edward Ridgley, b. 3 Nov., 1859, at Springfield, Ill.; d. at Springfield, Ill., 11 July, 1920.
1886. Robert Milton Parks, b. 23 July, 1858, at Bedford, Ind.; d. at Louisville, Ky., 15 Aug., 1917.
1891. Arthur Lawrence Woods, b. 15 Feb., 1870, at Boston; d. at Arlington, 24 Oct., 1920.
1892. Walter Eugene Rowley, b. 11 July, 1867, at Richmond; d. at New York, N.Y., 9 Oct., 1920.
1893. Henry Ingersoll Waite, b. 27 Sept., 1868; d. 30 Sept., 1920.
1894. Charles Arthur Bliss, b. 26 Oct., 1867, at Newburyport; d. at Newburyport, 10 Oct., 1920.
1894. Arthur Babson Horton, b. 25 Aug., 1871, at Boston; d. at London, England, 9 Sept., 1920.
1895. Leeds Vaughan Waters, b. 6 Jan., 1873, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 3 Nov., 1920.
1896. George Tilly Rice, b. 4 July, 1873, in England; d. at Westwood, 20 Sept., 1920.

1896. Ambrose Edward Roberts, b. 8 Nov., 1873, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Boston, 5 Nov., 1920.

1902. James Edward Myers, b. 24 Aug., 1880, at Collinsville, Conn.; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 4 Jan., 1919.

1913. Charles Pierpont Punchard, b. 3 June, 1885, at Framingham; d. at Denver, Colo., 12 Nov., 1920.

1917. Rees Williams, b. 2 Mar., 1891, at Howells, N.Y.; d. at Concord, N.H., 3 Oct., 1918.

1919. David Sidney Laird, b. 14 Oct., 1897, at Summerside, P.E.I.; d. at Marblehead, 8 Aug., 1920.

1919. Robert Gurdon Thomson, b. 12 Sept., 1897, at Glasgow, Mo.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 16 Feb., 1920.

*Scientific School.*

1862-64. Joseph Lincoln Colby, b. 24 Feb., 1846, at Boston; d. at Newton, 8 Oct., 1920.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1913-15. George William Nasmyth, b. 9 July, 1882, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, 20 Sept., 1920.

*Business School.*

1909-10. Harold Clarkson Hiatt, b. 22 Apr., 1889, at Wilmington, O.; d. at Wilmington, O., 26 July, 1915.

*Medical School.*

1861-62. } Charles Henry Newhall, b. 24  
1867-69. } Oct., 1838, at Lincoln; d. at  
Newton Highlands, 11 May, 1920.

1867-68. John Cameron MacDougall, b. 29 May, 1850, at Whycocomagh, Cape Breton; d. at Truro, N.S., 5 Feb., 1917.

1867-70. William Leon Sweet, b. at Attleboro; d. at Roslindale, 13 Sept., 1920.

1898-01. Eugene Aloysius Bickford, d.  
6 Nov., 1914.

#### Dental School.

1874-75. Charles William Bradley, b. 22  
June, 1850, at Haverhill; d. at  
Newton, 17 Sept., 1920.

1899-00. George Weston Burpee, b. 19  
Jan., 1879, at New London,  
N.H.; last heard from in 1910.

#### Law School.

1858-60. William Hamersley, b. 9 Sept.,  
1838, at Hartford, Conn.; d. at  
Hartford, Conn., 17 Sept.,  
1920.

1858-60. Edward Bagley Merrill, b. 25  
Jan., 1835, at New Bedford; d.  
at New York, N.Y., 7 Nov.,  
1920.

1860-62. Thomas Maynard Gill, b. 18  
Sept., 1837, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.;  
d. at New Orleans, La., 31 Dec.,  
1915.

1865-66. Solon Bancroft, b. at Read-  
ing, ; d. at Reading, 1 Nov.,  
1920.

1866-68. Charles Clark Spellman, b.  
4 Dec., 1843, at South Wil-  
braham; d. at Springfield, 13  
Sept., 1920.

1880-81. Frederick Henry Richardson,  
b. 22 July, 1861, at Rutland,  
Vt.; d. at Rutland, Vt., 11 Aug.,  
1914.

1903-06. Laurence Levi Brown, b. 22  
March, 1880, at Adams; d. at  
New York, N.Y., 20 March,  
1919.

1906-09. Timothy Daly, b. 5 March,  
1881, at Lawrence; d. at New  
York, N.Y., 17 Oct., 1920.

#### Divinity School.

1875-76. Bradish Calvin Ward, b. 14  
June, 1824, in Mass.; d. at Spo-  
kane, Wash., 31 Oct., 1920.

1908-09. Naokatsu Kubushiro, b. 11 Feb.,

1880, at Kumamoto, Japan; d.  
at Tokyo, Japan, 3 June, 1920.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Eliot Wadsworth, '98, has been elected  
president of the Harvard Alumni Associa-  
tion.

Henry Guy, Dean of the Faculty of  
Letters and Professor of French Literature  
at the University of Toulouse, has been  
appointed French Exchange Professor at  
Harvard this year.

A course of lectures, with practical  
exercises and demonstrations, for teachers  
of the blind and workers with the blind is  
being given in the Harvard Graduate  
School of Education.

Charles Macfie Campbell, of Johns  
Hopkins University, has been appointed  
Professor of Psychiatry at the Harvard  
Medical School.

Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06, has been  
appointed Byrne Professor of Adminis-  
trative Law.

Prof. George C. Whipple has returned  
to Harvard after an absence of eight  
months, during which he has been chief of  
the Division of Sanitation of the League  
of Red Cross Societies, with headquarters  
at Geneva, Switzerland.

General Marie Emile Fayolle, personal  
emissary of Marshal Foch to the United  
States, was the guest of Harvard Univer-  
sity on October 8.

The Latin versions of the terms in  
which the honorary degrees were con-  
ferred on Commencement are as follows:

#### *Artium Magistrum:*

ALEXANDRUM CAMPBELL KING: alterum ex  
duobus illis militibus Americanis qui primi a Gallis  
cruce bellica condonati sunt, qui ipse in eo primo  
in quo nostrates ceciderunt certamine proelatus  
non modo nunquam postea aberat, si acrius pug-  
nandum esset, sed hac sua atque avita virtute elatus  
idem qui nomen inter gregarios ediderat ad gradum  
tribuni militaris ascendit necnon inter legatos primi  
exercitus adscriptus est.

#### *Artium Magistrum:*

EUGENIUM HANES SMITH: Scholae Dentium Med-  
icinae apud nos Decanum, quam scholam per omnes  
tenuitates rerum viginti quinque annorum insigni

pietate ita ornavit aedificioque exstruxit ut ea inter omnes nunc vere emineat.

*Scientias Doctorem:*

HERMANNUM MICHAELUM BIGGS: virum medicinae artis peritissimum, qui valetudini nostrae non suae diligentissime inserviens contra phthisin communis dimicavit permultisque macie laborantibus opem et salutem attulit.

*Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctorem:*

RUFUM MATTHAEUM JONES: Philosophiae Professor e Collegio Haverfordiano, qui a cultu atque religione pueri per fidem efficacem usque ad sapientiam illam divinam et rite maturatam paulatim provectus est.

*Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctorem:*

ENNESTUM DEWITT BURTON: Novi Testamenti Interpretandi Professorem Chicaginiensem, qui multos iam per annos ipsos doctores erudit studioque doctrinae inflammavit atque dilucide omnia explicavit quae et Graeci et Christiani ad scientiam animae contulerint.

*Legum Doctorem:*

ROBERTUM SOMERS BROOKINGS: Universitatis et Scholae Medicae Washingtoniae fautorem gubernatoremque, qui res gravissimas administrando se vitae hominum amicum liberalem prudentemque praestitit.

*Legum Doctorem:*

ROSCOM POUND: Scholae Legum apud nos Decanum, et iuris et herbarum peritissimum, qui iudicandi praecipendi scribendi immo cunctarum artium studiosus non modo obtinuit ut ampliora semper in regna valeret ius civile sed totam iuris scientiam in suae propriae provinciam formam redegit.

*Scientias Doctorem:*

GUILIELMUM WILLIAMUM KEEN: ducem medicum tribus in bellis, Civili Hispanensi atque hoc ultimo, optime meritum, qui inter Americanos artis chirurgicae peritos summos gradatim honores assecutus est.

*Legum Doctorem:*

FRANKLIN KNIGHT LAKE: rebus domesticis praepositum, cui per viginti annos rei publicae inservienti nil aliud nisi rei publicae commodum spectanti quod agrum publicum et conservavit et laetiorum reddidit, gratiam maximam habebunt posteri.

*Legum Doctorem:*

IOHANNEM IOSEPHUM PERSHING: qui occurrenti bello maioris instrumenti et apparatus quam cuiquam eorum quae duces Americani antea gesserant, omnem infregit difficultatem, atque cum tirone exercitu contra hostes atrocissimos ad depugnandum

provocatus ipse impetum facere ausus fugientes usque ad Sedanum persecutus est.

VARIA.

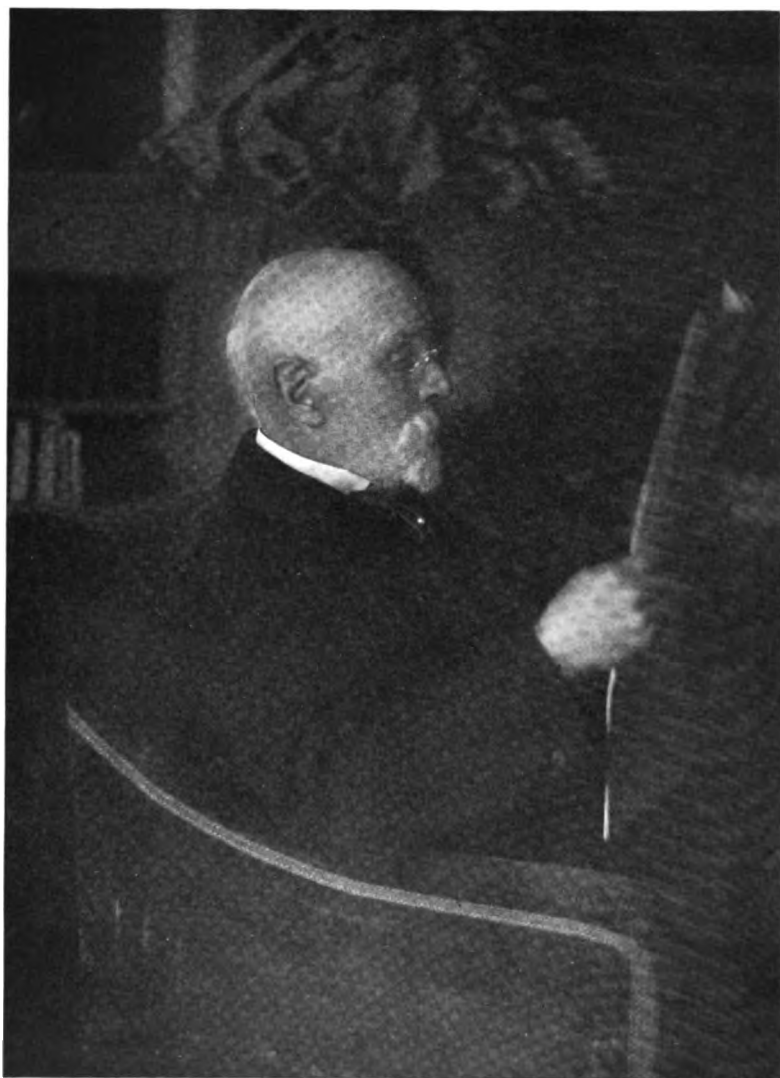
A member of the Class of 1878 writes as follows:

The article by Professor Palmer on William James, in the current number of the magazine brings to me more of the James of the classroom than anything I have yet seen and induces me to give a little of my own experience there.

I took Natural History 3 in the college year, 1877-1878, then held in some basement room in the museum building; if I remember rightly the course was on "comparative anatomy of vertebrates"; however the catalog of those days will give the exact nature of the course; the text books were Mivart's Anatomy and Huxley's Physiology; these books, by the way, received but little attention in the classroom, for the lecturer could but feel hampered by the tediousness of such class work and launched out, at almost any occasion, into a lecture which took shape gradually in a course on evolution; these lectures were clear and illuminating and, as the lecturer was enthusiastic on the subject, did not fail to kindle a reflection of that enthusiasm in his hearers. It is in this connection that I am led, after this preamble, to mention an anecdote about James that typifies him to some degree; many of the students of those days may recall the incident.

The examination paper was in two parts comprising in all five questions, four of which were on the subject matter of the course itself, while the fifth called for a brief essay on evolution; the student could select either the first four questions or the fifth. What happened! A number of men gave answers to all five questions and were marked (mirabile dictu) accordingly, so that astonishing results of 105 per cent up to a maximum of 125 per cent were obtained. The value of the first four questions was 25 per cent each making the required 100 per cent; the value of the fifth question was 100 per cent but James had marked all five questions on a value of 25 per cent each. When the matter was brought to James' attention, he waved cheerfully the matter aside with the remark that he would make it all right by a basis of 100 per cent for the five questions. Many of us who had complied exactly with the requirements of the paper, felt that we had not been exactly treated with fairness, but the matter passed over soon with a smile that it was one on James.

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**THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, '50**

THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*VOL. XXIX. — MARCH, 1921. — No. CXV.*

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ONE REASON WHY.

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86.

I FOUND two articles in the MAGAZINE for June of exceptional interest. Mr. W. P. Eaton, '00, with a certain "sense of longing or of loss in some foregone existence," gave a study of Harvard life as it was at the beginning of the century, about twenty years after my time; while Mr. B. Faÿ with swift and graceful touch sketched the Harvard of to-day as seen by a sympathetic foreigner. They look at their subject from widely separated points of view, but they produce upon the mind of the reader very similar impressions. Mr. Eaton suggests inadequacy; Mr. Faÿ waste. Neither writer attempts to give a definite reason for the defects of which he is sensible. Mr. Eaton seems to impeach the system in general; while to judge from certain hints and shades of meaning, Mr. Faÿ refrains from pursuing the subject in that direction from a sense of delicacy.

However dispiriting these two articles may be in one respect, they are abundantly gratifying in another; Harvard is very much as she always was, earnestly insouciant, industriously indifferent, and loyally devoted to the tradition. I must confess that the dearly beloved companions of my salad days might have blushed to find themselves in such an assembly of young Greek gods as Mr. Faÿ has depicted, but perhaps one must make a little allowance for artistic license and Gallic courtesies.

In the eighties there were three groups of undergraduates; those who were members of the clubs and societies of which Mr. Faÿ speaks; those who for a variety of reasons were not; and the "Grinds," — men as a rule of small means who intended to make their living by teaching or by entering the ministry of one or other of the seven and seventy jarring sects.

One must share the life of a University to benefit by a sojourn there,

and in undergraduate life the man of the first group alone counted. He held himself to be "the Harvard man" *par excellence*, and his world within and without the University admitted his claim. He came from all parts of the country, and as America was less hyphenated in those days he was generally of Anglo-Saxon strain. If his home was in the Eastern or Southern States his ancestors may have been College bred. If he came from the West he was probably the first member of his family to make the experiment. In every case it might safely be assumed that he had been carefully nurtured in a family of recognized social position, amid well-to-do, refined and even luxurious surroundings. In short and without prejudice, he was, in the best sense, of the aristocracy of his country — of those in whose hands the responsibilities of the future might be supposed to lie.

As a rule he had not seen much of the world; he had little general culture, his education had been governed by the requirements of the Entrance Examinations; still he had his full share of physical and intellectual vigor.

Why had he come to College? Perhaps he had one of the professions in view, — perhaps he wished to spend four years pleasantly and profitably before joining his father in some established business; or if he had no assured future he would make his choice when the time came, and he had a healthy American confidence in himself. Consciously or unconsciously there was an undeclared reason; the mint mark of Harvard was believed to give him social currency and his parents had sent him there much as they sent his sisters to the "finishing schools" of the period.

From the very first he was conscious of an unwonted atmosphere; some invisible power, some intangible influence was always constraining him, some unwritten law was always in operation against him. The Harvard Spirit was at work upon him and very necessary was the discipline to his youthful soul, although all the manifestation of it that he was aware of in himself lay in a growing hatred of a rival institution believed to uphold the doctrine of Justification by Victory.

But it was only a discipline, not a straitjacket. All types of youth were there — the man of the North was not the man of the South, the man of the East was not the man of the West. It was not necessary to haunt the byways of midnight Boston to find either the original or the picturesque, but outwardly they were all becoming "Harvard men." It was as necessary and as inevitable as the tendency to uniformity in the methods of instruction of which Mr. Eaton seems to



complain. Most of these men had no tradition of any kind behind them, and to deal with such an immature and miscellaneous mass of humanity the University had to impose some standard both of manners and of methods.

It soon became obvious that few knew what they wanted to study unless they really intended to follow a profession. At that time the Elective System came into operation after the Freshman year. The general disposition was to seek "soft" courses, either under instructors who were reputed to be lenient or in subjects that were not too exacting. Eventually and at haphazard many of them did pitch upon a subject or two that aroused their interest (and more mildly their enthusiasm) and so came into their own, while others whose intellectual appetite was perhaps keener browsed in an amazing number of pastures. Only a minority followed any consistent course of study, for nobody knew in what way in the future one branch of learning would benefit him more than another. Is not this more or less the "inadequacy" of Mr. Eaton's lamentation?

I have said that our undergraduate's general culture was limited. In no way was this displayed more clearly than in the impression made upon him by Prof. C. E. Norton; Norton might have been a visiting Martian — a being of another world. His gracious unruffled dignity, the flawless English in which he delivered his lectures — sadly sweet and in the manner of one who saw ineffable visions, — his seemingly boundless erudition, the knowledge that he was *persona grata* in the highest literary circles of England and that he corresponded familiarly with the greatest, made him for many a hitherto unimaginable example of scholarly refinement — and indeed he was a very perfect gentle knight.

William James was another revelation. A "philosopher" of European reputation with none of the professorial ponderousness such a description would suggest; manly, almost athletic looking, easy and natural; with a mind always at work as youthful, as eager, and as curious as our own, finding a world of meaning in the simplest of daily phenomena; ever ready to listen and ever ready to answer, he soon made it evident that Philosophy and Psychology were no valley of dry bones. While "Stubby" Child — the cherubic — another European celebrity, the nearest approach to the Don that was possible amid such surroundings, shadowed forth all that was involved in the serious study of a literature.

After all, Nortonesque might at first astonish but would soon weary

the family circle; Philosophy was a delightful mental recreation, but it had an evil reputation in some quarters; and the study of Literature, like the practice of Virtue, was niggardly in its rewards. Nevertheless, helped out by societies and sports, our undergraduate got as much as he was able from his four years at Harvard, wrapped it up carefully and laid it away in a napkin, and went out to join his fellows in the market place — and if Mr. Fay's picture be true he does the same thing still. The picture may well be entitled Waste.

Yet the fault was not in the University, neither was it in the man who lacked neither mental nor moral strength of a high order. One had but to see him at his sports to realize the tremendous ambition that could fire him and the concentrated energy, the Spartan self-control and the exhaustless patience with which he could pursue it.

Where then did the fault lie? Am I wrong in suggesting that it lay in the nature of things in America itself? His country offered him no career.

The Framers of the American Constitution were convinced that their new found Democracy must be as carefully guarded from usurpation from within as from aggression from without. The strong, the daring, the ambitious man must be restrained; power must be distributed, not concentrated; and the system they evolved was a series of checks and counterchecks devised to this end. In so doing they unconsciously made Triumphant Democracy a synonym for Triumphant Mediocrity. Doubtless the subsequent exploits of Bonaparte confirmed, in the minds of their descendants, the wisdom of their choice. Time passed; the country grew in population and in territory, in wealth and in power. After the early difficulties with England and the later troubles with Mexico her boundaries were secure; she dwelt in isolation, to be sure, but in safety. The Civil War settled for all time the form of government, and the American Citizen was free to develop the exhaustless resources of the vast regions about him and grow rich. He believed in his very soul that he dwelt in God's own country and that all was right with the world so far as he was concerned. Above all his was a land of freedom and *equality* — no man should be distinguished above his fellows by titles, stars and garters, or any of the devices of an older world. If a citizen were appointed to office, he was respected in that office so long as he held it, but nothing more. The great questions of governmental form having been settled, political parties became associations of special interests that sought to use the places of power to advance those interests. With the growth of

party came the Machine. The Engineers of the Machine (usually graduates of the various Tammany Halls, rarely of Harvard) were the real ruling class; unseen their hands pulled all the strings. Was a Presidential Candidate required? They looked about for a "safe" man of clean record, one who might be trusted to leave things very much as they were; if he could be found among the "plain people," so much the better; if he could boast a log cabin, he bore the very marks of the Buddha. Rarely had anything in his past career especially indicated him as the coming man, usually he was comparatively unknown to his countrymen. Instead of achieving greatness he had greatness thrust upon him. No one could tell an ambitious undergraduate what course of life would eventually lead him to such distinction. Indeed he was handicapped from the start. In the eighties or thereabout when a few educated men of prominence and public spirit tried to make their influence felt in politics, popular indignation was aroused and scorn was poured upon a silk-stockinged or kid-gloved aristocracy — I have forgotten which article of attire it was that gave offense. The horny-handed Son of Toil was the true national hero. There was no room in American public life for a Gladstone or a Disraeli, for instance, not because America could not produce men of equal endowment but because she knew neither how to seek them, nor to train them, nor to use them.

Let us view the matter in another light. When the Public School boy of England or the Lycée boy of the Continent came up to the University to prepare for a career, he was offered a wide choice, qualified to some extent by the conditions and institutions peculiar to his country. If his ambitions yearned for public life, he knew that his personal limitations alone set a boundary to the future. Once in Parliament if he had the ability to reach Cabinet rank his career was assured. In office or out of office he would be listened to and respected and there was always the dazzling possibility of the Prime Ministership. But it was an exacting life, a high and fateful enterprise. His country was surrounded by powerful neighbors, rivals always if not potential enemies. He must study the history, the laws and the literature of these peoples that he might learn to know their minds and fathom their intentions. Moreover, he must train himself to speak and to debate. The more he got from the University, the more he distinguished himself in the Union, the better his chances would be.

If his country had colonial possessions the administrators and great proconsuls were drawn from the men of his class; in any case there

was the Diplomatic Service similarly recruited — both offered a varied and congenial life with a sure pension and a possible peerage or something resembling it. But they both required strenuous preparation, for the competition was strong. If he preferred the quieter walks of learning there were fellowships to be won or professorships free from the drudgery of mere teaching and the tyranny of an intolerant public opinion. Journalism too had its heroes; if he could rise to rank in that calling his name would be known and his words quoted in every part of Europe; he might become a very Warwick of the pen and upset a ministry or avert a war with one of his morning articles. In the Capital, the great clearing house of the activities of his race, every form of intellectual effort flourished. A brilliant and eager Society was ever ready to welcome, recognize, and reward the original or the new. Should he produce a masterpiece, an appreciative Academy would make him an Immortal without waiting for the Verdict of the Ages. On all sides life teemed with possibilities; he had but to choose and prepare himself to grasp them; and at the University he met men of similar tastes and ambitions with whom he could talk and plan. If he had exceptional ability, he might even form the nucleus of a following there.

It would be a grotesque misconception to imagine that I have any other motive in painting this rosy picture than to show that these young men had a purpose in going to the University and that they knew what to ask from it; and whatever else may be said, this was much to their own benefit and to that of their University. Moreover, if a young man in the older world had no such ambitions, he did not go to a University. If he were destined for Commerce or the like, he felt that the Schools gave him all the education he required, and that early and active participation in the life itself would best assure his future. Vagueness of purpose alone led to disaster.

And the American boy? We have considered his prospects in the political field. Of course there was Congress if he had a taste for wrangling over Trusts and Tariffs, or for scrambling for appropriations under some River and Harbor Bill, but he would find little glory in it and certainly small profit if he wished to keep his hands clean. He must indeed have inherited the blood of the Martyrs if he had thoughts of becoming a reformer. Diplomacy was not a profession; the principal posts were assigned to faithful party men who were wealthy enough to indulge themselves in a four years' vacation in foreign parts. They were not expected to do the State much service; it was enough if they

brought to the attention of the effete monarchies of Europe the charms of democratic simplicity. Woe to them if they took themselves too seriously. For the most part Journalism was frankly partisan and unblushingly commercial. Certainly small provision was made for pure scholarship. The activities that depended for encouragement and support upon an active and organized Society sought for such an institution in vain. There was no intellectual Capital in the country where Society, "a continuous intermingling of influential persons and ideas," as some one rather awkwardly but sufficiently defines it, could establish itself. The elements that might have composed it were dispersed through all the cities of the land, merged in fussy and futile provincial coteries. Public opinion was as malleable as fire. The vast majority of the people lived in small communities full of the self-satisfaction that is the twin born of isolation. To them the rustic babble of their bourg was the murmur of the World. They were absorbed in material pursuits and they were unreflectingly partisan. The nucleus of their social lives was usually some church chosen for the prominence they themselves gave it rather than for its doctrines. Any opinion they may have held of foreign lands was based upon their impressions of the few foreigners they had met and needless to say it was rarely favorable. For all that, a trip abroad conferred local distinction and had its temptations, once a competency was assured. So they ventured forth, they and their women kind, and with memories scantily furnished with pictures of the past, with minds untrained to observation, purblind through prejudice, inarticulate and deaf through ignorance of any language but their own, they speedily mistook the nostalgia that weighed upon them amid unfamiliar and ill-comprehended surroundings for a heaven-sent sign of the superiority of their native land in all the ways of men.

Instinctively moral, — rather suspicious of the dear delights of life, however innocent, — they had manifold virtues, these people, of a work-a-day useful kind, and as they also had the votes, office seeking oratory did not scruple to flatter those virtues into self-consciousness and gradually into self-righteousness. For a people declaring themselves to be sanely practical they were singularly fadridden and much given to "movements" and to projects such as rendered memorable the Academy of Laputa. The country that for thirty years maintained a Concord School of Philosophy and its offshoots could not be accused of intellectual torpidity. The transactions of these Assemblies must fill a library of folios. Does any one now remember that Dr. McCosh once

addressed the Summer School for five hours at a stretch? But the Brahmins were dying out. The proverbial philosophy and fireside sentiment of Emerson and Longfellow summarize their highest achievement — the noble army of cranks their meanest.

In the eighties, Facts Clubs and Current Events Clubs were in the ascendant and "Reforms" were much in vogue. True, an arid-souled majority had not yet imposed the cult of the parched lip, but John the Baptists of the Anthony Comstock tribe were drawing great crowds into the wilderness.

Briefly in some form or other there were all the political evils of the old world systems with none of the benefits that derive from a complex social organization. If their generous zeal for justice, the men who drafted the Charter of American Liberty had failed to distinguish between inequality of privilege and inequality of function. The former is an iniquity of man's contriving, the latter is an inexorable law of Nature. Civilization is the forbearance of the Strong, and that civilization is highest in which forbearance springs from moral conviction — not from mere promptings of expediency. Political constitutions cannot change human nature. They may control its worst features; they may determine its activities (often injuriously), but its healthy natural cravings nothing can suppress, — and one of the strongest cravings of the normal human being is to prove his superiority over his fellows in some respect and to have that superiority recognized.

Since men began to live in community, there have been two marked classes — Tyrants and tyrannized, Rulers and ruled, Governors and governed, Magistrates and people, and perhaps in a serener age Guides and guided. It is in the rules that determine the selection of these classes that the highest human wisdom is revealed. Where the competent are trained for the direction of the less competent, there is small waste. If life is endeavor and growth is pain, the struggles that arise out of these natural inequalities are salutary, — they make for Life and development. It is the heartburnings and the conflicts that are fostered by the fallacy of Equality that keep the world in an unhealthy fever of turmoil and discontent. Neither nations nor individuals may ignore or run counter to the eternal verities with impunity.

However, to hark back from these digressions, such was the America of the eighties as I remember it. The dull coloring is doubtless due to the lapse of years, but the outline seems fairly accurate. Is it a wonder that a young man went to his University without a purpose and left it to find that he was without a hope? He was n't needed any-

where. A world that brought much sense and little sentiment to bear on practical affairs thought he was too old to begin and too ill equipped to do anything else. He quickly saw that money was the standard of merit. The only way in which a man could prove his superiority was by making a fortune. The most admired, the most envied, the most famous (or most talked of) in the land were the millionaire Captains of Industry. Ideals and dreams were kittle cattle and so — treasuring them in secret perhaps — he yielded to the irresistible.

Far be it from me to condemn the institutions of a great country. They are the choice of its people who must, however, content themselves with the fruits thereof. If they prefer the thorn and the thistle they must not ask for grapes and figs. They cannot expect to create a great University in a land that offers little scope to the higher activities. Remember I have been speaking of the eighties. It is long since I lived in America. It may be that so clear-sighted a nation, enamored of efficiency, has learned to thank the benevolent destiny that preserved for it a sanctuary such as Harvard, where the standards are treasured by which men may be tested and trained whom it will be glad to use and proud to distinguish.

## THE UNFOLDING OF COLLEGIATE BUSINESS TRAINING.

BY WALLACE B. DONHAM, '99,

DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

**T**HE growth of technical engineering schools alongside of and competing with the American college is a fact the importance and extent of which have been well understood by those interested in educational subjects. It is the natural consequence of the immediately practical reactions of the youth and his desire to prepare himself for the concrete problems of life by a training as concrete as these problems look. Unquestionably also applied engineering training, as developed by the good technical schools, has been a factor of inestimable value in the general and material development of the national life. The graduate of such a school has readily accomplished his early transition from school to an engineering position in industry and his training has justified itself by putting him at an early date on a self-supporting basis. If he is ever himself conscious of any limitations imposed by the severely technical and indeed the non-commercial character of his training, if it sometimes seems to him that his training fitted him for

immediate results in subordinate positions not of an executive nature rather than for business leadership in a broad sense, this is usually later in life, and the fact remains that weighed by the test of immediate earning capacity, his intensive training for practical engineering justifies itself by his accomplishments.

It must be admitted that the college course in liberal arts has not so completely justified itself by the immediate ability of graduates to earn a satisfactory living. Business has displaced the professions of the ministry, medicine, and the law as the occupational choice of a large and increasing percentage of college graduates, but although schools of theology, medicine, and law have been of recognized value for many years, until very recently no effective method of training for the transition from college to business has been devised. Yet this transition is unquestionably more difficult than the similar transition from the technical school to engineering positions. Languages, literature, pure science, history, and economics have no such direct availability for industrial uses as does the training of the mechanical engineer.

The older graduate may realize that he gets full returns from his broad college training in associations and outlook on the world, in permanent satisfactions in life, and even in ultimate increased business success; but to the beginner who finds it difficult to get a job these are inadequate substitutes for a good position. It is difficult for him to get any real satisfaction out of statistical or other demonstrations of the value of a general college training as preparation for business leadership when he finds that at the moment he has nothing to offer which business men want. It is true that an increasing number of progressive business corporations are now supplementing the specialized strength and limitations of the engineering school graduate with the less concrete but broader training of the college graduate. Nevertheless, generally speaking, this transition period for the college men is one of real uncertainty and in too many cases lays the basis for permanent discouragement.

So far as business itself is concerned, conditions to-day are similar to those which have brought about the development of the older professions of the ministry, the law, and medicine. The literature of business has grown beyond the capacity of the individual business man to follow. The practice of business is developing rapidly a body of principles which may be formulated and taught. There are standards and ethics of business activity outside the scope of law similar to the ethics of the older professions. The future of business at its best lies in



the further development of a professional point of view. In the ministry, the law, and medicine, experience has proved that the shortest and most effective way to absorb the fundamental facts, principles, and standards of the particular profession and to prepare for its practice is in a good school. The busy practitioner of any profession has neither time, the specialized training, nor the equipment for the systematic instruction of beginners. This is particularly true of business men. The executive has little opportunity to devote to instruction, and the new employee finds himself engaged in routine work as one of a numerous force of workmen or clerks. From the nature of his surroundings and duties he can have few opportunities to prepare himself for executive work by attempting the solution of executive problems or even by observing how such problems are disposed of. In a very real sense rapid training for executive positions is possible to most men only under controlled conditions such as may be found in a competent school.

This difficulty of transition from college to business, and the increasing recognition by progressive business men that training for business may be acquired in schools as effectively as training for the law, is responsible for the recent evolution of organized collegiate business schools, one of the most important and far-reaching developments which has ever affected the American college. The first organized business school of the collegiate type was the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania founded in 1881. The University of Chicago College of Commerce and Administration was organized in 1896; a similar school was incorporated into the University of California in 1897; and the Amos Tuck School of Dartmouth was founded in 1900. After that date business schools were founded in the leading universities in rapid succession. More than twenty of the universities and colleges of the country, including most of the larger institutions, have now well-organized courses or departments for the teaching of business. In all but two cases these courses lead primarily to a bachelor's degree based on undergraduate work. Dartmouth has a business school, based primarily on the senior year in college and one year of graduate work, leading to a master's degree; and Harvard a purely graduate school with a two-year course also leading to a master's degree. A few such schools offer both undergraduate and graduate instruction.

In some of the undergraduate schools the specialized work in business runs through all four undergraduate years; in others, it is almost entirely concentrated in the last two years; but in most cases the special vocational training whenever given requires the equivalent of about

two years' work. The remaining two years in these undergraduate business courses is therefore left for a general training in arts and sciences, although the choice of courses taken by the student is unquestionably much affected by the desire either of the student or of his college to correlate these non-vocational courses with his business courses. This liberal non-vocational work consumes an amount of time equal roughly to that often devoted by the student intending to go into law or medicine to the prelegal or premedical courses given in some of the leading universities, and is similarly correlated to the vocational work. It is therefore not an entirely new situation to find the liberal college work cut down in time by the student going into a professional school. Nevertheless, in their intimate competition with the regular college course and with the bachelor's degree, in the strength of their potential appeal to students, and indeed in the present size of their enrolment, these business schools and courses represent a new and impressive development. They are again subjecting the old college course to competition such as that offered at an earlier date by the development of engineering schools and potentially this competition may turn out to be more serious than that of the engineering school because of the increasing appeal of business as a career for men of education. It is particularly serious because it comes simultaneously with the growth in some of the western states of the junior college as an extension of the city public school system.

The enrolment of all the collegiate business schools in the country prior to 1910 was relatively so small that it was a negligible factor in our educational system as a whole and the present situation is therefore almost entirely a development of the last decade. Even this does not, however, tell the whole story. The growth in student enrolment in these schools has mainly taken place since 1915 and the striking increase was literally in the academic year 1919-20. Several of the leading schools in that year had entering classes from 50 to 100 per cent larger than ever before and their total enrolment runs into the thousands. This is, of course, the result in part of an accumulation of students just released from military service, but the responsible officers of these schools believe that the tendency of the next few years will be, not toward fewer students, but toward still further radical increase in numbers. Moreover, the enrolment in these schools has increased generally much more rapidly than, or even at the expense of, the old-fashioned four-year liberal arts course. The Dean of one of the large schools stated recently that for the first time he feels the peculiar

responsibility resting upon his department to give an adequate liberal arts training along with its business training, because in his university nearly all of the men and about half of the women who would formerly have entered the regular college course had transferred to the business school. There is reason to question whether in the long run a college course of the older type can keep its strong relative position in competition with the vocational appeal of an undergraduate business school carried on in the same university.

It is too early to predict, except in general terms, the effect of these collegiate business courses or schools on American educational institutions and particularly on the American college. The wholesale shortening of the liberal arts college course brought about in this way will be unfortunate for many who would otherwise have taken the full liberal arts training. In one large state university the combined appeal of prelegal, premedical, and undergraduate business schools has already attracted about 75 per cent of the total college students. Unquestionably, however, these business courses will induce many to take four years of combined liberal and business training who would otherwise not have gone beyond high school. Although the friends of the old-fashioned college course may regret the tendency to weaken the standing of this type of institution, this broader appeal to a new group may prove to be more important in the long run than the loss to the smaller group. The decision of Harvard University to base its business course, like its law course, on an undergraduate degree is certainly not the expression of a view that this should be the general policy of all schools of business. It does indicate the belief that an opportunity should be afforded in at least one business school for the college graduate to prepare directly for business without either sacrificing two years of his general college course or undertaking his business training subject to the limitations imposed on undergraduate instruction by the relative immaturity of the students and the volume of work imposed on the teaching staff by the rapidly increasing size of the schools.

It is, of course, inconceivable that the entrance to business will ever be as generally predicated on a professional school training as is the case with law and medicine, but the recent great increase in enrolment in the business school shows that business men find the graduates of these schools useful. There is clearly a growing recognition among business men that the breadth of training so difficult to obtain in a business organization is possible in a business school, and that ade-

quate business school training offers a short method by which a business enterprise may obtain trained executives or the individual secure an executive position. If so, the growth in numbers in these schools is in its infancy, and the importance of attaining the highest possible type of business instruction is obvious. If the old liberal college course is to be condensed into two years, as certainly appears probable in a large number of cases, the other two years' work should as a substitute develop discipline, analytical power, and the capacity for generalization. How may this be accomplished?

In a field so new, standardization of educational aim, curriculum, or educational method is alike impossible and undesirable. The problems may differ radically between undergraduate and graduate courses. They certainly differ strikingly between institutions which are local in character and those which are national in their appeal for students. An institution in the Pittsburgh district may find it wise to train specifically for the dominant steel industry of that territory, while a course of study devised with this object would be impossible to teach in a region where there is no similar industry. Local conditions will, therefore, inevitably affect the content of the courses given. Moreover, the whole subject of business education is so new that everything done should be considered experimental and subject to constant revision and development rather than as a definitive answer to the problems involved.

It is not too early, however, to attempt the definition of working hypotheses covering first, educational aim; second, courses of study; third, educational method.

The writer has been making a study of these problems as a business man rather than as an educator for something over a year. Unquestionably, further experience as an educator will modify the views expressed in this article; but unquestionably also when that modification takes place a certain amount of the freshness of the business point of view will have been lost. The tentative views expressed are therefore subject to the criticism that they are those of an educational amateur. They are much influenced by personal experience with and knowledge of the case system of teaching law developed at the Harvard Law School, and by the current developments in the business school at Cambridge. It is from such a background that the suggestions which follow are made.

I. The educational aim of the collegiate business school on the business side should be to train the student to analyze and think out

business situations as they present themselves to business men, and to furnish a general basis of business facts and theory. All of these things the beginner finds it difficult to acquire during his early business experience.

In general the school should not attempt to cover the detailed technique and routine of particular industries. These cannot be taught as effectively in the school as they can be taught by the industry itself. Every important industry must teach its routine to beginners with some measure of success or it cannot continue. The instruction in technique and routine, therefore, should be left for the more efficient teacher, except possibly where for special reasons it becomes wise to work out the problem in coöperation with some dominant industry. The striking failures of the particular business in its training of new recruits are in its inadequate presentation of the picture as a whole, the background of general facts, theory, and broad analysis, and in its failure to give the individual a proper training for solving executive problems. Here, therefore, is the opportunity for the business school, and because systematic educational work is its major task, the school can give this broad training better than the individual business.

It follows that the school should be aiming primarily for results during the later period which its graduates will spend in business rather than during the first few years. Executive responsibility cannot be given to the untried man, and a period of personal probation is inevitable in any event. The well-grounded beginner can usually grasp the routine of his concern during this period of personal probation; and since his object is to secure promotion out of routine work into a position of executive or administrative responsibility, breadth of training qualifying him for such promotion is the first essential. The aim of the school should, therefore, be to equip its graduate so that, having proved his personal qualities, he may keep out of narrow business pockets and make himself broadly useful. Nevertheless only an elementary knowledge of the scope of business as a whole can be attained within the limits of any business school course, and adequate mental discipline, analytical power, and grasp of business problems are to be obtained only through a thorough study of some business subject extending well beyond its elements. Concentration by the student in some field of business, preferably chosen because of an enthusiastic liking for the subject, is therefore desirable for a substantial part of his work in the school.

The school should also aim to assist the individual student in his

early personal adjustment to business surroundings. As above stated, the need for help in the transition from college to business is an important reason for the development of these schools, and therefore the personal problems of the young man as he adjusts himself to his new environment should have serious consideration. Is it not probable that many of the more frequent mistakes of the beginner in business may be prevented if he has been given a proper perspective on the importance of studying his surroundings and the personality of his associates as well as of mastering the details of his job? There is an insistent demand among business men that college men come to them with a better preparation along this line.

II. The business subjects studied should be determined for all students with reference to the fundamental aims of the school and for the particular student with reference to his characteristics, problems, and desires. The individual should be allowed much latitude to develop his special interests in his field of concentration, but he should be required to adopt an orderly program adapted to a definite objective.

Production, distribution, finance, and accounting enter into every business. A broad training may well be based on introductory work for all students in these fields without unduly restricting the scope of individual election, or lessening too much the opportunity for concentration in a specialized subject. Inasmuch as the requirements for a competent executive are much the same in all types of business, a division of business instruction for purposes of concentration based on executive fields such as Industrial Management, Banking and Finance, Marketing, or Foreign Trade, is clearly preferable in most schools to a division based on particular industries such as Steel or Paper.

The personal problems of adjustment in business should have constant individual attention, but they should also be covered by organized instruction and group conferences so that the less aggressive man who needs help most shall get it. In this work there should be considered such topics as dress, deportment, approach, and the use of spoken and written English. Shall the graduate go to a small town or a large town? Shall he try to build up his own business or work for a big corporation, or for a small one? How is he to get a job? What jobs are good jobs? How pick his industry? How can he get out of dead-end jobs without being a quitter? He needs to study himself as a problem with relation to his business and social surroundings. He should have sufficient field work not to learn the detailed routine of special industries, but to get a clear conception of the surroundings

in which his business problems will arise and to make him feel at home in a business environment.

III. Educational method appears to me to be of much greater importance than the scope or content of the curriculum. Business itself is largely repetitive and routine. The processes of production, distribution, and finance from their nature require that many shall do the work planned and supervised by a few leaders. Schools of the type we are discussing should be interested in training not for the repetitive routine phases of business, but for the creative and supervisory functions of business. These latter require of the business man the power to apply old principles to new facts, an analytical capacity for the solution of business problems, and experience in handling human relations. Everything in business except the routine repetitive work, including even the methods by which this routine work shall be accomplished, may be reduced to a succession of problems requiring discretion for their decision. The competent business man must reach correct decisions with reference to these problems, often with insufficient premises to work on. The business school must give a training which develops this capacity. It is not enough to lay down dogmatically rules of the game because new facts have an awkward way in business of upsetting the old rules and requiring a fresh analysis. Many years ago in a course in Finance at Harvard, Professor Dunbar, who perhaps did more than any other American to develop the theory and science of banking in this country, remarked that there is only one correct rule of finance and that is to do the best thing you can under the circumstances. The rule is applicable to all business relations, and while in no way lessening, and indeed increasing, the importance of a proper background of fact and theory, it correctly throws the emphasis on the necessity of deciding each current problem with reference to its own surroundings, and the best business training is that which best develops this capacity for the decision of new problems. Method is more important than scope or content because in the solution of new problems the facts vary and must be obtained anew for each problem, while the habit and power of analysis and decision must have been acquired through long training. They cannot be improvised on the spur of the moment.

The educational methods in current use are, generally speaking, four. These usually exist in combinations in varied proportions.

First. The Textbook Method.

Second. The Lecture System.

Third. Field work.

Fourth. The Problem Method.

The first two of these methods, the textbook and the lecture system, are essentially similar. Each assumes the systematic analysis of the subject-matter by the writer or instructor and the more or less dogmatic presentation of the underlying facts and principles as seen by him. These methods are rapid in execution in the hands of a capable instructor, much ground can be covered, and in subjects where a broad acquaintance with facts is of primary importance and where the scope left to individual judgment is limited, these methods have much to commend them. To a greater or less degree they exist in all schools, the lecture surviving with considerable vigor where the textbook has been completely eliminated.

Field work also exists in nearly all schools to some extent and without doubt furnishes a factor of the greatest importance in business training. In no way and by no method can the student get the atmosphere and feeling of a business office or plant except by first-hand contact and observation, but the extent to which field work should be carried into the curriculum is one of the moot questions in this field as it is in the teaching of engineering. Clearly no answer is universal. The school which is undertaking primarily the training of individuals for particular positions in particular industries will find that a large amount of field work is desirable for this objective; while the school which is attempting to train men generally for executive positions will limit its field work more closely. Even within the same school, the amount of field work will vary much according to the field of concentration. Factory Management will require more than Accounting or Marketing, simply because most of the work of the factory manager can be understood only if the student is familiar with the three dimensions of the factory and the complicated human relations arising out of the relation of employer and employee; while a large part of the work of the accountant or the distributor may be taught effectively from material which is in printed form.

As an adjunct to field work, both to make it more effective and to relieve the burden on business men who as friends of the school offer the facilities of their plants for field work, laboratory work must clearly be developed in certain of the fields of business study. The technique of this subject is still practically undeveloped.

The problem method of instruction, although still relatively new, is being worked out. Up to the present time it has perhaps been most



developed at Harvard where it is, so far as practicable, the basis of the instruction in the School. It assumes constant classroom discussion and frequent written reports on specific business problems studied in varied forms as they present themselves to the business man. Most of these problems are presented as they occurred in business and many are presented by business men as they arise currently in their own affairs. In this problem work the instructor requires the student to investigate facts, to sort undigested material, to study and analyze problems, to reach conclusions, and to present the subject-matter and his decision orally and in writing as he will frequently be required to do in business. The general principles underlying business and its organization are deduced so far as possible from these business problems instead of being laid down dogmatically as rules for guidance.

Field work has an important place in the problem method. Many of the problems are of a nature which can be worked out only in the plant in which the subject has arisen.

Among the varied forms in which business problems may be presented to the student in the course of his instruction are the following:

(1) A mass of unorganized material. Since a business problem is often nearly solved when it has been sorted out of a mass of material and clearly stated, the instructor requires the student to sort such material, study and analyze the problems involved, decide what additional material should be obtained, weigh the factors, and reach a conclusion in such form that it could be carried into effect.

(2) A specific problem for solution. The instructor requires the student to analyze the problem, decide what facts must be obtained, make the necessary investigation, weigh the factors involved, and reach his conclusion.

(3) A request from subordinates for action of a definite nature. The student assumes himself in the position of a superior officer, investigates the basis of the request, the thoroughness of the preliminary work upon which it is founded, and determines whether to act favorably or unfavorably.

(4) An order from a superior officer to be carried out. The student is required to analyze the order in its detailed application to his known conditions, and to put it into effect, often after securing necessary modifications.

This method has proved very successful at Harvard, but it has at the present time nevertheless decided limitations. In many subjects the lecture system is still the backbone of the instruction, and

the problems are either incidental or they are in the nature of isolated bits of student research. Because of the difficulty of getting an adequate supply of problems for class room use and the almost absolute lack of problems in printed form, the burden on the instructor under this method of instruction is very great, and his limited supply of available problems is supplemented by lectures. The main reliance for the development of principles and generalizations has been the lecture rather than the problem. The problem method has, however, proved itself so thoroughly even under these limitations that a forward step in its development is clearly necessary and desirable.

For many years it has been recognized by men of vision that the training of the best law schools under the case system of instruction constitutes an excellent training for business. Yet the content of the courses studied is of very limited practical application to business, and it is even doubtful whether the detailed legal content is not an actual handicap. Certainly the business man trained in the law who insists on being his own legal adviser is taking serious chances. The valuable part of the training is not the subject-matter studied nor the facts acquired, but the analytical training which is given by the case system.

The case system of teaching law is made possible in its present form by the centuries of published decisions which are the heritage of the common law. Similar published cases or problems exist in no branch of business. There are few systematic collections of business problems or cases, or of business decisions available to the teacher of business. Opinions exist in great numbers and on a great variety of business subjects, but these opinions are usually based on insufficient premises. The case system, therefore, appears at first sight to be impossible of application to the teaching of business. Collections of extracts from books written on business subjects are not case books in the sense used by the law school. The material is not available as it is in the law school. Yet the educational need and opportunity is the same in each case.

It may fairly be asked, therefore, what are the essential features of the case system in practice and how far these essentials may be furnished in comparable form for the teaching of business.

First, the case system is based on the heritage of published cases at the common law, and no similar published cases exist in business. May they not, however, be created? Is it not possible for the teachers of business of the country to get from business men problems in

sufficient numbers and scope to allow the instructor to develop the principles of business from them in discussions with his class?

Second, the case system in practical operation is based on a case book or compilation of a very limited number of cases chosen by the editor out of the vast volume of published cases because he thinks that they best illustrate, or serve as the basis for the development of, the legal principles he wishes to teach. While no similar books exist for the teaching of business, if the problems needed for business instruction are once put into words, the business problem book can be printed to perform the function of the case book in the law schools. Two such compilations have been produced at Harvard within the last eighteen months.

Third, the case as included in the case book customarily includes, (a) a statement of facts, (b) the limitation to an issue or legal problem, (c) the opinion, and (d) the decision of the court. The first two of these can be furnished by the compiler of the problem book. The statement of facts in such problems will furnish an opportunity to place before the student a wide variety of technical information about industry and to show him the importance of such information to the executive. The place of the opinion of the court may be filled in the business problem book to such limited extent as seems desirable by quotations from writers on business subjects. As for the decision of the court there is a question whether it is essential in a case book compiled for purposes of instruction to print the actual decision. It is certainly true of business problems that the instructor may generally learn the decision of the business man with whom the problem arose and use this most effectively as the basis for classroom discussion.

Fourth, the case system assumes that the common law is a science developed by the courts from the precedents. It might be commented that this assumption is not well founded and that the law is far from being a science in any exact sense, but this would after all be in the nature of a quibble. It is perhaps better to recognize the fact that business also is, broadly speaking, a science based in part on precedents and customs, and in part on natural and economic laws, and that the underlying principles of business may in numerous cases be discovered by analysis, and applied to new facts. The law on the whole has reached a later stage of this development than has business, largely because its cases are published systematically. After all, the fundamental assumption underlying the teaching of business and

the existence of business schools is that business is not hit or miss, but that its subject-matter may be put into coherent, systematic form. If so, its principles may be developed by the inductive method just as well as they may be laid down *ex cathedra*.

The essential fact which makes the case system in the hands of a competent instructor an educational method of the greatest power, is that it arouses the interest of the student by making him an active rather than a passive participant in the instruction and stimulates him to analyze and think, and to think systematically, on legal subjects. It is my belief that the same method employed in business schools will train business men who continue to think out their business problems when they get into the practice of their profession. The success of the problem method up to the present time gives a firm basis for this belief.

If this point of view is correct, one task immediately before the teachers of business is the compilation of problem books in business subjects upon which may be based a real case system of instruction. While a start has been made on this task at Cambridge, the technique is still experimental and in many subjects the method to be followed is far from clear. One thing is certain. Practically all business not of a routine nature may be reduced to the solution of problems, the making of decisions. Often these decisions must be made from insufficient premises and under pressure as to time. An educational method which compels the student to decide similar problems from day to day in and out of classroom must certainly be better preparation for general executive work than any method which is based primarily on telling the student how to do business. The overwhelming complexity of modern business and social organization makes it almost certain that some new variable, some new combination of facts, will distinguish the new situation from the old. The business school should furnish a background of facts and general principles upon which the mind trained in the solution of problems by the educational processes of the school may react, and the training is of far greater importance than the background. This training may be given in school better and more quickly than it can be given by any single industry.

It does not follow from anything stated above that the problem method of instruction taught from collections of problems in the nature of case books will or should supersede entirely either textbook or lectures. Clearly enough time should be spent under this method and with this material to give the necessary training and power of analysis,

but both treatise and lecture will often be useful when ground must be covered rapidly, or to give a proper background and to supplement the material included in the problem book. Field work and laboratory work should be emphasized and their technique developed both independently and in connection with the problem book, but even field and laboratory work will be much more effective if the student approaches them in the same spirit and from the same point of view as that from which he will approach a business problem later in life.

A clear distinction should be made always between the acquisition of facts by the student and his training in handling facts. Every effort should be devoted to developing rapid, easy and even incidental methods of giving the student such facts as he needs as a basis of instruction in and knowledge of the subject taught. Only by so doing will time be left for the severe disciplinary and analytic training of the student's mind which is the main object of the school. No effort should be made to soften this latter task or to sacrifice thoroughness to speed.

Perhaps the most serious task of all facing the collegiate business school is that of finding adequately equipped teachers. The traditional training in economics fails to give the intimate touch with industrial conditions and the workaday tasks of the business man which is part of the necessary equipment of at least a substantial portion of the business school staff. The engineering training given in the best technical schools does not include the essential economic basis upon which much of the instruction should rest. Neither can these schools rely upon converted business men to supply their needs for teachers; for not only will they inevitably lack both the economic and the broad technical background, but they will find the difficulties of the teaching problem very serious. For the present at least a well-chosen faculty will perhaps include representatives of all three of the types of training mentioned, and part of the staff will to advantage be engaged on part time, the balance of their efforts being devoted to the practice of business. The opportunities are, however, very attractive to men interested in teaching, and it is probable, therefore, that we shall soon see a group of able young men turning toward the teaching of business as a career and training themselves for this career in part in the graduate business schools, in part in economics, and in part in industry itself. Much interest is already apparent in this subject. As this group increases in size, the standards of business teaching and training the country over will be raised.

MR. SANTAYANA AND WILLIAM JAMES.<sup>1</sup>

By DICKINSON S. MILLER, '92.

MR. SANTAYANA gives us now a criticism of the American mind. He left these shores in 1912 after living here for forty years. This is a long visit, but the American phase of his life, we regret to understand, is past. He is a departed spirit as regards America and pauses to look down pensively at the very earthly scene he has left behind him. He addresses himself, not to the American, but to a few understanding spirits by his side: "Alas! Poor Yorick. I knew him, Horatio." Indeed he hardly addresses himself at all. His soliloquy — for after Mr. Santayana's manner it is almost such — is not on a Yorick who is gone, but on one still alive upon the scene in his crudity.

It could not have occurred to us to write of a living author in the vein of personal reminiscence; but it is difficult to refuse the unequivocal invitation contained in this book to regard him as in a manner dead to the American world in which he lived. Had he not written a chapter of reminiscence and comment on the beloved William James in a style several shades too patronizing and seraphic for its subject — just as he commented on Emerson — we should none the less have resisted the invitation. But after all it only heightens the detachment already so characteristic when he was amongst us. And why should he not have been detached? A bachelor, withdrawn from the entanglement of practical affairs, a Spaniard and Spanish subject established in America, a Roman Catholic by birth and nurture living amongst Protestants, nay Unitarians, an American professor finding his most congenial atmosphere in England, a poet teaching philosophy, a thinker of essentially modern philosophic training finding his most congenial sages amongst the ancient Greeks, a scholar with a taste for fashionable society, a man in middle life enjoying with an exquisite wit and grace the company of the young — circumstances conspired well to confirm the detachment of his natural temper.

But even this is not all that lends remoteness to his tone and spirit. Mr. Santayana is a philosopher in the true sense of the word, perhaps the only one that America has produced — for as a philosopher, be it remembered, America produced him. That is, philosophy for him has

<sup>1</sup> *Character and Opinion in the United States, with Reminiscences of William James and Josiah Royce and Academic Life in America*, by George Santayana. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920.

not been merely a profession, or a fascinating pursuit of the intellect, but a life. It has not been merely the effort to produce a system of metaphysics, technical theories or "contributions," and, though he has produced these incidentally, they have not been exceptional or thoroughly demonstrated. He is capable of fine and exact analysis, but appears not greatly interested in it, and his opinions on such problems are apt to be dogmatic and unsupported. Even in matters of that sort he always tried to lift himself out of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and out of his age, to remind himself that the Harvard technics and catch-words and those of all our period had a family likeness, that his own moulding had after all been of a special place and time — tried to put himself at the normal, central, human point of view. But philosophy has been to him not merely or chiefly these analytical matters, but the endeavor to conceive life rationally as a whole in relation to the world in which it finds itself, *and to govern it accordingly*. Some have deemed him a gloved literary exquisite, not sufficiently serious, but he has taken philosophy more seriously, introduced it into daily living more resolutely, than it often occurs to the professional workman in that subject to attempt at all. In the history of modern thought the type is rare. We cannot cite Emerson, for Emerson was not an analytical thinker, not really a philosopher. Mr. Santayana has been a philosopher in the true sense as genuinely as Spinoza, though at less sacrifice, and though, unlike Spinoza, he is by birth, taste, and experience a man of the world. This attempt to discipline the spirit in the light of reason means, for one task, the effort to free it from the irrational contagion of local idolatries and tribal impulses. So it means a certain detachment from the environment. Moreover, his philosophy of life was of a kind to be deepened by the contrasted spectacle of America. This philosophy has, of course, Platonic and other Hellenic elements (and could hardly have been uninfluenced by the last chapter of Lange's "History of Materialism" which has the same presiding thought), but none the less it is his own. His special thought in regard to our age is that mankind give up life for the machinery of life, for busy arrangements, difficult ambitions, and head-long impulses to a troubled activity. They are doing a hundred things because they vaguely feel they have to, and do not really know what they are doing them for or whether they are doing them for anything. They are caught in the machinery and carried away, and possess themselves no longer. It is not that he would check enterprise, but that he would remember for what enterprise exists. Satisfactory life is

the end, so mankind must not abandon satisfactory life for enterprise. They must live according to their nature and their strength and not perpetually strain, confuse, and defeat themselves by trying to live beyond them. The great thing is to possess one's soul and enjoy what one securely has. The error is that we "do everything for the sake of something else" and forget that there are things worth doing and feeling for their own sake, namely, to enjoy experiences that are satisfying, as of beauty and calm understanding and thoughts of the ideal good. "In every tenement of clay, with no matter what endowment or station, happiness and perfection are possible to the soul. . . . What does it profit a man to free the whole world if his soul is not free?" All that is requisite is that we should subdue the impulses that make fools of us, that we should "pause in living to enjoy life, and should lift up our hearts to things that are pure goods in themselves, so that once to have found and loved them, whatever else may betide, may remain a happiness that nothing can sully." His very philosophy is thus a philosophy of detachment: detach yourselves from the objects of thoughtless desire and mob-infatuation that hurry you after them and give yourself to what will prove truly rewarding and secure. This contains a measure of profound truth, but his temperament has given it a turn that we must presently examine.

What he offers us is a philosophic "criticism of life." He has also been a critic of life under the form of literature. His essay on Shelley (probably the best on the subject), his "Poetry and Religion," his "Three Philosophical Poets," and a few other writings lead us to hope that he will exercise more freely a power whose equipment is so exceptional. To the critic, even of literature, as to the philosopher, be it noticed, a certain disengagement from the life of those about him is held to pertain.

It is obvious also that an American education has aided and abetted this detachment. The American of intellectual tastes is more detached than those of other nations because he has habitually to look abroad to other nations as the chief scene of the intellectual history of the world. To be sure that Mr. Santayana as a scholar is a product of American life, we have only to remember that the language of his work and thought, his prose and poetry, has been not Spanish, but English. To be in America from a tender age, to go to the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, to study at Berlin and visit Oxford as an American graduate like innumerable others before and after him, to teach in Harvard from that day on, is to be intellectually the prod-



uct of America in the same sense as many another scholar of this country. For all this, "acquaintance with America and American scholars" is a moderate expression, not unlike "my acquaintance with this planet." Many a child amongst us is under the influence of American education, though a foreign parent and a foreign language are present in the house. If he could look at American life as if from afar even in the early days, he is not the first in the nation who in youth has dreamt of foreign lands or who in travel has gained a distant and disdainful standpoint. Henry James became a British subject before he died, and Mr. Santayana became a Spanish subject when he was born; but the difference is less than might be imagined, for both were in a sense American cosmopolitans, neither could without deep change have been anything else, and both, as it happens, would have been by nature detached (though in different degrees) in any country in the world. The difference that lay in the blood-side of the latter's family background, in the tie to Spain and the walled town of Avila upon its hill, emerges into prominence because to that tie alone he elected to cling in imagination (but chiefly in imagination) all his life — as he has the best right to do; so that while his mother became a Unitarian he could refuse naturalization and be a Spaniard living in a flatter land; virtually a citizen of no country. Much hangs from temperament; if William James had been similarly foreign-born, but living in America, he would have been in effect a citizen of two countries instead of none. Not detachment, but attachment, was his quality.

If none the less what struck us most in Mr. Santayana was the utter difference of type, as of one who approached from another quarter, the superficial reason was the somewhat foreign look, the slightest elusive touch of foreign accent; the deeper reason, that he was a poet, a fastidious temperament, and an intellect of extraordinary delicacy and grasp; most of all that the inner instinct and demand of his nature was, in a degree unknown to most men, imperiously definite. It was by this trait in him that genius was clinched. The trait was not at once seen. Above medium height, handsome and interesting in appearance, with black hair, a finely arched forehead, eyes very dark, complexion fine and pallid — light gait, somewhat wanting in flow of force — his gentleness, quiet elegance, pure and agreeable voice, retiring manners in general company, keen delight in humor, did not suggest the adamant underneath — the absolute refusals that fortified his life. Nothing in him has been more remarkable than his strength. Certain of his classmates who knew him less than others "did not

take him very seriously." But even as an undergraduate he had a strangely independent pen — as surviving essays show — the pen of a master, with something of that pregnant and unerring brevity, that equipoise, that purity of note, that classic harmony and charm, that we have come to know in him since, entirely his own and unspotted from the workday world about him. If he was so different a type it was not so much because he came out of another world as because in a certain sense he resolutely kept living in another world, the world of his taste, his philosophy, and his poetry. "An *extraordinarily distinguished* writer," says William James of him in his "Letters." If distinction means a finer individuality than the average, and a fine, that is a true, expression of that individuality, then distinction has been Mr. Santayana's quality from the outset.

The lecturer was like the writer, but sometimes better, because his language was less charged with subtle intentions, less allusive and elusive, more lucid. Mr. Santayana facing a class at Harvard was always the same composed, smooth-browed, frictionless being, contemplating the subject at his leisure and having no motive or temptation to do aught but report exactly what he saw. As a student remarked, he seemed to do fresh and independent thinking as he spoke; "You saw philosophy *in actu* there before you." It seemed a completely disinterested mind, seeing and saying. Said another student, "Santayana lectures like an artist painting a picture. He stands back, puts his head on one side, looks at what he has done, and adds a needed touch here or there." He spoke rather deliberately, choosing the true word with conscience, and there was a characteristic smile now and again as he did actually put his head a little on one side, the smile of one who shares the pleasure of some fine insight with any listeners who may catch it — with a little wistful question in the eyes whether you really did catch it and sympathise. A scholar of reputation who took a year from his work to study in the graduate school at Harvard pronounced him the best lecturer on philosophy there.<sup>1</sup> But it must be remarked that philosophers, one and all, sometimes imagine that they have chosen to express themselves lucidly when it is far from them. One student in a large elementary class on the history of philosophy said, "I do not understand it, of course, but

<sup>1</sup> James was away for that year, but the verdict might have been the same had he been in his place. The value of his teaching lay less in the order and balance of exposition than in the greatness of single thoughts and of the spirit and intellectual attitude throughout.

I sit there fascinated by him — the way he speaks and all. It is just the same with a lot of fellows.”

His mind worked in all things with a singular economy. It never by any chance attempted too much, but undertook a little and did it with a kind of perfection. He once said humorously, “I always do the easiest thing.” It meant in practice that he always did what he counted the essential thing and reduced it to such proportions that he could do it with a certain sureness, declining to be fretted or distracted by anything else whatever. He preferred to concern himself only with the best, the best books, the best ideas, the chiefest philosophers, the best portions of their work, shaking his head quietly at the rest as “not essential.” It cannot be added, “with the best people,” in the intellectual sense, for he did not affect the company of “high-brows.” Mr. Hapgood wrote of him long ago, “He preferred a small mind, simple and harmonious, to a large one, distorted or turbulent.” “It’s true,” said Mr. Santayana. From grubbing amongst books for its own sake, tome-proud scholarship, footnotes, the brandishing of many names, all the cumbrous apparatus of erudition, he turned away. Scholarship, he felt, is for wisdom, wisdom is not merely for scholarship. He would have sympathized with the lament of Sainte-Beuve that the student of literature must labor nowadays in a workshop of books and notes instead of taking a stroll with a volume of Gray. But rather this scholar did not lament, because he did not submit. It was part of his unhesitating strength to turn his back on the workshop and the ink-stained scribes and be himself. With what subtle enjoyment he repeated that saying of Hobbes, “If I read as many books as some people do, I should be as big a fool as they.” How exquisite was Santayana’s laugh, soft but uncontrollable — the sense of the ludicrous and delicious could have no acuter edge. It began to vibrate almost as the electric fan begins to revolve, so subtly and intensely did it catch him. It seemed to go down into a depth of perception and delight beyond the reach of others. Yet it irresistibly increased the enjoyment of the rest and made the fortune of his jest, whether they could wholly appreciate it or not. He was far from the affectation of keeping a grave face over his own pleasantries — could not think it a duty, as Lamb puts it, to sit fasting before the refreshment he provided for others.

Just as he was true to himself in life so has he been in literature. No pedantry (we must say this with a certain reservation), no needless apparatus, no anxious elaboration, but perception in repose. A

philosopher is a reasoner, and Mr. Santayana's logical sense is of the keenest; but his style embodies good judgment, not reasoning, the verdict, not the evidence — something of the oracular vein he admired in the early Greek philosophers. He does not fancy the creaking machinery of proof or analysis. He will not try to refute, he tells us. "The age of controversy is past." He will not strive or cry. Discernment is enough. He will not even try to convince, or labor with the reader's mind; readers may take the thought or leave it. He is not indifferent to intellectual sympathy from others, if it comes, but he will not go out of his way to secure it. Mill said long ago that oratory was addressed to us, while poetry was only overheard, being addressed by the poet to himself or to his familiar sprite, or not addressed at all, but left as a work of art to be admired if the passer chose. "Oratory is heard, poetry is overheard." Mr. Santayana is a poet, and even in prose he is, as it were, "overheard." In a volume on art he mentions the sufficient private pleasure the artist has in evocation. His own mind seems chiefly contemplative, without the ardor of action or of reformation. If he writes criticism, as of American life, it is not "constructive criticism"; he has no educational or other proposal of means to make it better. The style does not sensibly press forward to conclusions, does not possess executive quality; is rather a series of contemplative pauses; insomuch that it is often far from easy to keep the thread in hand. We must remember that he began by writing sonnets. Again, he deals little in illustration, does not go out into the fields of fact and gather instances. He will not busy himself with irksome detail. A wave of the arm, as it were, to the reader suffices. No work better deserves to be called "philosophy in an arm-chair." The concrete appears for the most part only in the happy figures that now and again arise in his mind. He does not set forth the doctrines of others to which he refers; he assumes that the reader knows them already. The work cannot be popular, despite its literary grace, nor is it intended to be. The large ideas, the phrases laden with meaning, are luminous to the author's mind and that is sufficient. It is enough that they are in themselves intelligible, it is not strictly necessary that they should be understood. It may be that at times he relishes just a little the moving upon a plane of expression above the common mind. Perhaps half unconsciously, here too, he draws away from the multitude. "In the ether," he says, disclaiming controversial argument, "are no winds of doctrine." The ether, then, is the element in which his mind elects to dwell.

It adds to his distance from the multitude and even from most educated readers that in pages not intended for technicians only there are terms of technical philosophy that do not pass current in literature and leave far behind those who do not happen to have learned the lingo of modern metaphysics. In his distaste for painstaking analysis he will, moreover, offer a difficult idea in the guise of an allusive metaphor or two without a name, as in the remarks on pages 22, 23 apparently on the dialectic of Hegel — one example from a hundred in this book. It is the easy writing that passes on the labor to the reader. The triple obscurity of technical secrets, phrases overcharged with meaning, and contempt for the concrete grows to a mannerism too redolent of the den, even if it is a flowery den, and unwelcome in English literature, so often marred by mannerism. (There are exceptions in his writing, such as the greater part of "Three Philosophical Poets.") It is the last thing that would, at the outset, have been expected of Mr. Santayana. In a measure his development in expression has been a disappointment. It might have been hoped that he would equal the lucidity, simplicity, and naturalness of Matthew Arnold, to whom in spirit he is so near akin — as in verse he often does. "The men of culture," says Arnold, "are the true apostles of equality. The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, for making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time; who have labored to divest knowledge of all that was harsh, uncouth, difficult, abstract, professional, exclusive; to humanize it, to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned, yet still remaining the *best* knowledge and thought of the time." They have a passion to make the idea *social*, to feel themselves standing shoulder to shoulder with others and seeing "eye to eye." Mr. Santayana is untouched by the passion for diffusing the best ideas and making them prevail; if he gives thought a graceful expression, it is at the behest of his own fastidious taste, not to make it accessible to other men. And in consequence, as Arnold suggested would ensue, his own "culture" suffers. Its balance is disturbed, equal communication with others being cut off; its sense of its own relative possessions is swollen, no longer objective or safe; he gives the rein to his talent for contempt and delicious art of calling names; in the end we have, instead of the justice and sanity based on self-mastery that we should expect from him, the arbitrary pronouncement of a strongly marked temperament — a thing at enmity with the soul of philosophy. So this is what, contrary to

earlier hopes, we see in him; the emergence of a powerful and assertive spirit whose utterances must be considerably discounted, and can readily be discounted, by reference to the simple and comprehensible type of human nature from which they proceed. Alas! that "philosophy" should so largely still remain below the standards of science, that it should remain the self-expression and self-assertion of temperament. Genuine philosophy is simply a matter of getting one's self out of the way and taking pains. The only detachment that is admirable is detachment from one's self, not from others — from the prepossessions of one's own mind.

That he should have sent us down out of the ether a chapter on William James — what a joyous event! William James and George Santayana were a contrast almost too absolute and perfect to be real. To be sure they enjoyed each other, though in different degrees. James always delighted and exulted in Mr. Santayana, his junior by a score of years, the perfection of his mental quality, the perfection of his type, though never for a moment surrendering to his opinions or attitude. "There's the shiningest fish in the sea," he once said, nodding after him. "The greatest man in Harvard University," he dropped musingly on another occasion, gazing into some deep region. Again, "that smoothly swimming fish." Mr. Santayana's satiric wit played freely, at times, about the heads of any or all of the principal figures around him, with never a touch of soreness or sourness. One could not help recalling the sonnet of his youth:

"The crown of olive let another wear;  
It is my crown to mock the runner's heat  
With gentle wonder and with laughter sweet."

But this wit never flashed about the head of William James, of whose humanity and gracious spirit, of whose genius and whose own wit, he always had a measure of real appreciation. In this chapter, fundamentally patronizing, but also unsparing, he is sincerely trying to patronize a little less than usually. The last page records a moving and beautiful memory.

But let us hear them discourse under full sail about each other. "What is a good life? Had William James, had the people about him, had modern philosophers anywhere, any notion of that? I cannot think so. They had much experience of personal goodness, and love of it; they had standards of character and right conduct; but as to what might render human existence good, excellent, beautiful, happy, and

worth having as a whole, their notions were utterly thin and barbarous. They had forgotten the Greeks, or never known them."

The deficiency of which the entire assemblage of modern philosophers is here accused is this. They are very ready as moralists to tell us to exert ourselves — they may even add, for the welfare of mankind — but they cannot tell us what welfare is. In other words, they cannot tell us what kind of life people would be living if they had attained welfare; they cannot tell what distribution of interests, what management of impulses, will under the conditions of this world yield happiness. Their notion of welfare, such as it is, is "thin and barbarous" because it wants the rich elements of repose, of the enjoyment of beauty, of the calm understanding of life and the world; but chiefly because it wants that great and richest element of welfare which Mr. Santayana after Plato makes central, the joy in perfection. Not that we must or can see perfection in the concrete or with the senses, but that we can divine or adumbrate it with the mind's eye, according to its true standard and ideal, to which in life it attains only in fragments. Every concrete beauty or excellence or harmony or happiness or understanding can be enjoyed the more if it takes us beyond itself to the pure and perfect Good of which it is a slight embodiment or manifestation. We should discern and enjoy the good in its true nature, whether it exists visibly about us at the moment or not. This is simply the doctrine of the contemplative worship of God, familiar to Mr. Santayana from his Catholic training, turned into Platonic language and deprived of the faith that God has any reality save as an ideal of the mind. His accusation seems to be substantially correct. What we call modern philosophy has too much neglected the questions, What are the constituents of welfare, and, How are they to be attained? That is because modern philosophy has been thinking of a man as a moral agent rather than as a recipient of good and has therefore thought of him very imperfectly even as a moral agent. But it must be added that Mr. Santayana has not repaired the neglect. What he offers is highly abstract. Its value depends on how we apply and adjust it in the midst of life. He does not descend into life and supply the essential clues. He writes like one who thinks it would be bad taste to come too near his subject; he must be detached from that too. He gives us everything of guidance except to tell us what turns to take, how to find our way.

What James condemned in Mr. Santayana's view was triple: (1)

this very notion that God was a mere idea in our minds which we can worship, but which cannot help us, instead of a reality seeking to realize Himself in our world; <sup>1</sup> (2) the strange deficiency of interest in the welfare of *others*, the disposition to advise a partial weaning of ourselves from human affections, and from the resolute endeavors that would carry welfare to all; the tendency to retire from manful life to a shrine of the imagination and seek the chief Good there, forgetting that we are instruments by which that Good may work and realize itself in the world; let us say, his adapting to himself the ideal of a contemplative religious order, without the vital element of prayer; (3) the placid rules for living, the temperate Hellenic orthodoxy, the prudential mildness and caution, afraid to take up the cup of life lest it should scald him, ruling out with decisive distaste so many deep-reaching passions, aspirations, and experiments in life. Seeing James one day shortly after his "Varieties of Religious Experience" had come out, Mr. Santayana crossed the street and said to him with a friendly smile, "You have done the religious slumming for all time." "Really?" answered James genially; "that is all slumming, is it — all those experiences are of the slums?" "Yes," was the answer, "all." In repeating this James chuckled to himself: "Santayana's white marble mind!"

But here enters James himself, in the "Letters" which have just appeared (writing at an earlier date than this incident and three years after the Spanish War): "The great event in my life recently has been the reading of Santayana's book [*"Poetry and Religion"*]. Although I absolutely reject the platonism of it, I have literally squealed with delight at the imperturbable perfection with which the position is laid down on page after page; and grunted with delight at such a thickening up of our Harvard atmosphere. . . . I now understand Santayana, the man. I never understood him before. But what a perfection of rottenness in a philosophy. I don't think that I ever knew the anti-realistic view to be propounded with so impudently superior an air. It is refreshing to see a representative of moribund Latinity rise up and administer such reproof to us barbarians in the hour of our triumph. I imagine Santayana's *style* to be entirely spontaneous. But it has curious classic echoes. Whole pages of pure Hume in style; others of pure Renan. Nevertheless, how

<sup>1</sup> We are on this point stating James's view simply. Our object is to compare two Harvard personalities, not to urge for our own part in this place a philosophic difference nor to analyse its nature, except on the human side.



fantastic a philosophy! — as if the ‘world of values’ *were* independent of existence. It is only as *being*, that one thing is better than another. The idea of darkness is as good as that of light, as ideas. There is more value in light’s *being*. And the exquisite consolation, when you have ascertained the badness of all fact, in knowing that badness is inferior to goodness, to the end — it only rubs the pessimism in. A man whose eggs at breakfast turn out always bad, says to himself, ‘Well, bad and good are not the same, anyhow.’ That is just the trouble. Moreover, when you come down to the facts, what do your harmonious and integral ideal systems prove to be? in the concrete? Always things burst by the growing content of experience. Dramatic unities; laws of versification; ecclesiastical systems; scholastic doctrines. Bah! Give me Walt Whitman and Browning ten times over, much as the perverse ugliness of the latter at times irritates me, and intensely as I have enjoyed Santayana’s attack. The barbarians are in the line of mental growth and those who do insist that the ideal and the real are dynamically continuous are those by whom the world is to be saved. But I’m nevertheless delighted that the other view, always existing in the world, should at last have found so splendidly impertinent an expression among ourselves. . . . He is certainly an *extraordinarily distinguished* writer. Thank him for existing.”

After all, Mr. Santayana might have given us the same fundamental philosophy with a widely different development and human issue. We are, according to him, to conceive the perfect good and worship it. This should become our deepest satisfaction and unfailing resource. The good and the beautiful may be exemplified in human beings, but never perfectly or satisfactorily. It is from them chiefly that we form by abstraction the ideal of the perfectly Good and Beautiful, which is higher than any of them; to it alone the mind should retain entire devotion. For this devotion it must purify and disentangle itself from any unreserved or unqualified passion or affection for a human object. The Platonic spirit “is favorable rather to abstraction from persons and admiration of qualities.” “The tendency to impersonality is essential to the ideal.” Since our treasure is in the ideal, which nothing can take away from us, our soul’s peace is secure. It is not hazarded upon any mundane affection, upon the tie to any other soul. Thus the highest good of life is attainable without regard to outer circumstances, to the fortunes of other beings, or the progress of society. This philosopher is accordingly little interested in future progress and takes a temperamentally “conservative” and, as it

were, unenterprising view of its prospects. He speaks of "the fatal antiquity of human nature." He does not mean that it is worn out, but that we know too well what may be expected of it, we have long since fathomed its possibilities. (We have by no means fathomed its possibilities, says William James.)

Starting from this base, however, Mr. Santayana might have come out in a far different human region. If we worship the perfect good and make it our centre, then we must imitate or reproduce this perfect good, so far as in any wise we can, in our lives. The interest and contemplation we direct toward it will purify and ennoble. For to worship is to count what we worship supremely desirable and choice-worthy. Since the ideal of perfect good must include in itself the sympathy and fellow-feeling that value and care about every life in the world, we shall seek to grow in that quality and embody it. The ideal will, in the act of worship, deepen its roots and strength in us; the perfect good will as it were flow into us; we shall become its instruments. So far, then, from the love of the perfect good coming between us and other human beings, weaning us from a too complete affection for them, it will reënforce that affection, reminding us that the ideal attitude toward them would be a far heartier interest than ours. To care for humanity is to desire its welfare and we are thus at one stroke recalled from detachment to the life of service in this world. Mr. Santayana's remark that "in every tenement of clay, with no matter what endowment or station, happiness and perfection are possible to the soul," and that "all that is requisite is that we should pause in living to enjoy life," etc., containing a partial truth, as it does, ignores the clutch of poverty, disease, foul environment, the unappeasable outcry of the flesh. James was a doctor. He could not forget the tenement of clay and its fateful influence on the "happiness and perfection" of the soul — nor even the tenement of brick and fetid, narrow rooms. Mr. Santayana could have started from the same conviction as he does and, following a more logical path, have emerged at a far greater height. Setting out from the principle that pure Good, discerned in its true nature by the mind, should be an object of the soul's devotion and the surest centre of its happiness, he would have reached a position, not of favoring mere contentment, resignation of troublous effort, and private spiritual luxury, but wisest labor for the general life. The inner vision of the highest good, and the outer service of mankind, the reconstruction of the visible order of the world, would have appeared, as they are, inseparable.

Thus, even without a broader basis, with nothing but his own mutilated and lame religious theory to help him, he could at least have got so far as to substitute a philosophy of help for his present philosophy of helplessness. Why did he turn away from that development? Because he did not want it; he turned away by the instinct of temperament. No reasons are given for the curious position of the ideal in his system — an æsthetic rainbow floating across the fountain of life — except a few crotchets, metaphysical or psychological, not thrust upon him by logic, but seized upon because congenial to his feeling. There could not be a prettier instance of a constant deviation of the compass under the magnet of constitutional taste.

There is nothing America needs so much as a fearless and fully enlightened criticism of her life and civilization; criticism is a priceless product in literature which has been too little developed amongst us. Many of Mr. Santayana's delightfully witty observations are just. But assuredly he is one of the last amongst highly gifted writers of the day who should attempt a critical estimate of "character and opinion in the United States." With certain of the chief traits that leaven American life, with its hope, its enthusiasm, its delight in the experience of action, with its eager sympathies, its humanitarian enterprise, its feeling for equality, its available moral energy, its belief that the ship of humanity could be steered, he is out of tune. It is curious that the numberless human ties to this country should not have lent him the intellectual sympathy to appreciate these things. He could say of the American, as Hamlet of Yorick, "A thousand times he has carried me upon his back." But his intelligence is imprisoned by his temperament. There is a distinct impression upon us that, if the spirit of his philosophy had reigned, Columbus would never have crossed the ocean and the colonists would never have risen against the British domination. Much of his commentary consists in describing familiar facts from an unfamiliar angle of vision, studiously chosen, and in an acidulated style.<sup>1</sup> Much consists of estimates, true and obvious, which numerous observers, both native and foreign, had expressed before him. Did we need a seraph-sage, descending from the ether, to tell us this? Much suggests that he is making a little information, and an observation that never went out

<sup>1</sup> It is to be regretted that he permitted himself the caricature, in great part both acrid and feeble, of his associate of many years, Josiah Royce. Not even certain excellent remarks on the subjects of which Royce wrote, or the few true readings of one or another aspect of the man himself, excuse the general malperception or the false details of fact.

of its way, go as far as they will stretch. All is obscured by the protective habit of sending forth judgments from behind a screen. The standpoint of principle and of comparison from which they are uttered is silently assumed, not thrown open and exposed to the appraisalment of vulgar eyes. The distinguished accents issue from a lofty and interior place of repose; the profane are not permitted to come nearer. The reader is impressed and, it may be, spellbound, but he cannot by such a method be deeply instructed.

Being little fitted to understand American life, he is not less unfitted to estimate William James. Just as Mr. Santayana has a gift for disdain, so had James a gift for appreciation, and both have loved to exercise their gift. James lighted up the depths of human personality because he cared for it, it glowed with value and interest in his eyes, even in its most unlikely specimens. Thereby he lighted up the latent powers of men. And thus he revealed the possibilities of life and showed them richer than we had assumed. He made us live in a larger world, more teeming with diverse resources. His interest was in seeing these called forth and making their full contribution to life. He blew away the prejudice, the numb routine, the snobbish superstition that will not accept discovery and power if they come from the ill-educated, the "irregular," the abnormal, the wicked, or the crude. He showed us the flimsy stitching of custom that prevented us from shaking out our minds. He did not, like Mr. Santayana, have a complete philosophy, but he had more complete materials for a philosophy. He thought that time and experience alone can complete our philosophies. His mind was larger than any known system. Mr. Santayana has "the completeness of limited men." James was perhaps not greatest as a writer though he was the most important contributor to philosophy as well as, of course, to psychology, that this country has produced. He was not even greatest as a teacher, at least in the ordinary sense. He seldom adequately expressed himself in formulated analysis and he knew that it was so. He regretted that he had not had the training in early youth by which his mind would have fallen into the creases that make such work easier. As it is, he is an uncertain analyst; sometimes in the highest tradition of English philosophy, sometimes — perhaps in the next breath — curiously loose, vague, indiscriminating. He assailed some of the best philosophic causes in the world. He is great in philosophy not for the most part by his formulas or his analyses — splendid contributions as some of them were — but by his tendencies. And when he

clung to his truths and insisted on them, they were never the letter of his formulas, they were his tendencies. What he felt, and with justice, was the importance of moving in their direction. James was greatest as a man, or mind; greatest in his resources and background; in those responses and awakenings to the unexpected idea or glimpse which are in all men so deeply revealing. Here, in the warm, inner region of imagination and perception, through the bold and lightning-like far flash of his insight and discovery, he seemed amongst the greatest of human beings. His mind had returned from many places where Mr. Santayana's had never been. The whole taste of his quality was richer, his flame more ruddy, his heart more profound.

Missing so much that is vital in James, Mr. Santayana for the very same reason misses what is most vital in religion. He has a hundred remarks of interest about the spirit of Christianity — only he has a tendency to forget the part played in it by something called love. Because the "varieties of religious experience" portrayed in the book are so often "distorted and turbulent," he relegates them to the spiritual slums. They are not "normal." It is distasteful to see the soul so disarranged, disheveled, and perturbed. Now the thing that marks those experiences is that in them comes into life a power that, taken merely as a "psychological" force, can make this world over. There is a note of transformation in them. The Highest is not for them, as for Mr. Santayana, a rainbow floating across the fountain of life and powerless to work any change upon its direction or its force. The Highest is "the power that worketh in us" toward the realization for all men of what they need. That power has, indeed, in many such experiences been obscured, disfigured, obstructed, and tortured by a thousand errors and a pathetic ignorance. "The dark night of the soul" has been so black largely because the light of intelligence did not shine there. None the less the eruption of higher force for good that they represent, "the rushing torrent of the river of God," was rightly singled out by James as of supreme religious interest. It is the fresh completeness of inspiration, the "blaze of impulse," the leap of the soul with all its strength in a new direction, that fascinated him. All James's cherished theories — "free will," "the will to believe," "pluralism," "pragmatism," "radical empiricism" — meant for him what the Church calls "newness of life." They meant a possible emancipation from what he conceived as the cramping clutch of the past — though he also emphasized the treasure of the past. They meant the possibility of "genuine nov-

elty" in our experience, the blowing of a fresh wind, the breathing of an indescribably new atmosphere. This thought he loved and to it he resolutely clung. Exactly what Mr. Santayana means by his phrase, "the fatal antiquity of human nature," that is, the idea that we have sounded its depths and gauged the limits of its achievement — together with the idea that since it cannot achieve much it had better retire for its gratification to imagination and thought — it was against exactly this that he threw the whole force of his intellectual life. He was filled with the sense of the tremendous possibilities of sound achievement that *now* exist. Every day illustrates the truth of this persuasion. We cannot but be alive to it, and face the hard facts and hard work through which alone these possibilities can be realized, if what we seek is, not our private mental delectation alone, but the regeneration of society. James's definite theories are not seldom defectively conceived and argued. He cannot in definite philosophy be our master and guide. But this fundamental perception of his thought was true and momentous. It befitted the country to which he belonged and the time that was approaching.

#### WALLACE CLEMENT SABINE.

By JEROME D. GREENE, '96.

HE cared not, when the call of duty came,  
To reckon how, by husbanding his power  
He might make life the longer by an hour,  
But rather made its quality his aim.  
To Science true, indifferent to Fame,  
Of manhood brave and fine the perfect flower,  
Of rectitude and strength a very tower,  
He left a priceless heritage — his name.

O Prodigal of gifts so great and rare!  
Your mind attuned to catch the sound of Truth  
And make it audible to listening youth,  
No gain you counted that you could not share.

Thus having lived, how else could he have died  
Who loved his fellow-men all else beside.

## THE PLAN OF THE FOUNDERS.

By ROBERT WITHINGTON, '06.

THE revival of the discussion of the tutorial system at Harvard, together with the correspondence concerning the terms "college" and "hall" in the *Nation* of 1895,<sup>1</sup> and elsewhere, leads me to connect the two subjects in your pages. Bearing in mind the admirable paper by Mr. Albert Matthews, '82, which appeared twenty years ago in *Dialect Notes*, and his statement in a recent letter that, in the time which has since elapsed, he has seen nothing which runs counter to the conclusions there expressed, I am bold enough to assert my belief that the founders of Harvard College intended that in time other colleges should grow up beside the first, making a university in the English sense (a collection of Colleges) rather than in the Continental sense (a collection of Faculties); and that this development was thwarted, because the College did not outgrow the administrative bounds of an English college for nearly two centuries and a half. During the last third of the nineteenth century, the attention of the Harvard authorities was focused on the strengthening and expansion of the graduate departments (the Faculties); and the development of other American universities along the same lines makes the question one of more than local interest.

It must not be forgotten that the founders, in so far as they were university men, were graduates of English universities, and that the organization best known to them was the "collection of Colleges." Mr. Matthews has clearly shown, in his article above referred to, that the word "college" was applied to the early college buildings, not only at Harvard, but at Yale, Princeton, and elsewhere. He has also shown that these buildings were colleges in the English sense: that is, many — if not all — of them had sleeping-quarters, kitchens, dining-rooms, and even a library. Mr. Matthews makes the distinction between the word "college" as applied to a building, and to an administrative unit; but he does not always keep the distinction in mind. When he says that the word "college" was finally supplanted by "hall" (the term applied to the dormitories at Cambridge now) he forgets that the College still exists: it grants degrees; the under-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LXI, pp. 293, 327, 346, 362, and 387. Cf. the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for 1904, pp. 244-46, and *Dialect Notes* for 1900 (II, pp. 91-114), to which Mr. Matthews has referred me.

graduates are officially considered members of the College; and the official name of the Corporation is "the President and Fellows of Harvard College." It is true that the name is no longer applied to the buildings — unless, colloquially, to the group of buildings as a whole — but the college has not, even officially, become obsolete.

Not only has the word "Fellow" in the above phrase changed its meaning in our Cambridge, but "Hall" (the dining-room in an English college) has come to mean "dormitory" — not a room, but a building, where men sleep, as well as study. If Holworthy Hall had a dining-room, a kitchen, a buttery, and a common-room, it would be practically an English college (as far as the physical side of a college goes): in other words, an American "dormitory" is equivalent to the studies and bedrooms around an English "quad." The original Harvard College resembled an English college even more; and when, in the seventeenth century (as Mr. Matthews points out) the word "university" was applied to Harvard, there were two colleges besides the original Harvard College: "Goffes colledge" and the Indian College. The presence of more than one college was enough to suggest the name "university" to men brought up in Cambridge (England); and the public was not aware that, from the point of view of administration, there was only one college.

In America we find the name of a university frequently differing from the name of the place where it is located. There is nothing to tell the stranger that Harvard is at Cambridge, Yale at New Haven, Columbia at New York, or Johns Hopkins at Baltimore. There is nothing in the name to connect Dartmouth College with Hanover, Smith with Northampton, Vassar with Poughkeepsie, or Brown with Providence. Princeton and Chicago, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley, are examples of the minority of educational institutions which take their names from the town in which they are situated: Amherst and Williams are examples of the college located in a place named after the founder of the college. The majority of American colleges and universities take their name from their founders — there is no way of knowing where the University of Iowa, or Indiana University, is situated, or that the University of California is at Berkeley, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, or the University of Wisconsin at Madison, short of looking the matter up: for these universities are named after their founders — the State — and not after the towns where they have been placed. The only Continental parallel which comes readily to mind is the Sorbonne — officially, the *Faculté des Lettres* of the



University of Paris — which popularly bears the name of Robert de Sorbon, its founder. The converse — as Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, '13, has pointed out in a letter — is found in Germany, where the place-names are almost all really nicknames. "The University of Berlin is, or was, properly the *Königliche Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität*; Bonn, the *Königliche Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität*; Munich, the *Königliche Bayrische Ludwig-Maximilians Universität*; Heidelberg, the *Grossherzogliche Rupprecht-Karls Universität*. The names so appeared on all official documents. What the republic may have done to the university nomenclature I do not know, but I doubt if it has penetrated that deep." This tendency is paralleled by the Harvard habit of substituting "Cambridge" for "Harvard" in daily speech. Elsewhere in Europe, the universities take their name from the town where they are located: Zürich, Pisa, Lyons, Oxford — the list could be continued indefinitely.

Parallel to King's College, Cambridge, is King's College, the early name of Columbia; Mr. Matthews has pointed out that at the College of New Jersey (later Princeton) the first Hall was named Nassau Hall, after Governor Belcher had refused the honor of having it named after him. Such names as "the College of New Jersey" and "the College of Rhode Island" suggest the State Universities; and we may note that one of these institutions took its present name from the town in which, after two removes, it finally settled, while the other became known as Brown University, after a generous benefactor.<sup>1</sup>

The reason for the anomalous state of affairs in American nomenclature is easy to trace, because it has a logical historical development. Such names as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and Smith are parallel to Balliol, King's College, Peterhouse, Magdalen, Newnham, and the other colleges at Oxford and Cambridge — names chosen by the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Matthews suggests that had Governor Belcher allowed the hall to be named after him, we might now have Belcher University instead of Princeton University; but it is to be observed that Princeton did not become Nassau University. "Old Nassau" cherishes the name of this Hall in Princeton songs, while "Harvard" suggests less the Hall of that name than the institution, to most of us who meet it in songs. This may be due to Gilman's "Fair Harvard"; to a member of the Class of 1811, the word connoted the institution rather than the building; but one should note that during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Hollis, Massachusetts, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls had grown up to house the students at Harvard College. The name Yale College, writes Mr. Matthews in a letter, "though applied to a building in 1717, was apparently first applied to the institution about 1740 (I cannot recall the precise date)." He notes that Yale was originally merely "the Collegiate School"; Dartmouth, "Moor's Charity School"; and the University of Pennsylvania originally "the Philadelphia Academy or College."

founders, if not those of the founders themselves. The English university is a disembodied organization, which examines and grants degrees; most of the teaching is done by the colleges. It was, therefore, quite natural for an Englishman visiting the colleges scattered through the Connecticut Valley, to suppose that the students went to Yale for their examinations — it being the nearest university — and that the degrees were granted by the same institution. He did not realize that the reason our colleges grant degrees, is that for years the college did not grow into a university, but remained a small administrative unit; and that when it did grow, the university was a collection of Faculties, or graduate departments, rather than of Colleges.

Under paragraphs recording "Vacations at Dartmouth College" and "Vacations at Harvard College" in the *Farmer's Almanack* for 1795, we find the following announcement: "The Medical Lectures, in the University of Cambridge, commence on the first of October, and on the first of April." Harvard University is again called "the University of Cambridge" in the same publication for 1797, when the editor announced the commencement of the medical lectures "on the first Wednesday in October annually," in otherwise the same phrasing. This name occurs in several subsequent issues of the *Almanac*. The list of college vacations recorded in 1805, includes those of "Harvard College," "Dartmouth College," "Providence College," "Williamstown College," and "Middlebury College" — while below, under a heading "Medical Lectures," we find an announcement of the lectures at "Cambridge University" and "Hanover University."

There is, of course, nothing official in this nomenclature; but the *Almanac* reproduces popular usage, and indicates that by the end of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth, century, there was a tendency to speak of colleges by the name of the town where they were situated, unless they were considered universities — *i.e.*, places where students could get training in the professions.<sup>1</sup>

I do not forget that, even in the seventeenth century, there were at more than one institution of learning several buildings called "colleges"; but the administration was that of one college, with its Dean and other officers. There are some English colleges which have a membership of two or three hundred; and all the students therein do not live under one roof, or around the same quadrangle. This was the

<sup>1</sup> Professor Kittredge has told me that he used to hear the buildings in the Yard referred to as "the colleges" by the townspeople, to whom the phrase had apparently descended by an oral tradition, and Professor Hurlbut is my authority for stating that this phrase is still current, outside the College community.

case at Harvard in the early days: some of the students lived in Harvard College, and some in Goff's College — but the administration remained that of a single college. Nor was the need of more than one college felt at Cambridge as late as 1870, when, if I repeat correctly the memories of an alumnus, the candidates for the Freshman class were examined for two days at University Hall, and on the third day President Eliot met them, shook hands with each, and told him whether he had passed or not. At that time, the classes averaged a hundred men; they took all their courses together. — one did not find Freshmen sitting beside Seniors, and Juniors beside Sophomores, as under the elective system — so that a class-spirit developed spontaneously, the natural sequence of four years spent in close companionship, with none of the artificiality and unwieldiness of the present class organization, which sometimes seems to be in need of a pulmotor, now that other means of distilling class spirit have gone out of fashion.

In the years between 1870 and 1900, the College — that is, the undergraduate body — grew from about four hundred to over two thousand; but no change in administration was made. This was because the attention of the authorities was turned to the development of the graduate departments — the Faculties; and so a university in the Continental sense emerged at Harvard, together with the cult of the Ph.D. I do not pretend to say that this was a bad thing: my point is, that it runs counter to the plan of development which the founders had in mind.

During the years of President Eliot's régime at Harvard, the Dane Law College and the Medical College, together with the other professional schools, were developed into strong Faculties, and the Continental idea of a university was almost unconsciously adopted by the country in general. Such a foundation as the Tuck School, at Dartmouth, illustrates one of the ways in which a university may grow; with the addition of professional schools the college gives an increasing number of different degrees, and feels that it deserves the distinction of the title "university." It is conceivable that some time we shall see a Dartmouth University — the college would not grow into a University of Hanover. The different schools which grew up under the protection and control of the President and Fellows of Harvard College naturally took the name Harvard,<sup>1</sup> and this growth had, of course, begun before Dr. Eliot became President.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Matthews notes, in a letter, that "Harvard was frequently late in the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth century called 'the University at' or 'in [not

When President Lowell succeeded Dr. Eliot, in 1909, it became evident to the most casual observer that the importance of the College was to be emphasized; and during the last decade, there has been pursued a perfectly coherent policy of educational reform much of which centres around the undergraduates. There are now at Harvard two Assistant Deans (each of whom has charge of two classes), beside the single Dean of our day, who is freed from much routine warning and reprimanding. These officers have the assistance of such officials as the Regent, who appoints the proctors, and who supervises the policy of undergraduate clubs and other student organizations. Furthermore, the elective system has been modified into one demanding more responsibility and more independent thinking on the part of the student. President Lowell built the Freshman Dormitories, which approach (physically) the English colleges, with their common-rooms and dining-halls. He introduced the experiment of tutors (which had already been made at Princeton) in the Department of History, Government, and Economics, with a required General Examination for Seniors. The tutors were appointed to help men prepare for this general examination. Then, in 1919, it was decided to extend this general examination system to the entire College, beginning with the Class of 1922. "This means," writes Mr. Frederick L. Allen, '12, Secretary to the Corporation, "that there will be tutors in most, if not in all, the Departments. What is going on here is a gradual change in the methods of instruction designed to bring the Faculty and students closer together, to shift the emphasis from the lecture to the conference, from the test of memory to the test of thought. Harvard is moving slowly toward something which perhaps will be a modified equivalent of the English tutorial system." The new system is being built up piece by piece beside the old structure of the elective system, in such a way that the old structure holds together and carries its burden, while the new one is being tested and developed.

While it would not be very difficult to superimpose the English college system on the American undergraduate college, it does not of, unless perhaps occasionally] Cambridge.' And it has been called a 'university' almost from the time of its founding. I have before me references under the dates 1647, 1654, 1659, 1677, 1689, 1702, 1711, 1724, 1762, etc. In short, as used in this country, there was apparently no difference of any sort or description between the words *college* and *university* until well into the nineteenth century." I have already indicated that to the English-trained public, the name *university* suggested a group of collegiate buildings, whether or not the administration of these "colleges" was distinct.

It may be remarked, in passing, that not only the Bachelor's, but also the Master's and Doctor's degrees are conferred by the President and Fellows of Harvard *College*.

follow that the tendency at Harvard is to supplant the latter with the former. Conditions to-day, springing naturally from the small college of the past, show the need of alteration; and if changes toward the English college system develop, we may feel that they are in accord with the ideas held by our forefathers, who were trained in English colleges, and who supposed that universities on this side of the ocean would develop along similar lines.

It may well be that the future American university will combine the English and Continental conceptions, and be a collection of something approaching "colleges" (in the English sense) beside the Faculties or Schools, which have been developed here during the last century. The latest of these to be founded is the new School of Education — which shows that the authorities are not, with all their care for the College, blind to the needs of the graduate departments. This combination is being met by our English cousins, who at Oxford are joining to the colleges a course leading to the Ph.D. degree.

The two systems can live side by side, on both shores of the Atlantic; and it is interesting to observe that as we tend toward the development of the college system, the English are drawn toward an experiment in graduate departments.

## RUBBING ELBOWS WITH LABOR.

By IRVING ROSENBLOOM, '23.

**T**O-DAY, more than ever, the problem of labor looms up on the horizon of social thought and endeavor. The growing restlessness of great groups of workers, the increasing size and strength of the trade unions, the marked tendency toward concerted action — all these have profoundly affected American economic and political thought. In the many manifestations of deepened interest in the labor question, there is often the temptation to deal with labor as a class, to ignore the individuality of the laborer from which such things as class consciousness and labor organization draw their vitality. This practice leads to the formulation of erroneous principles of labor relations, and tends toward the advancement of solutions of the labor problem which are wholly lacking in that sympathetic understanding of the emotions and feelings of the working people which is so necessary for real industrial progress.

It was partly a desire to rub elbows with labor in the "raw" that prompted me to accept a position last summer in the shipping department of Chicago's largest heat-treating establishment. The nature of the work and of my duties, the classes of labor employed, the problems that confronted the owners, were all conducive to my acquiring a wealth of information on labor individuality.

The working conditions in this plant were somewhat similar to those uncovered in 1909 by the Pittsburgh Survey in its investigations of the steel industry. The greater part of the work was carried on in a long, narrow room, crowded with batteries of heating and annealing furnaces, liberally interspersed with oil and water plunging vats. The basic operations in heat treating and hardening are the heating of steel bars and parts to high temperatures, and then plunging them into oil and water tanks. In this plant, steel bars and die blocks weighing up to two thousand pounds were handled, and when it is remembered that during the larger part of the process they were in a state of almost white heat, the difficulties accompanying the various operations can be partly realized.

When all the furnaces were going at full blast, the furnace room resembled a corner of inferno. The gloomy atmosphere was oppressively laden with fumes that caused one to choke and gasp, though all doors, windows, and skylights were open. The deafening roar of the gas furnaces and sand-blasting machines, the billows of pungent smoke from the oil furnaces, the clouds of carbonizing dust, the crackling of the oil as glowing bars were lowered into it, the sweating, half-naked crews rushing about unloading furnaces heated to 1800° Fahrenheit, all combined to make a scene both weird and depressing. In the summer, the furnace "gangs," drenched in perspiration, would cool off, during short respites, under the blazing sun. In winter, zero blasts swept through the main room, so that the men were alternately frozen and roasted. One wondered what attractions could hold human beings among such disagreeable and obviously health-wrecking surroundings.

The ten-hour day shift was composed equally of white men and negroes, while the eleven-hour night shift consisted entirely of white men. During my first week I inquired of the day foreman as to the nationality of the men under him.

"Mostly Polacks," he answered carelessly. "And believe me, I have n't got much use for a Pole. They're always dissatisfied, grumbling, and bunching to chew the rag about more money. Of course,

there are exceptions. Look at little Charlie over there. Does the work of three men. Never kicks, never has to be told what to do, and is always as cheerful as you make 'em."

In the course of the next week I made a careful inquiry among the men as to their nationality, and found that there was only one Polish worker on the entire day shift, and that almost all the men were of Russian and Ukrainian descent. "Charlie," who had been pointed out as an exception to the general worthlessness of Poles, was a pure Ukrainian. And yet some of the men "higher up" claim practical knowledge of the workers, and are quick to resent advice from mere "theoretical" reformers.

The presence of a large number of negroes on the working force of the plant is a typical instance of what is taking place in many Northern industries. The labor vacuum caused by the sharp decline in immigration and general shortage of man-power during the war brought about the rapid migration of thousands of Southern negroes to the industrial centres of the North. Industries that had employed a very small percentage of colored workers, such as the Chicago meat-packing plants, the big mail-order houses, and the foundries, now became flooded with negro help. In many of their departments negro workers entirely supplanted the white employees. To-day, though there is a labor surplus and immigration is far past its normal level, the negro worker still retains his foothold in Northern industrial society. Why? Our day foreman gave a succinct explanation.

"Negro labor," he said in answer to my query, "is better in many ways than foreign labor. In the first place, it is more dependable. You never see negroes getting together in bunches and running down the bosses, grumbling and kicking about anything and everything. They don't do their work as if it gave them a pain in the stomach. They're not Bolsheviks. Just look at 'em over there. Smilin' and happy as a bunch of kids. And then, they understand English. Now take a foreigner. When you ask one to do something he does n't like, he shrugs his shoulders and says, 'No understan', boss, no understan'.' But if you tell him his pay is knocked down or that he's being docked, he understands you damn quick. Oh, I know they'll tell you that the negro is a slow worker and all that. But I've got two bucks that I'll match up against any four white men. Look at little Jerry over here. He used to be a janitor. Now he's earning seven dollars a day doing piece-work, and he's almost twice as fast as the white man doing the same work on the night shift."

It is only fair to say that the foreman was prejudiced in favor of the negroes as a result of some labor troubles which had occurred at the plant about two months before my arrival. The personnel of the establishment at that time had been entirely white. The men, though unorganized, had selected a committee to approach the owner for a raise in pay amounting to about five cents an hour. The owner had refused to grant the increase, and so the men had struck. While the strike was in progress, a group of the strikers who had been loafing all day and who were half-intoxicated, gathered near the factory and began venting their displeasure by throwing bricks through the windows. The head chemist, through whose window a brick came sailing, answered with his revolver, killing one of the men. Although most of the strikers eventually came back at a two-cent per hour raise, and although the owner of the factory did everything in his power to guarantee a comfortable income to the widow and children of the dead man, there was still a noticeable residue of hatred and bitterness on the part of some of the men.

While it is true that a few of the negro workers were models of tireless energy, and that some of them were very dexterous on piece-work, on the whole they were not so efficient or productive as the average white laborer. By comparing the number of white men assigned to certain tasks before the strike, with the number of negroes engaged on the same task after the strike, it could be seen that it required nearly twice as much negro labor as white labor to accomplish a given job. And yet, to watch the gangs of negroes as they scurried about with red-hot carbonizing pots, or as they tussled with the huge tongs in the shriveling heat before the open furnaces, gave one the impression of high-tension efficiency.

The negro furnace crews afforded a fascinating field for study. They seemed like children, bubbling over with infectious smiles and a good-humor that all the hard labor in the world could not suppress. Some of them were fine physical specimens, broad-shouldered, and heavily muscled. No matter how disagreeable the task they would keep up a continual chatter, accompanied by shouts and loud laughter.

"Get 'em while dey're hot. Get 'em while dey're hot," would bellow the husky leader of the crew, as he reached into the roaring furnace with his tongs to draw out a dazzling pot.

"Ice! Ice! Nice hot ice," would shout one of the crew.

"G'wan, Sam, pick dat up wif yo' hands. Ah'll bet yo' all a bottle ob real moonshine dat yo' can't lift it nohow."



"G'way, man. Jes' keep yo' moonshine. Ah doan want no 'shine. Ah wants ma hands. Pick it up yo'self. Go 'head. Pick it up yo'self."

"Drag it away!" yells the gang leader, adding a list of choice invectives for emphasis. As the rest of the crew hurry to empty the metal contents of the pot into the tanks, and truck the empty pot away, he leans against his tongs and wipes the sweat from his begrimed face with a handkerchief of unrecognizable color.

One of the negro workers informed me that his highest ambition was to get back to his wife in Arkansas and resume his regular occupation.

"What is your regular occupation?" I asked.

"Makin' moonshine," he answered with a broad grin. "Dey's big money in dat dese days. An' dey ain't no hustlin' and sweatin' lak in dis hole."

"If your home is in Arkansas, what are you doing up here?" I inquired.

"Oh, I'se travelin'. Last winter I was up in Washin'ton."

"What part of Washington?"

"Centralia," he replied. "I had a shoe-shinin' stand dar."

"Were you there when the trouble occurred between the American Legion and the I.W.W.?"

"You bet I was, and dat's one ob de reasons I got out ob dar mighty quick."

"What really happened up there?"

"Well, you see de papers dey ain't print it anything lak it really was. Dem 'merican Legion men were out to get de I.W.W., and dem I.W.W. men knew it, an' so when de parade came by de hall, and when de men in de parade made fo' de doah, den de shootin' commenced."

I was interested to learn the reaction of some of the workers to the various classes of radical propaganda circulating in the United States, so I asked this man his opinion of the I.W.W.

"Dem I.W.W.," he replied, "it seems to me lak dey all want ebbery man to be equal. Dey doan want no rich men."

"What do you think of that idea?" I pursued.

"Well, ah doan know," he answered vaguely, and I saw in his eyes a light of bewildered helplessness.

"You know," he added, "up in Washin'ton, dey found quite a few daid men layin' 'round the country, an' so it were n't safe to open yo' trap against dem I.W.W. Fo' dat matter, it were n't safe to say much fo' dem when any dem 'merican Legion men were aroun'."

By interrogating other negroes in a similar manner, I secured a great deal of amusing information. Upon adding up the number of years that Jerry, at different times, told me he had worked at various places, I found that he was one hundred and fifty-seven years old. "Ol' Dad," who was in reality about sixty-five years old and did the work of any two men, claimed to be ninety years, and confessed that he had had twenty-six children by two wives.

"Two pair o' triplets, three sets o' twins, and the res' one at a time," he would explain in detail, although from time to time the number of twins and triplets varied. He also claimed to have six toes on each foot, but when pressed for proof, refused to take off his shoes. A queer old man he was — born in slavery — and after watching him toil in the intense heat for ten hours a day, six days a week, I failed to see what he had gained by being liberated. His "freedom" was of a strange sort.

The white men on the day shift, while not presenting so interesting a study as the negroes, were nevertheless far more difficult to analyze and understand. Americans and foreign-born alike, they performed their allotted tasks quietly, with little comment, and with varying degrees of efficiency. They lacked the childlike manners of the negroes, but did their work with the grim earnestness of men appreciating the fact that necessity has no favorites. To them there was nothing romantic, nothing attractive in their daily routine. They punched the time-clock because they needed the money, and they worked fast when spurred on by a bonus. They talked cordially, almost subserviently with the "boss" to his face, and as often as not cursed him behind his back, although I don't believe they really hated him. Theirs was a dislike for his misuse of power rather than for any defect in his character.

The attitude of the white workers toward the incoming negroes was on the whole one of tolerance. Perhaps they did n't appreciate the significance of the change; perhaps they knew, but were indifferent. At any rate, there was no friction between the two groups, and it is almost needless to mention that there was no attempt to isolate the negroes socially, for there are no social lines among those who work at heavy and disagreeable tasks. This is brought out by an incident connected with one of the negro workers, "Ol' Dad," the sixty-five-year-old crew-leader, who had been missing from his accustomed place for two weeks. His position was filled by another negro, and the work went on smoothly. I was surprised one day to have an old, twisted

man approach me in the shop and ask for money. My first impression of him was that of a decrepit beggar, but upon close examination I recognized in the trembling creature before me the stalwart husky who a few weeks before had been doing two men's work.

"Yassah — it's Ol' Dad," he quavered. "Ah's been laid up wid de rheumatiz in ma lef' laig, but ah's gettin' better now. Yassah — it's Ol' Dad. Ah need some money fo' ma rent, an' de boys, God bless 'um, are helpin' me. Ah's down dis time, but Ah'll come back yet, Ah'll come back."

Later I found that all the men in the shop had contributed their little bit to the old fellow, and that the white men had given more than the negroes. All had given cheerfully and voluntarily, and to me there was no more inspiring sight than that of a Russian, hardly able to speak English, patting an old negro on the back and wishing him a speedy recovery. "Ol' Dad" never came back. He was a piece of industrial junk.

During the latter part of my stay at the factory an important primary election was held in Chicago, in which the forces of Mayor William H. Thompson were fighting against a "reform faction" in the Republican Party. It was interesting to note the reaction of the workers toward this election. Despite the fact that all the Chicago newspapers were thundering against the Thompson nominee, and characterizing him as a tool of the "Thompson Tammany," they did not succeed in arousing sufficient opposition to defeat the well-oiled machinery of the Thompson faction. The most important cog in the Thompson machine was the solid support he received from the negro wards, which caused an unsavory epithet to be attached to the mayor's name.

The white workers in the plant did not evince much interest in the election, largely because most of them were not citizens and were unable to vote. The few that could vote were in favor of Thompson, because he was supposed to be fighting the traction magnates who had "boosted" the surface-line fares from five cents to eight cents. They reasoned that inasmuch as all the Chicago papers opposed Thompson, and as all the papers were liars, Thompson was all right.

The negroes, on the other hand, were worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm about the election. They had all pledged their support to Thompson, and they carried on a vigorous campaign among their white co-workers, in an attempt to gain more votes for their candidate.

I asked one worker, a man who had seen actual service in France with the 8th Infantry of Chicago, a colored regiment, his reasons for supporting Thompson.

"Yo' bet I'm goin' to vote fo' Thompson," he answered, grinning. "My wife, my mother and father, my uncles and aunts, all my sisteh's and brothehs we'se all goin' to vote fo' Thompson's man. Thompson is a man fo' de people, he is. Why, if he wanted to he could be a millionaire. He could stick a million or two million dollahs right in pocket jes' lak dat," and he waved his large hand expressively.

"But he doan want no money. He's got plenty. He's lookin' out fo' de people, he is. Why, any ob dem big magnets come up to Thompson an' say, heah's a million dollahs, an' keep yo' mouth shut; we'se goin' to raise de fares, an' he'd throw it right back in dere faces. Dat's de kind ob man he is."

In their almost childlike simplicity many negroes like this man accept the utterings of political demagogues as the gospel truth. Cheap politicians, taking advantage of the gullibility of such colored voters, and playing on their cupidity by liberal promises of patronage and favors, are able to secure control of the municipal government in Chicago and retain their grip in the face of the most bitter opposition of nearly every other element.

The white workers, while not so easily duped, were on the whole uninterested in politics. Most of them were dissatisfied with their wages, and some of them exhibited radical leanings. These men received a bare living wage; their work was disagreeable, arduous, and health-wrecking; the hours of employment were long, and the men were unorganized and had no voice in the affairs of the company. Similar conditions are common in all the large industrial centres in the United States. The Inter-Church investigation revealed them in the steel mills of Pennsylvania at the time of the last steel strike. The constant unrest and disturbances in the Gary and South Chicago districts, the outbreak in Passaic, the uprisings in West Virginia and southern Illinois, all point to basic maladjustments of our industrial machinery, that are continuing to degrade great masses of laborers and breed strife and industrial warfare.

Do the men "at the top" ever rub elbows with the atomic components of their "man-power" to ascertain the living conditions, the emotions, the aspirations of the men "at the bottom"? Or do they close their eyes to the ugly facts, and turn their energies to attempts to bring back the "good old days," when unions were not, when un-

employment was the rule and not the exception, and labor was not so annoyingly dissatisfied?

Picture Judge Gary, complacent at having crushed the recent steel strike, seated in his office, with the comfortable knowledge of his power, his wealth, his material comfort, and saying: "Labor is asking too much. We are in danger of an autocracy of labor."

And then picture "Ol' Dad" — a labor autocrat — begging for money with his: "Ah 'll be right back on the job. De ol' man ain't out yet."

Two extremes? Yes, but they leave a bitter taste.

1620-1920.<sup>1</sup>

By L. B. R. BRIGGS, '75.

**B**EFORE him rolls the dark, relentless ocean;  
Behind him stretch the cold and barren sands;  
Wrapt in the mantle of his deep devotion,  
The Pilgrim kneels, and clasps his lifted hands:

"God of our fathers, who hast safely brought us  
Through seas and sorrows, famine, fire, and sword;  
Who, in Thy mercies manifold, hast taught us  
To trust in Thee, our leader and our Lord;

"God, who hast sent Thy truth to shine before us,  
A fiery pillar, beaconing on the sea;  
God, who hast spread Thy wings of mercy o'er us;  
God, who hast set our children's children free,

"Freedom Thy new-born nation here shall cherish;  
Grant us Thy covenant, unchanging, sure:  
Earth shall decay; the firmament shall perish;  
Freedom and Truth immortal shall endure."

---

Face to the Indian arrows,  
Face to the Prussian guns,  
From then till now the Pilgrim's vow  
Has held the Pilgrim's sons.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered on December 21, 1920, at the Pilgrim Tercentenary exercises, at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

He braved the red man's ambush;  
He loosed the black man's chain;  
His spirit broke King George's yoke  
And the battleships of Spain.

He crossed the seething ocean;  
He dared the death-strewn track;  
He charged in the hell of Saint Mihiel  
And hurled the tyrant back.

For the voice of the lonely Pilgrim  
Who knelt upon the strand  
A people hears three hundred years  
In the conscience of the land.

---

Daughter of Truth and mother of Courage,  
Conscience, all hail!  
Heart of New England, strength of the Pilgrim,  
Thou shalt prevail.  
Look how the empires rise and fall!  
Athens robed in her learning and beauty,  
Rome in her royal lust of power —  
Each has flourished her little hour,  
Risen and fallen and ceased to be.  
What of her by the western sea,  
Born and bred as the child of Duty,  
Sternest of them all?  
She it is, and she alone  
Who built on faith as her corner stone;  
Of all the nations none but she  
Knew that the truth shall make us free.  
Daughter of Courage, mother of heroes,  
Freedom divine,  
Light of New England, star of the Pilgrim,  
Still shalt thou shine.

---

Yet even as we in our pride rejoice,  
Hark to the prophet's warning voice:

"The Pilgrim's thrift is vanished,  
And the Pilgrim's faith is dead,  
And the Pilgrim's God is banished,  
And Mammon reigns in his stead;  
And work is damned as an evil,  
And men and women cry,  
In their restless haste, 'Let us spend and waste,  
And live; for to-morrow we die.'

"And law is trampled under;  
And the nations stand aghast,  
As they hear the distant thunder  
Of the storm that marches fast;  
And we, — whose ocean borders  
Shut off the sound and the sight, —  
We will wait for marching orders;  
The world has seen us fight;  
We have earned our days of revel;  
'On with the dance!' we cry.  
'It is pain to think; we will eat and drink,  
And live — for to-morrow we die.

"We have laughed in the eyes of danger;  
We have given our bravest and best;  
We have succored the starving stranger;  
Others shall heed the rest.'  
And the revel never ceases;  
And the nations hold their breath;  
And our laughter peals, and the mad world reels  
To a carnival of death.

"Slaves of sloth and the senses,  
Clippers of Freedom's wings,  
Come back to the Pilgrim's army  
And fight for the King of Kings;  
Come back to the Pilgrim's conscience;  
Be born in the nation's birth;  
And strive again as simple men  
For the freedom of the earth.

“Freedom a free-born nation still shall cherish;  
Be this our covenant, unchanging, sure:  
Earth shall decay; the firmament shall perish;  
Freedom and Truth immortal shall endure.”

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Land of our fathers, when the tempest rages,  
When the wide earth is racked with war and crime,  
Founded for ever on the Rock of Ages,  
Beaten in vain by surging seas of time,

Even as the shallop on the breakers riding,  
Even as the Pilgrim kneeling on the shore,  
Firm in thy faith and fortitude abiding.  
Hold thou thy children free for evermore.

---

And when we sail as Pilgrims' sons and daughters  
The spirit's Mayflower into seas unknown,  
Driving across the waste of wintry waters  
The voyage every soul shall make alone,

The Pilgrim's faith, the Pilgrim's courage grant us;  
Still shines the truth that for the Pilgrim shone.  
We are his seed; nor life nor death shall daunt us.  
The port is Freedom. Pilgrim heart, sail on!

#### BIOGRAPHY IN LETTERS.

*The Letters of William James.* Edited by his Son Henry James. In two volumes. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. [1920.]

THESE letters of William James make an amazingly interesting book, giving as they do to an extraordinary degree the charm of his personality. When one thinks how easy it is to make a biography tedious, how the Procrustean necessity of two volumes often tends to the accumulation of trivial details, one must be grateful that these letters are so well presented. The life of a literary man is generally devoid of thrilling incidents, he occupies himself with thinking and putting down his thoughts on paper, there is no need of tedious state-



ment. We have read the man's writings and no description of his uneventful outward life can put him before us so well as his letters. In them we see sufficiently what he did from day to day and very clearly his way of thinking, the underlying attitude of his mind. In these volumes we have the life itself and can follow the direction and progress of William James's intellectual growth. A more interesting subject it would be hard to imagine. We have given us the means of gratifying our curiosity about the unfoldings of a remarkable mind. We have a full but never tedious statement of the facts of James's life, told in the simplest manner, with no obtrusive detail. One cannot speak too highly of the tact and discretion with which this part of the work is done; nothing could be better. The letters too are admirably chosen and arranged to show James's many-sided nature and the story of his mental and intellectual advance. We have a rare subject treated with rare skill. The letters, too, of a rare kind are well chosen and admirably arranged.

Throughout his life there was little in which James was not interested. In his early days he had almost everything; while studying science he read poetry, and he never wholly lost his interest in painting. He tasted all the general literature of his time even when his eyes were dim and his hours for reading but few. It was science that he first studied seriously, and these letters show his gropings in that direction, but it did not wholly fascinate him. He always seemed much more a bright man studying science than a brilliant scientist. He worked at chemistry, at comparative anatomy with Jeffries Wyman, in the field with Agassiz; he studied medicine and took the degree of M.D., but his heart was in none of these things. His roving life, the irregularity of his earlier studies, his father's precept and example teaching unconventionality all made him a sort of free-lance casting about for some occupation that should really hold him. The decision was delayed by a lamentable break-down of his health in the winter of 1867-68, bringing with it besides the deterioration of his eyes, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia and melancholy. These grim companions waited on him for many years and were always ready to fall upon him and interrupt his work. In spite of this serious handicap, he accomplished a great deal, as the College well knows. Beginning with his great book on Psychology and with his teaching of the subject, he then turned his attention to philosophy, a subject that had always attracted him. During his lifetime and in good part under his inspiration there grew up in the college a department of philosophy of singular

importance. Professor James's colleagues have told the world how much they admired him, and, with appropriate reservations, his philosophy, for it is a peculiarity of this science, or art, or branch of thought, that no philosopher agrees very far with any other.

This, briefly stated, is his life, and how full of interest it was, though meagre of incident these volumes show. The gradual story is told in his letters that begin in 1861 when he was a scientific student in Cambridge, and already grappling with every young man's problem, what shall be the aim of his life, and they run on to the end. Few men have written so many letters, and far fewer still such brilliant ones. Brilliancy is just what marks them. They are without exception written in a style of great distinction, a gift born with him; they are often full of eloquence and always charming with their delicious humor. They show an intelligent mind ever at work, detesting things learned by rote and always aiming at accurate statement. Thus (Vol. I, p. 213), he writes: "Prague is a — city — the adjective is hard to find; not magnificent, everything is too honest and homely — we have in fact no English word for the peculiar quality that good German things have, of depth, solidity, picturesqueness, magnitude and homely goodness combined." There we have the man perceiving what he wanted to say, and groping for the right word to express it. It is seldom that he hesitates and he never shines with a cold brilliancy. The charm of a mind open to many impressions and capable of giving them utterance is obviously what makes the good writer, and that William James was from the beginning. Every letter is a masterpiece of its kind. His playfulness, though later never so abundant as before the collapse of his health, was always fascinating. He had a bubbling joyousness that was simply delightful. His interests were manifold, as he showed when he turned from science to painting, from that to medicine, and so to psychology and from that to philosophy. His opinions on many subjects wavered greatly; he was like the rest of us in that respect, he saw things from different sides on different days. This was not capriciousness, but a very active intellectual curiosity and an inclination to distrust any opinion already formed.

This intellectual curiosity made him a most interesting being, it rendered him desirous of comprehending all sorts and conditions of men, and all varieties of thought. It led him to distrust conventional opinions, to question generally accepted solutions of difficult questions. He detested all forms of intellectual snobbishness, of academic pedantry, indeed he distrusted all orthodoxy.

Generally free-lances of this stamp blaze with ignorance, but William James's education, though miscellaneous, had brought him into relation with the best the world had to offer. I well remember how, years ago, he was busying himself with things of light and leading, how he talked of Schopenhauer and Renan when their names were generally unknown, how wide was his cultivation. He approached life from many sides and with an insatiable curiosity. He examined it as a man of science, he pried into it with the aid of his psychology and finally essayed to solve its problems with the aid of philosophy. Many of the letters deal with philosophic questions which always had great fascination for him, but of the significance of these discussions a rank philistine cannot speak. To him the whole subject is incomprehensible. He cannot help noticing that while in everything else there are wide regions where opinion is unanimous, in philosophy there exists no room for anything but discussion which is generally futile. At any rate, the discussion entertains even the ignorant reader.

The philosophic department of Harvard College during its most brilliant years shows us four or five men full of sincere admiration for their colleagues' brains and of distrust of their philosophic tenets. Undoubtedly that perpetual disagreement was infinitely more stimulating to teacher and student than would have been smug conformity to one opinion, but of the nature of their divergent opinions the reader must judge for himself, with the result perhaps that he will thus devise a new philosophical system of his own.

These letters are enchantingly human because they show the variableness of the writer's opinions, sometimes approving and then opposing, as the point of view changes. The selection might have been made to show a straight, unswerving course of thought but, we must continually insist, it would have been inaccurate; William James never held obstinately to a thing because he had said it, but rather held that only a reason to look at it from another side; he was not awed by his own authority. To an outsider it seems as if this seething department of philosophy was perhaps the most truly living one in the college.

Along with this unacademic freedom of opinion there existed a most unacademic freedom of expression. The letters are full of the most amusing chaff, the humor is bewitching. It is delightful to find framed in a biography so hearty a being, so full of sympathy and comprehension, so devoid of prejudice. The letters are a precious contribution to literature. They put before the reader one of the most delightful of human beings and one most curiously intelligent. There

is no more interesting sight than the development of an eager, brilliant mind, and that spectacle is granted us most generously in these two volumes. They put before us with remarkable clearness William James's vivid personality.

"Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari  
Quam tui meminisse!"

*Thomas S. Perry, '66.*

*A Cycle of Adams Letters, 1861-1865.* Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1920.

THESE letters are interesting in a variety of ways — for the importance of the events with which they deal, for the exceptional literary quality that distinguishes them, and for the revelation that they afford of the characters of two brothers, Charles and Henry. The contributions of the father, the Minister to England, are relatively meagre; it is the letters of the sons that carry the story on, always with an engrossing liveliness. One cannot read many pages without becoming aware of the contrast in character between the two brothers who exchanged letters of a fullness and with a frequency that it is to be feared do not often mark fraternal correspondence. Inevitably Henry suffers somewhat in the comparison — the stay-at-home brother always suffers by comparison with the brother who goes to war. Perhaps the discontent which receives expression in many of Henry Adams's letters was due to a sense of impotent dawdling in the Minister's train while the issues were being settled upon battlefields rather than in diplomatic councils. His brother Charles, before he entered the army, displayed in his letters a censorious tone not unlike that which runs through many of Henry's comments, but it almost entirely disappears after his term of active service begins. So it is fair to say that while Henry Adams throughout the war and in his life of ease was the victim of circumstances, Charles, enduring hardship and privation, and sacrificing finally opportunity for advancement in order to perform what seemed to him the nearer duty, was the favored child of fortune.

The brothers did not refrain from lecturing each other upon occasion. Thus, in 1861, before Charles has entered the army and while he is still in a complaining mood, we find Henry writing to him: "In your last letter I am not a little sorry to see that you are falling into the way that to us at this distance seems to be only the mark of weak men, of complaining and fault-finding over the course of events. . . . For my own part, I tell you fairly that all the gossip and senseless stories

that the generation can invent shall not, if I can help it, shake for one single instant the firm confidence which I feel in those who are guiding our affairs." Yet little more than a month later it is Henry who writes: "I consider that we are dished, and that our position is hopeless. If the administration ordered the capture of those men (Mason and Slidell) I am satisfied that our present authorities are very unsuitable persons to conduct a war like this or to remain in the direction of our affairs. It is ruin." Charles in turn writes to Henry as follows: "You set up for a philosopher. You write letters à la Horace Walpole; you talk of loafing round Europe; you pretend to have seen life. Such twaddle makes me feel like a giant Warrington talking to an infant Pendennis. You 'tired of this life!' You more and more 'callous and indifferent about your own fortunes!' Pray, how old are you, and what has been your career?" And a year later Charles again admonishes Henry: "I do wish you took a little more healthy view of life. You say 'whether my present course of life is profitable or not, I am very sure yours is not.' Now, my dear fellow, speak for yourself."

It would be wrong to give the impression that brotherly bickerings such as these constitute a large part of the correspondence. As a matter of fact, they are infrequent; but the passages seem worth quoting for the light they throw on the personality of the two writers. Henry was flighty, given to going off at half-cock, brilliant and engaging very often, and often morbid. Charles was showing a steadily increasing sturdiness and optimism, a toughening of mental and moral fibre. And brilliant as Henry's letters were in their analysis of the influences and intrigues at work in England and in their comments on personages and events, they ultimately yield in interest to those of the man of action. Brisk, vigorous, vivid, always sane and cheerful, Charles Francis Adams's letters from the front deserve to be ranked with the best letters from the front ever written. As an example of rapid, exciting narrative, the account of the fight near Hartwood (pp. 255-263, Vol. I) is a model. Similarly the letter describing the cavalry service: "You read of Stoneman's and Grierson's cavalry raids, and of the dashing celerity of their movements, and their long, rapid marches. Do you know how cavalry moves? It never goes out of a walk, and four miles an hour is *very* rapid marching — 'Killing to horses' as we always describe it. . . . An officer of cavalry needs to be more horse-doctor than soldier. . . . You are a slave to your horses, you work like a dog yourself, and you exact the most extreme care from your Sergeants, and you see diseases creeping on you day by day

and your horses breaking down under your eyes and you have two resources, one to send them to the reserve camps at the rear and so strip yourself of your command, and the other to force them on until they drop and then run for luck that you will be able to steal horses to remount your men and keep up the strength of your command. . . . Imagine a horse with his withers swollen to three times the natural size, and with a volcanic, running sore pouring matter down each side, and you have a case with which every cavalry officer is daily called upon to deal. . . . The air of Virginia is literally burdened to-day with the stench of dead horses, federal and confederate."

We can think of no other book dealing with the Civil War that presents so interestingly scenes of life in the field and of the drama of diplomacy in London.

*Theodore Roosevelt and His Time.*

*As Shown in his own Letters*: by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

WHEN John Morley said that the two most extraordinary things he had seen in America were Niagara Falls and Theodore Roosevelt — "both great wonders of nature" — he classified Roosevelt with complete felicity. It is not Roosevelt the reformer, or Roosevelt the politician, or Roosevelt the naturalist, explorer, sportsman, author, or warrior, to cite a few of the manifestations of that extraordinary being, who emerges in the Letters. It is Roosevelt, a great wonder of nature, Roosevelt the superman. The impression of him is created not by Mr. Bishop's admiring comments, but by his own copious outpourings on all sorts of topics, which are here for the first time presented to the public. According to Mr. Bishop, Roosevelt wrote during his public career 150,000 letters. The selections from this vast correspondence which constitute the greater part of Mr. Bishop's two volumes are drawn mainly from the period of Roosevelt's Presidency and from the subsequent years of his life. They reveal an industry, a thoroughness, and a mental grasp of innumerable and various matters, that few men have surpassed. There is the absorbing story of the Russo-Japanese Peace Conference, which was brought to fruition only through Roosevelt's untiring patience and through his exercise of an ingenuity and subtlety that were equal to finding a way out of every impasse that arose in the negotiations. Equally interesting is the story of the Algeciras Conference, in which Roosevelt behind the scenes played a supremely important part. Those two episodes showed

American diplomacy at its best. In them both it was Roosevelt, virtually unaided, who by the strength of his intelligence and personality achieved the sound result.

The recognition of the Republic of Panama, which has been severely criticized as a specious act, if not indeed the consequence of dishonest connivance with certain lawless Panamanians, receives lengthy and explicit treatment. Roosevelt's account, supplemented as it is by the statements of Hay and Root, seems to vindicate the proceedings of the American administration. It was not merely that Panama stood for the interests of the civilized world and Colombia opposed them — though to most minds that would be reason enough. Secretary Root summed up the case: "The revolutionists in Panama were right, the people of Panama were entitled to be free again, the Isthmus was theirs and they were entitled to govern it; and it would have been a shameful thing for the Government of the United States to return them again to servitude." The charge that the Panama Revolution was fomented by agents of the United States is shown conclusively to be without foundation. The whole affair of the Panama Canal was enormously complicated and difficult; and Roosevelt showed in dealing with it the same energy, foresight, and tenacity that marked his handling of all diplomatic questions.

With Sir George Trevelyan he carried on an extensive and animated correspondence, of which the most notable single feature is the long letter that he wrote describing his tour of Europe after his return from Africa in 1911, and his impressions of the sovereigns who entertained him. "I thoroughly liked and respected almost all the various kings and queens I met; they struck me as serious people, with charming manners, devoted to their people and anxious to justify their own positions by the way they did their duty — it is no disparagement to their good intentions and disinterestedness to add that each sovereign was obviously conscious that he was looking a possible republic in the face, which was naturally an incentive to good conduct. . . . Apparently what is needed in a constitutional king is that he shall be a kind of sublimated American Vice-President. . . . The king's lack of political power, and his exalted social position alike cut him off from all real comradeship with the men who really do the things that count; for comradeship must imply some equality; and from this standpoint the king is doubly barred from all that is most vital and interesting. Politically he can never rise to, and socially he can never descend to, the level of the really able men of the nation. I cannot

imagine a more appallingly dreary life for a man of ambition and power."

Examples of Roosevelt's range and versatility are given in characteristic letters to Morley, Balfour, and Lord Grey. To Morley, acknowledging the receipt of his *Life of Gladstone*, he wrote: "Incidentally, you started me to re-reading Lucretius and Finlay. Lucretius was an astounding man for Pagan Rome to have produced just before the empire. I should not myself have thought of comparing him with Virgil one way or the other. It would be too much like comparing, say, Herbert Spencer with Milton, excepting that part dealing with death, in the end of the third book (if I remember right)." To Balfour he wrote like a lecturer on ethnology, on the decadence of nations and races, and he supported his generalization by citing parallel phenomena in the animal world that took place in South America in the Tertiary period. To Mr. Frank M. Chapman he wrote that when he next saw him he was going to point out one or two minor matters in connection with the song of the Bewick's wren and the looks of the blue grosbeak. No other man of our time has so frankly taken all knowledge for his province.

It is unlikely that the letters dealing with the Progressive campaign of 1912 will convince any one who has failed to see any justification for that movement. On the other hand, the account of the episode will no doubt satisfy those readers who followed Roosevelt at the time. Whatever opinion one may hold of Roosevelt's course in 1912, it is impossible not to feel, after reading the two volumes of his letters, that he had got out of life pretty much all that it can hold for any man, that he gave to others in abounding measure of his strength and wisdom, and that of him Mr. Kipling was fully warranted in writing to an American friend, "Take care of him. He is scarce and valuable."



## AUTOPSIES: A RESPONSIBILITY.

By ROLFE FLOYD, '95.

**T**HE body of every animal and plant has taken on its architecture chiefly for the purpose of performing its life activities. In its physical structure, then, are to be found at once an individual's possibilities and limitations. On the other hand, changes in habits of life induce changes in structure, or adaptations.

In the case of disease in man it is the same. Disease has been well defined as a perversion of function, and such defects in the activities of the body are generally associated with changes in its structure. Hence the alterations of bodily structure that occur in a disease often explain its symptoms.

Diagnosis, or the recognition of the nature of a disease, by no means ends with the statement of the structural changes present, or anatomical diagnosis. It is evidently more intelligent to discover the underlying cause which has produced both the structural and functional departures from health; and it is the goal of present investigation to make every diagnosis on the basis of the causative agent and so arrive at an etiological classification of disease. Unhappily this result lies yet far ahead, and even after it has been obtained it will be no less important to appreciate the exact structural changes in a sick man's body in order to understand his symptoms and treat him intelligently.

Symptoms are learned from the patient's statement, from observation, often aided by instruments of varying complexity, from laboratory and X-ray examinations and so on. From these symptoms the properly trained medical intellect guesses at the changes that are taking place in the tissues and then further guesses at the cause of the illness. Treatment, in general, is effective in proportion to the correctness of these guesses.

Proficiency in diagnosis, then, is the cornerstone of a doctor's efficiency. How may it be developed?

In very few conditions is a single symptom conclusive in determining a diagnosis; and this is quite as true of laboratory and X-ray observations as of others. Even when a symptom does certify a definite change in structure it gives no guarantee that this change is the only or the most important one present. In other words, there is no satisfactory way for a physician to know whether his guesses are correct or not at the bedside. The surgeon has many opportunities of looking

in, but the field of his observation is necessarily limited, and it is not generally considered that his diagnostic power is much more accurate than the physician's.

When autopsies are performed, they nearly always show how the symptoms were produced, and they often reveal the cause of the disease. They constitute the most effective means of developing facility in diagnosis.

In the United States very few autopsies are performed because of the feeling that opening a body after death savors of desecration. At any rate, the idea is very repugnant to those suffering bereavement. Autopsies in private practice and among the upper classes are rare exceptions, and sympathy for the poor has resulted in laws that make autopsies very hard to obtain and so restrict their number to a very small proportion of hospital deaths. Different laws exist in the various States, but in the hospitals of the country at large probably less than ten per cent of the cases that die come to autopsy. It is very rare for any hospital to run over fifty per cent year in and year out; percentages much under ten are frequent. In private practice the aggregate is well below one per cent. On the Continent and in England the percentage of autopsies to deaths in hospitals is vastly higher, often averaging eighty to ninety-five per cent.

The evil results of the situation in this country are for the most part not realized. A physician of fair intellect, average training and experience, and adequate autopsy experience should arrive at diagnosing seventy-five per cent of the cases he handles correctly, while brilliant men can and do reach ninety per cent and over. But in a very large hospital in this country it was found that of the cases that came to autopsy during five years (some 4000) the diagnosis made during life was correct in only half. These were cases with fatal symptoms, studied under favorable hospital conditions, and the doctors who did the guessing were well above the professional average.

In so far as this furnishes a basis for judgment it indicates that at least half the time the doctors in this country do not have an adequate comprehension of what ails the patients they are taking care of.

It is manifestly impossible for American doctors to overcome such a handicap; many of us spend our lives collecting a false experience. Deprived of the balance-wheel of correct, or at least corrected, diagnosis, medical investigation is liable to stray into unprofitable fields, arrive at fantastic conclusions, and recommend treatment that proves ineffective if not harmful.

The sick of all classes are the worse off, for it must not be supposed that physicians of high intelligence, large clinical opportunities, and leisure to read and write medical literature can develop their powers of diagnosis without an autopsy experience.

It is happily foreign to our people to force on the poor by law what the more comfortably placed refuse to do; so it will not be until the majority of our intelligent citizens realize the situation and insist on autopsies as a public duty, even in their hour of grief, that the present laws can be justly changed and American Medicine come into its own.

### THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

**A**FTER reviewing the work of the Committee on the Endowment Fund, and the increase in salaries which the Fund made possible, the President points out that owing to the increase in wages, in cost of services, and in price of fuel and materials of all kinds, there was a deficit of \$161,000 for the year, and that this deficit will be more than doubled for the current year. The only resource left for meeting the deficiency is an increase in tuition fees.

"It is always disagreeable to increase the tuition fee, and the problem is by no means without its difficulties. It has been suggested that the fee should vary in the different classes in the College, and in the different departments of the University, in proportion to the cost of instruction; and if education were merely a selfish benefit to the individual, a luxury in which he could indulge if he felt so inclined, it might be provided at cost for those who desire it. But it is not for that purpose that a university or college is endowed. It confers a benefit, not only on the students themselves, but also on the community for which it prepares educated citizens and professional men. Being an endowed charity, it should, in fixing its fees, think not less of the effect on the community as a whole than of the cost or the pecuniary return to the student. Moreover, a gradation of fees by cost would make education most expensive at some of the very points where it is important to the community that it should be given to a few men without regard to cost. Such a system would raise the fee in the Graduate School beyond the means of by far the greater part of the students who now attend it, and in some subjects to a point altogether prohibitive. Perhaps the most rational way of reaching a wise result would be to follow the plan adopted in the case of the salaries of professors;

to assume that the scale immediately preceding the war bore the proper relation to the prevailing level of prices, and then make a guess at the probable permanent increase of these, raising the tuition fees in that proportion. The guess in the case of professors' salaries was fifty per cent; and there is no reason at the present moment to guess otherwise.

"The objection to an increase in the tuition fee comes mainly from a regard for the poorer students. This difficulty has been met at Yale by providing that students who have already entered the College and who find it a hardship to bear the increase shall be relieved at their own request from the additional charge. Judging from the large growth in the number of students applying for admission to colleges all over the country, the people who desire a college education for their sons and daughters, and are able to pay for it, have increased markedly. The sons of men living upon small fixed salaries may well suffer from raising the tuition fee, and must, by scholarships or otherwise, be relieved from it. But there is no reason to suppose that the rise in prices — or, to put it otherwise, the fall in the value of money — has resulted in making any larger part of the community unable to pay fees adjusted to the diminution in the value of the dollar."

There has been an improvement in the standard of scholarship.

"In fact, the occasional complaints from fathers that their sons are obliged to work too hard are highly encouraging. They are not obliged to work too hard, although they have to work harder in College than their fathers did. Such an improvement seems to have been general in American colleges within the last score of years, judging by the diminution, in popular books and in articles about colleges, of wholesale criticism on the ground of the small amount of study required of undergraduates. At Harvard the result has been attained by stiffening or eliminating the easier courses; by improving the grade of assistants and giving more attention to the individual student; by rules for the choice of electives, which have caused undergraduates to make a more rational selection and consider their choice of studies more carefully; and above all, by the higher standard maintained in the office of the Dean. Although there is still room for improvement, the progress in this respect has been notable.

"Raising, however, the minimum standard, or even the average scholarship, of undergraduates is not enough. It is not less, perhaps more, important to increase the ambition for excellence on the part of those capable of achieving it. There are, indeed, very distinct signs

that better conditions prevail. The epithets of contempt applied to high scholars twenty years ago are now seldom heard, if at all. The number of undergraduates who record themselves as candidates for a degree with distinction appears to be increasing, and at the moment of writing is considerably larger than at the corresponding time last year. Nevertheless, if disrespect for high rank in college has gone, the amount of respect with which it is regarded is not yet satisfactory. Something may be hoped for as a result of the general examinations, which bring in competition on a wider scale than marks in individual courses; something may be done by exhortation on the part of professors; something from evidence, much of it contained in statistics already published, that high scholars accomplish later, on the average, more than their less ambitious classmates. But the real desire for high scholarship depends upon the attitude of the alumni and the public. If the object of college is preparation for life by education, excellence therein ought to be better than mediocrity; but this the public fails to understand. In England a man's career at the bar or in public life is greatly assisted by taking a high class of honors at Oxford or at Cambridge. In France the gateway to success in many careers is opened only by a series of rigorous competitive examinations. Here the great law firms select eagerly the graduates of our Law School who stand highest in rank; but the world does not value in the same way the highest scholars in college. Perhaps this is because scholarship in college does not indicate special training for a career; yet in fact it means something not less important. The qualities which obtain the largest rewards in any profession are often those believed to be imparted by a broad general education, such as resourcefulness, the ability to see many points of view, and the capacity for imagination. If in college we do not give these things, at least to our best scholars, we are sadly at fault. If we do give them, high rank in college is an indication of the extent to which the student has acquired them.

"The general examination has been mentioned in connection with high scholarship; and it is interesting to observe the effect it has had upon the choice of subjects in which the students concentrate the greater part of their work. The introduction of the general examination has been gradual. For men concentrating in History, Government, or Economics it went into effect for the Class of 1917. In all other subjects, except mathematics and the natural sciences, it went into effect for the Class of 1922. It is therefore possible to observe its influence upon the number of men concentrating in different fields.

The general examination has increased in two respects the demands made of the student. Instead of being free to forget the ground gone over in the courses in his chosen field when he has passed them, he is obliged to review them all at the end of his last year; and he is also required to read for himself in his chosen field in order to correlate what he has had in his courses and fill up to some extent the intervals between them. To the less industrious or more timorous student these demands were formidable, and the first effect of the general examination was to drive the weaker men to seek subjects they considered less difficult. Immediately after the adoption of the general examination by the Division of History, Government, and Economics, there was therefore a marked diminution in the number of students concentrating in that division; but there has been much less shifting upon the adoption of the examination by other departments two years ago."

Allied to the subject of scholarship is that of college discipline.

"Parents of students not infrequently complain of the rigidity of college discipline in certain respects — that their sons are not allowed, for example, to leave early or come back late at the Christmas or spring recess. They also worry the college officers by entreating that delinquents may be relieved of penalties for the infraction of rules, and still more insistently that they may not suffer the consequences of grave neglect of their work, or even of serious moral misconduct. On the other hand, we hear from business men that graduates fresh from college, while possessing excellent qualities, are deficient in steady habits of diligence and industry. These two classes of complaints are inconsistent. It is clearly unfair to encourage young men, during four years at a highly impressionable age, in habits of laxity and self-indulgence, and then suddenly expect them to show the promptitude and exactness necessary in the world of practical affairs. Comparisons with foreign universities are here beside the mark, because the occupations into which their graduates go are in many respects different. The parent who strives to break down the standard of discipline in the case of a son does both him and the college harm. The penalty is not relaxed, because it is prescribed justly, unaffected by persuasion; but a needless burden is added to hard-working officers, and the son's sense of duty and responsibility is lowered by the effort of the parent to make the punishment for his fault seem unjust. The students themselves understand these things perfectly well. If a candidate for a college paper sends in a notice of some kind after the appointed hour, it is not received. If a member of an athletic team is

not on hand when he ought to be, he is not let off easily; and if he is eliminated, entreaties by his parents or friends would meet with little sympathy. The students know how to hold their comrades up to the mark, and that is one reason why the manager of a team learns lessons valuable to him later. If college students are to be prepared for life, and life in a strenuous community, they should acquire habits of diligence and precision while in college. The academic regulations are not severe; they leave abundance of time for student activities, and, in fact, the greater part of the upper classmen are to-day neither indifferent nor idle. They are, as a rule, decidedly busy about something. The proportion of delinquents in the college requirements is not great, but a failure to keep them up to their duties would result in a lowering of standard on the part of a much larger number. Therefore the regulations should be persistently enforced for all students throughout the college years, and both parents and alumni should support the college authorities in the formation of habits beneficial alike for the student and for the community."

A considerable part of the Report is devoted to a discussion of the organization of universities and colleges and the relation between the faculties and the governing boards.

"If a university or college is a society or guild of scholars why does it need any separate body of trustees at all? Why more than learned societies which are obviously groups of scholars, and have no such boards recruited outside their own membership? One reason is to be found in the large endowments of our institutions of learning that require for investment a wide knowledge and experience of business affairs. In fact, as already pointed out, the vast complexity of a modern university has compelled specialization of functions, and one aspect thereof is the separation of the scholarly and business organs. Another reason is that higher education has assumed more and more of a public character; its importance has been more fully recognized by the community at large; it must therefore keep in touch with public needs, make the public appreciate its aims, and the means essential to attain them; and for this purpose it must possess the influence and obtain the guidance of men conversant with the currents of the outer world.

"There is a further reason more fundamental if less generally understood. Teaching in all its grades is a public service, and the administration of every public service must comprise both expert and lay elements. Without the former it will be ineffectual; without the latter

it will become in time narrow, rigid or out of harmony with its public object. Each has its own distinctive function, and only confusion and friction result if one of them strives to perform the functions of the other. From this flows the cardinal principle, popularly little known but of well-nigh universal application, that experts should not be members of a non-professional body that supervises experts. One often hears that men with a practical knowledge of teaching should be elected to school boards, but unless they are persons of singular discretion they are likely to assume that their judgment on technical matters is better than that of the teachers, with effects that are sometimes disastrous. Laymen should not attempt to direct experts about the method of attaining results, but only indicate the results to be attained.

“Let it be observed, however, that although the governing board is the ultimate authority it is not in the position of an industrial employer. It is a trustee not to earn dividends for stockholders, but for the purposes of the guild. Its sole object is to help the society of scholars to accomplish the object for which they are brought together. They are the essential part of the society; and making their work effective for the intellectual and moral training of youth and for investigation is the sole reason for the existence of trustees, of buildings, of endowments and of all the elaborate machinery of a modern university. If this conception be fully borne in mind most of the sources of dissension between professors and governing boards will disappear. At Harvard it has, I believe, been borne in mind as a deep-seated traditional conviction.

“The differences between the ordinary industrial employment and the conduct of a society or guild of scholars in a university are wide. In the industrial system of employment the employee is paid according to the value of his services; he can be discharged when no longer wanted; and his duties are prescribed as minutely as may be desired by the employer. In a university there is permanence of tenure; substantial equality of pay within each academic grade; and although the duties in general are well understood, there is great freedom in the method of performing them. It is not difficult to see why each of these conditions prevails, and is in fact dependent upon the others. Permanence of tenure lies at the base of the difference between a society of scholars in a university and the employees in an industrial concern. In the latter, under prevailing conditions, men are employed in order



to promote its earning power. In a university the concern exists to promote the work of the scholars and of the students whom they teach. Therefore in the industrial concern an unprofitable employee is discharged, but in the university the usefulness of the scholar depends largely upon his sense of security, upon the fact that he can work for an object that may be remote and whose value may not be easily demonstrated. In a university, barring positive misconduct, permanence of tenure is essential for members who have passed the probationary period. The equality of pay goes with the permanence of tenure. In an industrial establishment the higher class of officials, those who correspond most nearly to the grade of professors, can be paid what they may be worth to the concern, and discharged if they are not worth their salaries. How valuable they are can be fairly estimated, and their compensation can be varied accordingly. But professors, whose tenure is permanent, cannot be discharged if they do not prove so valuable as they were expected to be. Moreover it is impossible to determine the value of scholars in the same way as that of commercial officials. An attempt to do so would create injustice and endless discontent; and it would offer a temptation to secure high pay, from their own or another institution, by a display wholly inconsistent with the scholarly attitude of mind. The only satisfactory system is that of paying salaries on something very close to a fixed scale, and letting every professor do as good work as he can. In an industrial concern the prospect of a high salary may be needed to induce the greatest effort; but indolence among professors is seldom found. They may, indeed, prefer a line of work less important than some other; a man may desire to do research who is better fitted for teaching, or he may prefer to teach advanced students when there is a greater need of the strongest men in more elementary instruction; but failure to work hard is rare.

“The governing boards of universities having, then, the ultimate legal control in their hands, and yet not being in the position of industrial employers, it is pertinent to inquire what their relation to the professors should be. If we bear in mind the conception of a society or guild of scholars, that relation usually becomes in practice clear. The scholars, both individually and gathered into faculties, are to provide the expert knowledge; the governing board the financial management, the general coördination, the arbitral determinations, and the preservation of the general direction of public policy. In the words of a former member of the Harvard Corporation, their business

is to 'serve tables.' The relation is not one of employer and employed, of superior and inferior, of master and servant, but one of mutual coöperation for the promotion of the scholars' work. Unless the professors have confidence in the singleness of purpose and in the wisdom of the governing boards, and unless these in their turn recognize that they exist to promote the work of the society of scholars, the relations will not have the harmony that they should. The relation is one that involves constant seeking of opinion, and in the main the university must be conducted, not by authority, but by persuasion. There is no natural antagonism of interests between trustees and professors. To suggest it is to suggest failure in their proper relation to one another; to suppose it is to provoke failure; to assume it is to ensure failure.

"The question has often been raised whether nominations for appointments should be made by the faculties or their committees, or by the president. It would seem that the less formal the provisions the better. Any president of a university or college who makes a nomination to the governing board without consulting formally or informally the leading professors in the subject and without making sure that most of them approve of it, is taking a grave responsibility that can be justified only by a condition that requires surgery. The objection to a formal nomination by a faculty, or a committee thereof, is that it places the members in an uncomfortable position in regard to their younger colleagues, and that it creates a tendency for the promotion of useful rather than excellent men. A wise president will not make nominations without being sure of the support of the instructing staff, but he may properly, and indeed ought, to decline to make nominations unless convinced that the nominee is of the caliber that ought to be appointed.

"Attempts have been made to define, and express in written rules, the relation between the faculties and the governing boards; but the best element in that relation is an intangible, an undefinable, influence. If husband and wife should attempt to define by regulations their respective rights and duties in the household, that marriage could safely be pronounced a failure. The essence of the relation is mutual confidence and mutual regard; and the respective functions of the faculties and the governing boards — those things that each had better undertake, those it had better leave to the other, and those which require mutual concession — are best learned from experience and best embodied in tradition. Tradition has great advantages over

regulations. It is a more delicate instrument; it accommodates itself to things that are not susceptible of sharp definition; it is more flexible in its application, making exceptions and allowances which it would be difficult to foresee or prescribe. It is also more stable. Regulations can be amended; tradition cannot, for it is not made, but grows, and can be altered only by a gradual change in general opinion, not by a majority vote. In short, it cannot be amended, but only outgrown."

The Report closes with the observation that the University should for the immediate future perfect its existing departments rather than branch out into new fields.

"The temptation to undertake a fresh enterprise is very strong with educational institutions; but if successful it always involves more expense than was at first contemplated, and its utility should therefore be very carefully scrutinized before it is undertaken. For some time to come all the possible resources of the University will be required to keep its existing departments at the highest level. They cover now all the most important and enduring fields of higher education, and some of them are still short of the equipment needed. Even a number of buildings are required. The School of Business Administration needs a building of its own. It is now lodged in a number of different places, inconveniently to itself and the neighbors that it crowds. Although not so immediate, the need of the new School of Education for a building will become pressing before long. We need at once a large biological laboratory — both because the existing laboratories are exceedingly cramped, and because the risk of fire that they inevitably bring renders it essential to remove them from the Museum with its priceless collections. More dormitories also are badly needed, if we are to carry out our policy of housing our students as our rival institutions are doing in such attractive and efficient ways. There is, perhaps, no better or more enduring monument, nothing more impressive as a memorial among young men, than a hall for students' residence. Of the needs of a university there is, indeed, no end."

## THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.

## I.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, '50, LL.D. 1902, was born in Boston August 26, 1831, the youngest child of Joseph and Eleonora Wayles (Randolph) Coolidge. His father was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Coolidge of Watertown, who settled there about 1630.

Joseph Coolidge, a great-grandson of John Coolidge, the immigrant, moved to Boston and married the daughter of a French Huguenot, Anthoine Olivier. Their son, the second Joseph Coolidge, also married a French Huguenot. The son of these two, Joseph Coolidge (III) was therefore three-quarters of French blood. He married Elizabeth Bulfinch of Boston, and it was their son, Joseph Coolidge (IV) (Harvard 1817), who married at Monticello, Virginia, Eleonora Wayles Randolph, the daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, of Virginia, and of Martha Jefferson, the oldest daughter of President Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Coolidge had a sister, Ellen Randolph, who married Edmund Dwight, '44, of Boston, and his brothers were Joseph Randolph (the fifth Joseph), (Harvard s. '48-'50, LL.B. '54), Algernon (Harvard, M.D., '53) and Sidney (of Harvard Observatory), the last a Major in the Regular Army in the Civil War, killed at Chickamauga.

In 1839, Joseph Coolidge, accompanied by his wife, went to China to take charge of the house of Augustine Heard & Co., and Jefferson, with his brothers, was placed at school in a suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, and stayed there five years.

In 1844, at the age of thirteen, he was transferred, with his eldest brother, to the Blochman School in Dresden, where he was very homesick, but remained until 1847, when he returned to America and entered Harvard as a sophomore. He was sixteen years old and had passed ten years in Europe. He records that he was "small, very shy, spoke English with difficulty and was totally unfit to cope with Americans and American society." His views of his countrymen had been formed in Europe. He considered them barbarous, believing himself to belong to a superior class, and that the ignorant and poor should have the same right to make laws and govern as the educated and refined was an absurdity. He believed that his education abroad, though giving him a knowledge of French and German, had made him unfit to be happy or successful in his own country. Entering the

Sophomore Class and knowing more than boys of his age usually did, he acknowledged that he was led to be lazy and learned but little during the three years that he was at Harvard. He graduated, however, in the upper third of a class of some sixty-odd men.

In 1852 he married Hetty Sullivan, the daughter of William Appleton, of Boston. They had four children, three daughters and a son, T. Jefferson, Jr. ('84). His business activity at this time will be mentioned presently.

In 1865, his wife's health being bad, he gave up affairs and took his family to Europe for rest and health. They were abroad three years and, upon his return in 1868, he made his winter home in Boston, and in 1873 built his country house at Manchester-by-the-Sea on a wild promontory with beautiful sea views. This Coolidge's Point was his summer home for the rest of his life and, except for a winter in Egypt and the winter of '92-'93 in Paris, his address was Boston until his death November 17, 1920. His only son died before him. His grandsons are Frederic R. Sears ('01), T. Jefferson Newbold ('10), T. Jefferson Coolidge ('15), Amory Coolidge ('17) and William Appleton Coolidge ('24).

He began business in 1850 as a clerk of Mr. William Perkins, an old-fashioned merchant, who "thought that his clerks should clean out the store, handle the merchandise, copy letters, take account of cargoes; in short, that to learn business it was necessary to go through an apprenticeship of being porters." This may have moved him to set up in business for himself with his classmate, Edmund L. Baylies ('50), and afterwards with his friend, Joseph P. Gardner ('47), under the name of Gardner & Coolidge. This partnership lasted four years and survived the financial hurricane of 1857; but Mr. Appleton, his father-in-law, then caused him to give up business and take the treasurership of the Boott Mills, with a salary. He held this office until 1861, the first chapter of his lifelong activity in New England cotton manufacturing.

Forty years later, he thus recorded the beginnings of his material prosperity: "The War had broken out in '61, and the United States had issued irredeemable currency. History had taught me that the issue would continue because it gave immediate relief, but that the ultimate effect was invariably depreciation, which showed itself in the apparent rise in value of everything that represented real property. I therefore bought freely anything that came under my hand, — pepper, coffee, iron, etc., and, at the end of the first year, I found my-

self, owing to having followed general principles, the happy possessor of one hundred thousand dollars. The next year I did as well and, as I was wise enough to stop when our currency began to improve, I found myself in '63 comfortably off."

In 1864, Mr. Coolidge was made a director of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company in Lowell, and remained on the board of directors until his death, fifty-six years later. He was treasurer of the company from 1868 to 1880.

Among the other New England manufacturing companies that he helped to manage were the Amory, the Cocheco, the Dwight and the Great Falls.

It was as treasurer of the Amoskeag of Manchester, New Hampshire, however, that he became first among his peers. He held the office in all for sixteen years, — from 1876–1880, from 1884–1892, and again from 1893–1898. He was a director from 1870 until his death, and President of the Corporation from 1901–1911.

Mr. Herman F. Straw, of Manchester, who served as agent of the company for many years and during the time when Mr. Coolidge was its treasurer, said not long ago, "The decision of the late T. Jefferson Coolidge in 1885 to build the Jefferson Mill in Manchester was, in my opinion, the turning point in the history of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The early eighties were a critical time in the history of the company. There was serious talk of the manufacturing business of New England leaving this section for the south. Mr. Coolidge met the issue squarely by building the Jefferson Mill. His decision established a policy of expansion, which has been followed ever since. The present size of the Amoskeag plant, due largely to the foresight and sagacity of Mr. Coolidge, is twice what it was in 1885, not considering the acquisition of the Manchester and Amory Mills. In 1885 the number of Amoskeag operatives was five thousand. To-day it is fifteen thousand. This latter figure includes, however, those who were added by the consolidation of the mills in 1906." One of the largest and handsomest of the Company's recent mills will perpetuate Mr. Coolidge's name in Manchester.

In his position as mill treasurer Mr. Coolidge was naturally in touch with the banking world and, as early as 1872, was a director of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, and later a director of the New England Trust Company and of the Bay State Trust Company.

In 1890 he encouraged and assisted his son in establishing the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, of which he remained a director

thence forward for thirty years. One who was associated with him in this institution almost from its beginning wrote after his death, "As one of the original incorporators he gave generously of his time, resources and judgment, in order that this institution created by his son should not only be successful, but should render a real service to the community; that his hopes have been realized and that the Company has grown along the lines of his original conception is in large measure due to his instinctive good judgment, his wide acquaintance with men and affairs, and his extensive business connections, all of which in the early days of the Company's history was particularly helpful. He was distinguished by his courage in times of difficulties and his conservatism in days of prosperity and speculation."

Among his important business affiliations were his long directorship of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, which he retained until his death, his directorship of the State Street Exchange and his directorships in leading railroads.

In 1867 he was made President of the incipient Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Later he was a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Boston & Lowell Railroad (and for a time its President), the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, and in 1880-81 was President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. His task was to rescue a weakened corporation from its threatened collapse. In this he was successful, but he found that the difficulties of the situation, the large sums of money he had to raise and the continual demands on his time gave him so much anxiety that he could not throw it off his mind day or night, and he resigned his position at the end of a year.

Mr. Coolidge was a member of the first Park Commission of the City of Boston, nominated July 6, 1875, by Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, and including besides himself Messrs. Charles H. Dalton and William Gray, Jr. They gave public hearings, drove about the country with Frederick Law Olmsted, the elder, and passed many days in the saddle before making up their minds as to where the parkways should be laid out.

Their report was published in April, 1876, and Mr. Coolidge resigned from the Commission in that year.

It was in 1884 that he gave to Harvard College the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at a cost of \$115,000. He says of it, "No money was spent on exterior decorations. It was of brick with two solid columns built inside, but separate from the building to prevent any jarring of

the instruments. Electricity had become, through the telegraph and telephone, of immense practical importance, and its connection with light and life itself the object of study, and I felt that no better use could be made of money than to facilitate in the College the teaching of physics to the students and encouraging original work and discoveries amongst the professors."

In 1886 Mr. Coolidge was elected to the Board of Overseers and served for eleven years. He further benefited the University by establishing in 1901 a fund for research in physics, to which he has added a bequest of \$20,000, and by giving in 1912 in memory of his son the sum of \$50,000 for a chemical laboratory, and in 1914 \$10,000 more for the same purpose.

In 1887 there was dedicated at Manchester-by-the-Sea the beautiful library building he had presented to the Town, a stone and slate-roofed structure, costing \$40,000, and the work of Charles F. McKim.

In the autumn of 1888, Mr. Coolidge was greatly concerned by attacks upon the tariff and by the effect of the Mills Bill.

During the Presidential campaign he did what he could to help the Republican side, publishing various articles in the papers, raising money in Massachusetts, and exerting himself to his utmost to bring about the election of President Harrison.

In the following year the President appointed him on the Pan-American Commission. This Commission, it will be remembered, was imagined and largely brought into being by James G. Blaine, who, as Secretary of State, presided at its meetings. All the nations of America sent delegates. Ten were appointed from the United States, and from one to three from each of the other powers, each power having one vote controlled by the majority of its delegates. Mr. Coolidge served on the sub-committees on Communication on the Atlantic, Credentials, and Monetary Convention. As a member of the last he made a dissenting report, strongly upholding the gold standard against a majority report that favored bimetallism.

The winter of 1889-90, which he spent in Washington, made Mr. Coolidge well acquainted with Secretary Blaine, Speaker Reed, Lodge, Roosevelt, Sherman, Senator Hoar, McKinley, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and many others.

It was in April of 1892 that President Harrison sent in his name as Minister to France to succeed Whitelaw Reid, who had resigned. He was speedily confirmed, went abroad, and the year of his service, which ended in May, 1893, was the most interesting year of his life.



He won "golden opinions from all sorts of people" and weathered triumphantly an ugly official squall due to unauthorized and underhand transactions by a member of his staff.

At the expiration of his service the American Colony in Paris offered him a public banquet (which he declined) and presented him an illuminated address, which runs in part as follows:

"We shall always remember with great pride that, through your ministration, the American and French Governments were brought to a common understanding as to the Extradition Treaty, negotiated by your predecessor, and that moreover to you is due the credit of having persuaded the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accept the amendments to that Treaty proposed by the United States Senate.

"You also most skillfully and successfully negotiated with the French Government for the appointment of an arbitrator, and the settlement of the mode of procedure in that important Court, the Tribunal on the Behring Fur-Seal Arbitration. This involved many delicate questions, which were agreeably solved by your diplomatic tact and knowledge. These weighty official acts have won for you not only the thanks of our own Government, but also the high consideration of that to which you are accredited; and General Foster, the late Secretary of State of the United States, has publicly declared that, while you were winning the warmest applause of your countrymen in France, you were also achieving a wide and deserved reputation at home as an able and discreet public Minister.

"Your distinguished career recalls the interesting historical fact, that your celebrated ancestor, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, was the successor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin in 1785 (having been previously associated with Messrs. Franklin and Adams) and filled with signal genius during five most eventful years the multiform responsibilities of representative in France of the American Republic, of which he was one of the chief founders and fathers. The manner in which you have discharged similar duties is a gratifying and striking proof of the staying powers of an intellectual race in a free country, where everything depends upon individual merit."

In 1896 Governor Wolcott appointed Mr. Coolidge upon a Taxation Commission, of which Judge John Lowell was the Chairman and Messrs. Taussig, Carleton and Barrus were the other members. Their report, made in October, 1897, though not fully put into effect by legislation, made important recommendations for an inheritance tax, the removal of tax on intangibles, income tax on house rentals above four hundred dollars, and the distribution of corporation and inheritance taxes. It was in this year that some leading business men of New England urged upon President-elect McKinley that Mr.

Coolidge be appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment was favored by the Massachusetts Senators, but Massachusetts was already to be represented in the Cabinet by John D. Long, as Secretary of the Navy, with consequences that are a matter of history.

In 1898, however, Mr. Coolidge was signally honored by appointment upon the Joint High Commission, consisting of distinguished representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland who were to examine the questions of the Alaskan Boundary, of the Fisheries, the destruction of fur seals, armaments upon the lakes and transportation of goods in bond. The meetings of the Commission, notwithstanding the ability of the personnel, did not result in agreement and, after adjournment had been taken from February to August, 1899, the boundary question was settled by diplomatic negotiations.

Such is the record in barest outline of a long, prosperous, useful and not inconspicuous life.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge was prepared by education and impelled by temperament to seek the best of reading, the most stimulating companionship. He was ever curious as to facts, but cautious in inference. His judgments, formed after careful consultation and consideration, commanded the respect and confidence of his associates. He had a large capacity for friendship, a fine loyalty towards his many trusts, and to those who looked to him for counsel or good will. His incomplete acceptance of the democratic theory did not withhold him from admiring and ably seconding such leaders of public opinion and policy as James G. Blaine, George F. Hoar, William McKinley and Henry Cabot Lodge. His gracious charm of manner, his natural affinity for able men, his lifelong contributions to the industrial well-being of his state, his section and his country, and his loyalty to Harvard, to Massachusetts, and to the United States, that he so ably represented, mark him out for the special distinction implied in the words: An American Aristocrat.

## II.

By HORATIO R. STORER, '50.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, LL.D., 1902, Harvard, the great-grandson of the third American president, and the last but one of his Class, died at Boston, November 17, 1920, in his 90th year. Of his classmates he was the most distinguished, and, judging by men's

standards the world over, his was the most useful life. Of his beneficence to Harvard, it is unnecessary here to speak. His record as a business and professedly public man has been well summarized in the preceding paper.

To the Secretary of his class, Coolidge was known otherwise. Both their lives were replete with interest, but of a wholly different character. The one a citizen of the world, of remarkably wide interests, saw most of his ambitions realized, though his later life was saddened by the untimely death of his son, who like himself was already a man of affairs. Coolidge did much for his country, as well as for his city, his associates, his family, and himself. The other, with equally high aspirations, though doomed by persistent ill-health to early retirement from the usual activities of his profession, was yet privileged to outlive all those with whom he had unintentionally been forced into violent controversy, and to see the seeds of important movements, moral, educational, and spiritual, in the planting of which he had helped, develop and grow to abundant fruitage. Each life was probably, in its way, a very satisfactory one.

While still a child, Coolidge, with his three brothers, was placed at school in Switzerland, and there remained for the following eight years, long enough to have almost forgotten his native tongue. This reversion of type, which nearly made him an alien, was to serve him in peculiar and fortunate good stead on his return to Boston, a quite finished young Frenchman, or German, or both combined. The Secretary first met him at Cambridge in 1847, on his entering College in the Sophomore year. So complete had been his foreign training, that he took this advanced position without the slightest effort. He was with us in most of the ordinary studies, and in our advance in others. His advent was so unusual, like a stage play almost, that it is of interest still, and explains much of his quite wonderful progress after graduation.

The College, then but a higher school to us, was in its usual session. Suddenly there appeared upon the scene an outlandish-looking boy. As such we assumed him, for he proved a couple of years younger than most of us. He had not yet changed to the usual dress for young Americans, and there were features about his garb that to us seemed almost girlish. He faced us all in a partial semi-circle. We were largely Bostonians, and had shed the usual discrepancies and varieties of childish fashion, and were, so to speak, all of one adolescent manliness. Coolidge's pose was that of a dear little Lord Fauntleroy, accus-

tomed to rule governess and tutors, and with an air of inborn superiority over his family and the world beside. Thus prepared, he came to us in study hours. The scene was quite unique. It bore a touch of both comedy and tragedy. He looked at us and we looked at him. The room was crowded, for additions were permitted to view the new arrival, so that the setting was quite abnormal. We were a group, cohesive, self-sufficient, wont to look with contempt upon the other city lads, ready to fight with them upon the slightest provocation, and indeed already sending belligerent challenges to the truckmen of Boston — and here was he, all alone, studying us with a certain air of seriousness, without the slightest trace of timidity or bewilderment. Exotics were far less frequent in those days, and at first we were inclined to resent his presence, he was so variant from us all. We warmed towards him for war, he bore such an air of indifference, and even mastership. Then came a feeling of curiosity and amusement. Had we been older, we should have thought of the co-educational experiment, anticipated pleasure from the companionship of a girlie boy — and then we began to appreciate that, girlie or boy, here was a chap who was contemplating ourselves with very similar convictions, querying at the same time as to our standing in the social scale, and watching us in our self-confidence, with apparently pluck enough to meet us all, either individually or combined, and with evident intention to come among us as our equal if not indeed as our superior. After what must have appeared to both sides a long period of mutual evaluation, there seemed a very genuine decision that “he’ll do.”

The occasion was really an acute one. He was not a Freshman and therefore could not be hazed, and he had not passed through that year of inferiority which entitled him to a rank beside ourselves. Many boys, who had been brought up as he had been till then, master of every domestic situation, would have proved insufferable bores, dudes, or snobs. He was none of them. In self-possession he met us fairly. In his air of condescension he was our critic. In his estimate he looked us over with equally wondering and calculating eyes. There was something very wistful about it all. In courage he was evidently sufficiently proficient. He had a little not timid but inquiring look, which went far to captivate. We all saw things in the same true and convincing light. We boys were to him a veritable lions’ den, and he, much younger and almost girlish in voice and appearance, was our diminutive Daniel, who was either to be devoured, blood and bones, or eventually to play leapfrog upon our backs, as he certainly learned

to do. The contest was over almost before it began. We subdued him by meeting him halfway in the spirit of fairness mingled with satisfaction and a little pity for his difficult position, and he utterly disarmed us by his extreme tact, which was to become so proverbial in Boston. This little episode was in reality his entry into the hub of the Universe — pity that this title had not been given to it by some other than a native — and his initial triumph therein, for these boys were to become his intimates and business associates in after life. To the end of his and their days, these first impressions remained persistent. The conditions themselves were very unusual, and for the moment they veritably tried the souls of each of the participants, with results that were creditable to all and by all enjoyed.

Coolidge's early education served him in good stead when Minister to France, and stamped him as the equal in diplomacy of any court grandee. He proved fit successor of his distinguished ancestor, who held the same appointment, upon the foundation of the American Union.

Boston was at one time astounded by his change of political opinion. From the Jeffersonian that he was by blood, he became an avowed protectionist, but this was so clearly what befitted the great leader of New England's manufacturing industries, that even those who most bitterly lamented his apparent lapse from grace, could but admire his courage, the sincerity of his convictions, and his fidelity to those with whom he was most intimately associated.

In our time the classes were comparatively small. Ours consisted of less than seventy. In these later days, when there were six of us remaining, it occurred to the Secretary to try a somewhat unusual experiment. He therefore wrote to each survivor, desiring a photograph as he then was, a more or less decrepit, broken-down, and feeble old man. The pictures were to be sent to each in turn, for the general delectation. Like good sports, all promptly responded. The result was as successful as it was saddening. Probably none of the portraits could have been generally recognized. One of them was from a prominent lawyer of New York State who had been the leader of many men. He was now superannuated and totally without sight. Another, an artist of international fame, was shown upon what proved his death-bed. Another, with his wife, had been in Europe for fifty years and had embodied in several hefty volumes his views of prominent persons and attractive places. This classmate, as did another, lang syne our poet, sent two pictures of himself, from different angles, so that we could

doubly judge of the verisimilitude. Coolidge, as was his right, from his couple of years juniorship, proved by far the best preserved. His portrait, by Mrs. J. C. Fairchild, of Boston, is full length and seems preferable to one pronounced his own favorite. The face is less lined than are those of the other men, the body more erect, the expression more alert, and the general impression that of a man still in his prime.

Very shortly before Coolidge's death, the Secretary received from him an affectionate letter, towards the close of which he said. "All are gone save you and me. One of us must soon follow; it may be you and it may be myself, and the other will be expected to briefly dis-course in the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE. If this duty falls to you, do say something that is both civil and kind." As if any one who knew him could do otherwise!

As the Secretary, now in his ninety-second year, was seriously ill at the time of Coolidge's passing, and the then current number of the MAGAZINE was already due, it was necessary that this slight tribute should be postponed. The daily press was then filled with his praises. The men of the present day may be assured that could these desultory reminiscences be submitted to the dead classmates, every word would but express the affection of them all.

### ARTHUR SEARLE.

By JEREMIAH SMITH, '56.

**A**RTHUR SEARLE died in Cambridge, October 23, 1920. He was the son of Thomas and Anne (Noble) Searle, and was born in London, England, October 21, 1837. His father, a citizen of Massachusetts, was temporarily resident in England on business. His mother was from Derby, England. In 1840 his parents moved to the United States and settled in Brookline, Mass. Both died during the next three years, but their two sons continued to live in Brookline, under the care of an uncle and aunt. Arthur's last school days were passed at the Brookline High School, and he entered Harvard in 1852.

He at once took, and always maintained, very high rank in scholarship, graduating in 1856 as the second scholar in the class.

After graduating, his occupations were various; including the study of chemistry; teaching; sheep-farming in California; business in a broker's office in Boston; and work with the statistical department of the United States Sanitary Commission.

His principal life-work has been connected with the Astronomical Department of Harvard University. In 1868, he became an assistant at the Harvard Observatory. June 1, 1883, he was made Assistant Professor of Astronomy, and in 1887 he was made Phillips Professor of Astronomy. This position he held until 1912, when he resigned and became Professor *Emeritus*. He conducted a class in astronomy at Radcliffe College for some years in addition to his work at the Observatory. In 1874 was published his book on the "Outlines of Astronomy." In 1910 he published "Essays, I-XXX," on philosophical subjects.

In the years 1850 to 1860 there were in Cambridge a few men who were spoken of as "walking encyclopædias"; men of remarkably wide knowledge on a great variety of subjects; whose advice was sought as to the books to be consulted by those desiring to make a study of those subjects. To-day, it is sometimes said that this race of men is extinct. But Professor Searle came nearer resembling them than did most of his contemporaries. A very modest and retiring man, he never said anything for the special purpose of displaying knowledge. But his intimate friends can testify that he had an astonishing amount of information as to various subjects entirely outside his own especial work; and that this information, when tested, proved remarkably accurate. Whenever he investigated a subject, he did it with great thoroughness; and he never forgot anything that he once knew.

Arthur Searle was married January 1, 1873, to Emma Wesselhoeft, daughter of Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, of Boston and Brattleboro, Vt. His wife died December 19, 1914. Two daughters survive; Lucy and Katharine, the latter a graduate of Radcliffe in 1901.

For the remainder of this article, dealing especially with Professor Searle's work on astronomical and kindred subjects, we are indebted to Miss Margaret Harwood (Radcliffe, '07), now Director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory at Nantucket. Miss Harwood was a pupil of Professor Searle at Radcliffe and subsequently worked under him in the Harvard Observatory. She had frequent conferences with Professor Searle as to the work undertaken by him after he became Professor *Emeritus*.

On April 1, 1868, Professor Searle began work at the Harvard College Observatory as computer and observer, under the impression, as he stated himself in after years, that this situation would be no more permanent than those which he had previously occupied. To his

surprise he found the work better suited to him than he had supposed. He had all the qualities of a scientific investigator, for to his clear, active mind method, accuracy, and precision were second nature. He did not consider himself a born astronomer, however, and often gave the reason that, if he had been, he would have accepted an invitation from Dr. Benjamin A. Gould to accompany him in 1869 to South America to be an assistant in the newly established Argentine Observatory at Cordoba. But he was tired of shifting from one thing to another and preferred to stay in one place for a time at least.

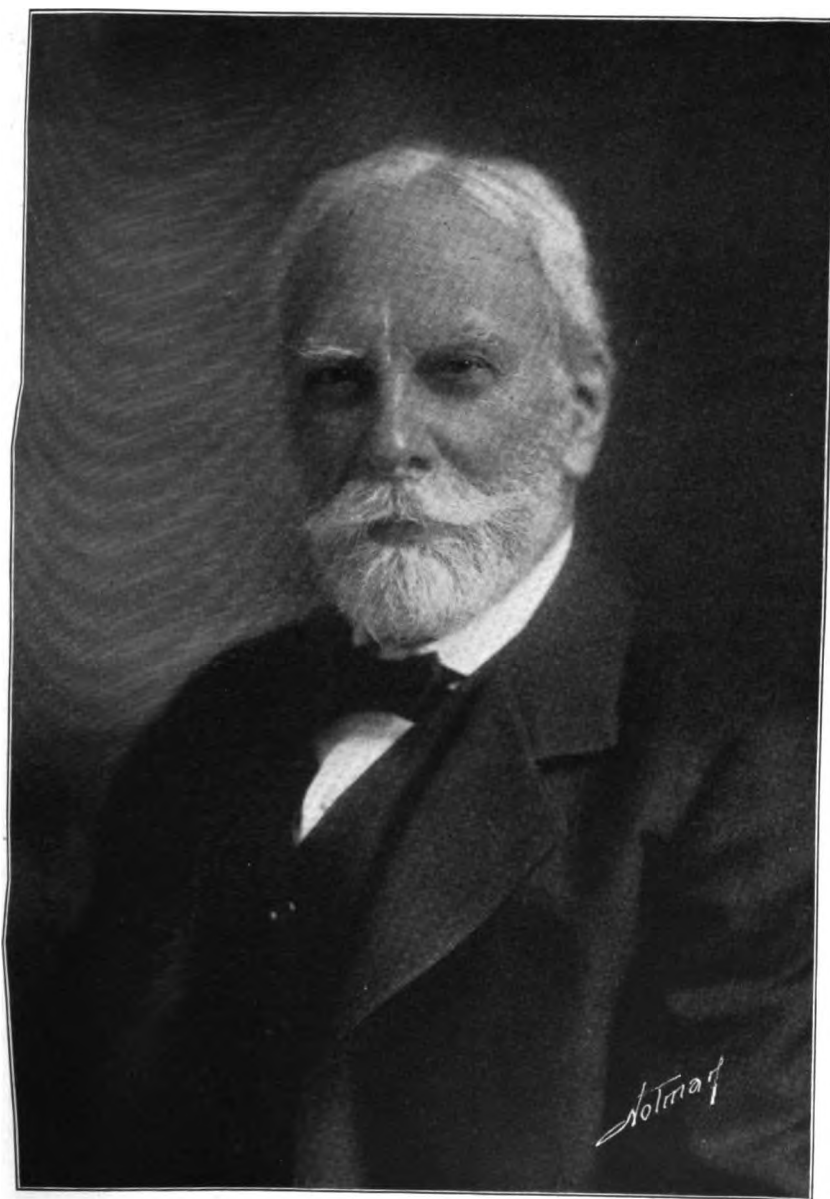
In the autumn of 1869 he was appointed Assistant at the Observatory of Harvard College. He was often employed in the business management of the Observatory. This was especially the case after the death of the Director, Professor Joseph Winlock, in 1875. Mr. Searle was then placed in charge of the Observatory until Professor Edward C. Pickering became Director in 1877. Mr. Searle became Assistant Professor in 1883, Phillips Professor of Astronomy in 1887, and Phillips Professor, *Emeritus*, in 1912.

His early astronomical work included both micrometric and photometric observations of stars, double stars, and variable stars, satellites of the planets, asteroids and comets, and the routine computing necessary with the compilation of such observations. These are published in four volumes of the *Annals* of the Harvard College Observatory. He also collected and published in the *Annals* the meteorological observations made at the Observatory between 1840 and 1888 and wrote an historical account of the Observatory from 1855 to 1876.

In 1874 he undertook his first independent inquiry which related to the Zodiacal Light. Together with the routine observational work mentioned above, he observed both the Zodiacal Light and Gegenschein at whatever occasional moments were available from 1874 until 1895. The results of these observations are contained in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, vols. 99, 102, 109, 116, 124, 126; in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. 19; in the *Memoirs* of the American Academy, vol. 11, and in the *Annals* of the Harvard College Observatory, vol. 19, part 2, and 33, nos. 1, 2, and 3. He also wrote occasional summaries of information on the subject for the *Monthly Weather Review* and the *Laboratory Manual of Astronomy*, by Miss Mary E. Byrd.

The main topics to which he directed his attention are as follows: first, the permanence, position, and magnitude of the ordinary western zodiacal light; second, the normal distribution of light in the





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zodiac and its vicinity, which evidently affects all observations of the fainter portions of the zodiacal light, at great elongations; third, the phenomenon of a feeble maximum of light in opposition to the sun, known as Gegenschein, its position, parallax, and brightness. Although his results allowed him to conclude that the most likely hypothesis with regard to the origin of the zodiacal light is that which ascribes it to reflection from small meteoric bodies, nevertheless he maintained that this hypothesis needs to be confirmed or invalidated by more definite observations of the zodiacal light itself, as well as by further researches respecting the orbital movements and the light of asteroids and periodic comets. He saw that before any further theorizing can be done, it is necessary to have long series of observations of the position and brightness of the zodiacal light and Gegenschein, taken during a considerable number of years. These should be made simultaneously by at least two observers, who work independently, but on exactly the same system, first at the same place and later at different places.

After 1895 the increasing use of electric light in the neighborhood of the Observatory made further observations of the zodiacal light in Cambridge impossible. Other work and increasing age prevented him from again carrying on observations in any rural locality not bothered by artificial light, but he always continued to feel a keen interest in the subject and hoped to find younger observers who would carry out his plan.

From 1888 to 1898 Professor Searle made meridian circle observations for the Zone Catalogue of 8337 Stars between  $9^{\circ} 50'$  and  $14^{\circ} 10'$  of South Declination in 1855 for the Epoch 1900. The results of this work fill five volumes of the *Annals of Harvard College Observatory*, vols. 62, 65, 66, 67, 77. The Catalogue itself, which is vol. 67, was published in coöperation with the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. Although the reduction and publication of these observations took an untold amount of energy and patience until 1912, Professor Searle regarded it merely as the result of his routine observatory work and accordingly not a personal undertaking. But various investigations relating to meridian circle observations, which were suggested by the progress of the work required for the Catalogue, should most certainly be regarded as the result of his own skill and ingenuity. The references to these will be found in the Introduction to *Harvard Annals*, vol. 67. Two articles in particular should be mentioned here. They are: "Geometrical Methods in the Theory of Combining Observa-

tions," and "Results of Accessory Series of Observations made with the Meridian Circle of Harvard College Observatory." The latter contains a study of the effect of magnitude on personal equation, of fatigue, and other sources of error.

A paper on "The Atmospheric Economy of Solar Radiation," which was presented before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1888, was doubtless a result of his work on the meteorological records previously mentioned.

He occasionally wrote for magazines, notably the *Atlantic Monthly*. "Mars as a Neighbor," which appeared in 1878, and "The Discovery of a New Stellar System," relating to variable stars, published in 1892, are two articles of general information. In such papers as these, as well as in his textbook "Outlines of Astronomy," of which two editions were published in 1874 and 1875, Professor Searle displayed his ingenuity in suggesting to the reader that he must think for himself. This quality made itself felt in his teaching, and consequently his students came to regard his course in astronomy at Radcliffe College as a liberal education. He conducted this course between the years 1891 and 1912 when he retired. Any lack of clear thinking on the part of a student would strike him as the best possible joke, and would cause him to break out into a hearty laugh, in which even the victim would join. No feelings could be hurt by this laughter, which was always followed by a careful explanation of the subject in question given with the utmost patience.

The writer cannot pretend to give an adequate review of his philosophical essays, "Essays I-XXX." It is interesting to note, however, that in the six essays entitled "Space and Time," he gives an explanation, wholly independent of other authorities, of the modern principle of relativity.

After his retirement in 1912, Professor Searle's work lay chiefly in the field of mathematical astronomy. At the time of his death he had practically completed a treatise on "Geometrical Results from Actual and Assumed Laws of Motion." These results are derived from elementary algebra and plane geometry without the use of trigonometry, or differential or integral calculus. A paper on "Orbits Resulting from Assumed Laws of Motion," but implying a knowledge of higher mathematics, was published in May, 1920, in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. 55. This paper will be incorporated in the first treatise, eliminating the necessity of reference to higher mathematics.

Professor Searle was interested in every branch of learning to the extent that he frequently inquired into subjects in no way allied to his own, and worked out points which naturally would concern only a specialist. For example, as a result of rereading Cæsar's *De Bello Civili* for recreation, he wrote, in 1907, "A Note on the Battle of Pharsalus," which is published in *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, vol. xviii. This is an inquiry into the conditions which made possible Cæsar's use of a body of infantry for frustrating the enemy's attempt to outflank him with a superior force of cavalry.

Throughout his life he amused himself with the composition of occasional verse both in Latin and in English. It seems fitting to quote, in closing, a poem composed during the last illness of his wife.

DE MORTE SERA.

Nox adest; demunt oculis tenebræ  
Nunc viam densæ; dubium viator  
Comprimit gressum, requiemque poscit  
Hospitiumque.

Hospites at nos, patriis relictis  
Sedibus, longæ vario labore  
Iam viæ fessos, capit ampla Ditis  
Ianua regni.

Cras viatorem nova lux vocabit  
Ad viam; nobis iterumne surgat  
Restet ignotum, requiete sola  
Sive fruamur.

WALTER FAXON.

By SAMUEL HENSHAW, DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

IT is difficult when we recall the inherent modesty of Walter Faxon, whose death occurred at Lexington on August 10, 1920, to write of his character and attainments without seeming exaggeration.

Born on February 4, 1848, in Roxbury, his early years, passed in his native town, were associated with the then forested region of Dedham, Canton, and Braintree, a region of hills, swamps, and ponds, sure to awaken and nurture that love of nature which was to prevail throughout life. Here with his two brothers, Edwin and Charles Edward, both later in life talented botanists, he made the usual boy's collections of plants, insects, and birds' eggs, and developed those traits of keen observation and accurate description so marked in all his scientific

work. It is of interest to note that during the last years of his life these early collections, a portion of which had been carefully preserved, aroused a delightful enthusiasm in the study and pursuit of New England butterflies.

Graduating from Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1871, in 1872 he received the degree of S.B. *m.c.l.* and that of S.D. in 1878. His doctor's thesis on the development of *Palæmonetes vulgaris*, the common prawn, was published in the *Bulletin* of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in September, 1879, and was the forerunner of a series of papers, all too short, dealing with the taxonomy and development of the crustacea, the group of animals which was Dr. Faxon's chief study for many years and upon which he was one of the leading authorities in America.

Dr. Faxon's connection with the instruction in zoölogy at Harvard College commenced in 1872 and continued until he declined a reappointment as Assistant Professor of Zoölogy in 1886. As a teacher he acknowledged his lack of the art to popularize his subject, but he could hardly fail to recognize with gratification his students' appreciation alike of his skill in dissection, and the accuracy, conciseness, clearness, and fairness of all his statements both of fact and theory.

Dr. Faxon was also on the staff of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy from 1873 until his death, serving for a few years as assistant in charge of the entire Museum, but during the greater part of the time in charge, with varying titles, of the collections of crustacea and mollusca. His museum work was methodical and his plan of arrangement, of cataloguing, and labeling was sufficient, wholly devoid of unessential details.

As intimated, Dr. Faxon's publications on crustacea were not numerous, though they were in all cases distinct contributions to science. In 1870 the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy published a monograph of the North American Astacidæ, by Dr. H. A. Hagen. In this work, which forms the basis of our knowledge of the crayfishes of the American continent, thirty-eight forms were characterized, ten of which were unknown to previous authors. Succeeding Dr. Hagen in the care of the Museum's collections of crustacea, Dr. Faxon recognized that the exact limitation of specific forms and their true relationships required large series of specimens. In a few years he brought together the most valuable series of crayfishes in the United States, and prepared a revision of the species of the Northern Hemisphere. In this Revision (*Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, August, 1885,

vol. 10, no. 4, 192 pp., 10 plates) Dr. Faxon gives a systematic account of the sixty-six species considered valid, republishing the descriptions of twenty new forms which were included in a preliminary paper issued in December, 1884. The taxonomic part of the Revision is admirably done, and the sections of more general interest on geographical distribution, hemaphroditism, the two forms of males, and the peculiarities of the young stages are clear and concise. In July, 1914, twenty-nine years after the date of publication of his Revision, Dr. Faxon, returning to the same field, gives (*Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, vol. 40, no. 8, pp. 347-428, pl. 1-13) his final appraisal of the crayfishes of the world; including the twelve forms here described as new, he recognizes ten genera and 149 species and subspecies, exclusive of four doubtful species. Of this number it is of interest to note that Dr. Faxon is sponsor for one genus and fifty-nine species or subspecies, only two of the species ranking as synonyms, a somewhat unusual result, doubtless due to the reliance on structural characteristics as the bases of specific differences.

Dr. Faxon's other important contribution to carcinology is an elaborate report (*Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, April, 1895, vol. 18) on the stalk-eyed crustacea collected during an exploration of the *Albatross*, during 1891, off the west coasts of America and off the Galapagos Islands. This report deals systematically with about 160 species, concluding with a résumé on the faunal relations of the crustacea of the region and on the colors of those found in the deep sea.

Dr. Faxon's contributions to zoölogical literature, other than those relating to crustacea, were almost entirely ornithological; these may be roughly grouped as faunal, including records of occurrences, bibliographical, and his exhaustive studies of Brewster's Warbler. For bibliographical work he had the three essentials, interest, perseverance, and accuracy. A manuscript list of the faunal publications relating to New England ornithology, compiled by Dr. Faxon, consists of verified titles of writings in his own library. This list, tested as to completeness and accuracy, would seem to require no verification, though one to whom the task of editing it might fall would not be true to Faxon's principle unless he verified them again.

Dr. Faxon's admiration for Alexander Wilson was very great and led to the collection of an unsurpassed series of the ornithological writings of the "melancholy poet-naturalist," supplemented by very many of his purely literary works, and a very considerable series of

Wilsoniana, manuscripts, books, and pamphlets. His published notes on the early editions of Wilson's "Ornithology" and on the writings of Captain Thomas Brown are helpful bibliographic aids; the accounts of the Relics of Peale's Museum and of John Abbot's unpublished drawings of the birds of Georgia have a very considerable scientific interest and are written with an unusual felicity of expression.

As a field observer, Dr. Faxon had few equals, and it is certain that no ornithologist had a better field knowledge of the birds of eastern Massachusetts, the Berkshires, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Wholly without the impulse for publication, he most generously gave the results of his knowledge as willingly to the merest tyro as to more experienced hands. His notes and records concerning Brewster's Warbler, the subject of his only extensive ornithological publication, cover a period of more than thirty years. Described in 1874 as a distinct species, Brewster's Warbler was for years one of the most puzzling of ornithological problems and was the subject of many ingenious hypotheses until 1913, when Dr. Faxon traced the development of the young of a male Golden-Wing Warbler found mated with a female Blue-Wing Warbler and proved the hybridity of Brewster's Warbler. His observations relating to this so-called species were published in the *Auk* and in the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*.

Dr. Faxon passed his years according to his own ideals; he loved nature, had all due respect for tradition, enjoyed both his vocation and his avocations, and was content with the recognition which seldom fails conscientious work. Though the greater part of his life was solitary and without household society, he was in no sense a recluse, and while it is to be regretted that he did not produce more, he was no idler. His familiarity with the classics and with English literature was very great; his knowledge and love of Shakespeare resulted in his gathering together a most exceptional collection of fugitive Shakesperiana. His library, bequeathed to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, contained many of his school-books and boyhood favorites and showed his various interests and the growth and breadth of his learning. Like many lovers of books, the more he had the more he wanted, but he wanted them for use, not for mere possession. He was fond of music and the drama, and was well informed concerning their history and the works of their masters.

He had a keen sense of humor, enjoyed and could tell a good story; his genuine, hearty laugh, accompanied by a vigorous stroke upon his



thigh, are well remembered characteristics. The charm of his personality was especially evident with children, who, during his not infrequent tramps and stays in many parts of New England, shared a delightfully attractive and instructive companionship.

Though he was without the honorary degrees and memberships that are sometimes the lot of less able men, there are few associations of learning, scientific or literary, whose rolls would not have been dignified by the name of Walter Faxon.

### FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

IS it only a curious coincidence that of the numerous collections of Letters published within the year, the three that are of conspicuous excellence contain letters of Harvard men? Detailed **Harvard Men of Letters.** comment upon them the reader will find elsewhere in this issue of the *MAGAZINE*; here we propose only to speculate on the possible implications of the fact that Charles Francis Adams the Younger and his brother Henry, William James, and Theodore Roosevelt, all subject in early life and James through most of his life to the influence of Harvard, reveal themselves after death as among the best letter writers that this country has ever produced. Of course it is not possible to attribute to the teaching of English at Harvard the distinction that they subsequently attained as letter writers. Even as late as Roosevelt's undergraduate days English Composition occupied a less important place in the curriculum than it does now. We shall still have to wait for some years for evidence to show of what value in giving interest and individuality to epistolary writing was the work of Harvard's modern teachers of English Composition — Hill, Wendell, and Briggs. The laborious efforts that they put into their tasks will surely have come to worthy fruition if four of their pupils leave behind them literary monuments equal in distinction to those that the Adamses, the Jameses, and Roosevelt carelessly scattered along the wayside of their crowded lives.

To answer the question prefacing these reflections, we would reject the idea that the Harvard associations of the Adamses, William James, and Roosevelt had no significant bearing upon the quality of their letters. At Harvard more than at any other college the cultivation of letters has been a tradition, and to Harvard more than to any other college the men of past generations who were themselves interested in

letters sent their sons. It is scarcely possible to separate the influence of inheritance from that of environment, but it is reasonable to believe that when environment is sympathetic with the tendencies derived by inheritance the happiest results will follow, the utmost powers of expression will be called forth. "I don't need to study English," said a boy to a teacher in a preparatory school. "I have inherited it." It is probably true that the children of the elder Henry James and the elder Charles Francis Adams did not need to study English in the sense of requiring formal discipline in writing; but it is also true that they were constantly and consciously striving to acquire a mastery of it. The atmosphere of Cambridge and Boston was an incentive; it was fashionable in those days to write well. The mere presence at Harvard of Longfellow and Lowell and Holmes must have stimulated young men who were interested in the art of self-expression.

When Roosevelt was in college the primacy of letters was possibly not so secure as it had been. But that Roosevelt himself was interested in them we know from his connection with the *Advocate*; and his passion to excel in whatever he undertook is a guarantee that he lost no opportunity at Harvard to improve what was probably in his case, though to a less marked degree than in that of the other distinguished letter writers, an inherited aptitude.

Imaginative genius flourishes occasionally in strange places and sometimes on unpromising stalks. But the best letter writers are not always persons of imaginative genius; they are seldom found in remote corners of the world; and they are not often the curious sports of commonplace families. Cultivation is the attribute of the good letter writer, and cultivation does not thrive in isolation. From that college which is least provincial, in which there is the least flavor of rusticity, we should expect the best letter writers to emerge.

It has often been said that letter-writing as an art could not long survive such innovations as the typewriter, the telephone, and the stenographer. Yet Roosevelt's letters bear witness to the fact that he could employ a stenographer without losing his vocabulary, his ideas, or his informality; and the letters of Henry James — who may be regarded perhaps as of Harvard even though he was never actually in it — vindicate the typewriter as an instrument of composition. One is led to suggest that training in penmanship in the elementary schools might well give way, after a brief period, to training in typewriting; and that a course in the dictation of letters, interviews, and speeches might be added to the college curriculum. When new tools are in-

vented, young people should become accustomed at an early age to the use of them.

But the one tool of which mastery is essential to the letter writer is the English language, and we believe that there will continue to be more good letter writers among the graduates of Harvard than among those of — well, let us say schools of correspondence.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE WINTER TERM.

By THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

NOTHING that Harvard has done within the past ten years seems to have created a more widespread interest among educators than our system of general examinations for the A.B. degree. The idea of requiring a student, at the end of his college course, to show what he has become rather than what he has been through is one which on its face impresses most people as timely and sound. But our method of carrying this idea into practice does not seem to be everywhere understood. On the contrary, some curious misinformation relating to the Harvard system of general examinations has been appearing in other college publications; for example, in the January issue of the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine*. It is hard to see how any one having even an offhand acquaintance with the plan could so completely misconceive its scope, its purpose, and its methods as the writer of this last-mentioned article has done.

"According to the information before us from Harvard University," the Dartmouth scribe begins, "it is proposed that hereafter, before any student can be given his degree, he must pass satisfactorily an examination on virtually his entire course — with the exception of his courses in mathematics and natural sciences." The fact is that nothing of this sort has ever been proposed either at Harvard, or, so far as we know, anywhere else. What we do not only propose, but actually require, at Harvard is that a student shall pass satisfactorily a general examination on his "field of concentration," which is quite a different thing from "virtually his entire course." Far from virtually covering his entire college course this field of concentration ordinarily covers less than half of it, and may amount to only about one third. Every Harvard undergraduate must, at the end of his Freshman year, choose some subject as his field of special study, or "concentration" as we call it. In this field he must take at least four courses, and in some closely allied subjects he must elect two courses more. That is as far as the requirements go. The general examination is intended to test a student's mastery of the special field within which these courses lie; it is not an examination on the courses themselves.

If, for example, a student chooses economics as his field of special study, his general examination will in no case go beyond the social sciences, and for the most part will relate to the subject of economics alone. But it will be an examination in economics as a subject, not an examination upon what he has learned in Economics 1, Economics 2, Economics 3, or any other array of special courses. There is thus a very fundamental difference, both in scope and purpose, between general examinations based upon a subject and the examinations which a student takes at the close of each individual course.

The reason for exempting students who specialize in mathematics and natural science from the necessity of passing a general examination is not to

Why mathematics and natural science are exempted

be found, as our Dartmouth critic assumes, in the probable inability of undergraduates to remember mathematical and scientific details. The reason is that in mathematics and in the natural sciences the various individual courses are arranged in a progression, each one except the first being built upon a prerequisite. A student who chooses to specialize in mathematics must take at least four courses in that subject, and each one after the first will be a more advanced course than the one preceding. The examination in each is, in effect, a general examination on all that precedes. If a student demonstrates in his Senior year that he can pass the course in applied mechanics, let us say, what need is there to test his proficiency in algebra or geometry or trigonometry? He has demonstrated his proficiency in these things by ability to use them, and that is enough. In the natural sciences the same holds true. But in subjects like literature, philosophy, history, and so forth there is no such articulated hierarchy of college courses, hence the general examination has been prescribed for all students who specialize in these departments. The exemption of mathematics and natural science from its scope has nothing to do with the probable ability or inability of students to remember things which demand "exactitude and accuracy." It is an exemption based upon the nature of the instruction given in these subjects.

The writer in the Dartmouth publication also finds difficulty in understanding just how a general examination is going to bring the students and the

Another misconception

faculty closer together. It is not astonishing that he should encounter this difficulty inasmuch as the general examination has no such purpose in mind. The thing which we count upon to promote a greater degree of intellectual intimacy between Harvard students and Harvard teachers is the tutorial system, not the general examination. The two are somewhat associated, to be sure, because the tutorial system is intended to help students with their preparation for the general examination; but neither one is essential to the other. In testimony whereof the tutorial system has been established in only a few Divisions at Harvard, whereas the general examination is common to all except mathematics and the natural sciences. Whether the tutorial plan will ever give us that closer contact between student and instructor which so many educators seem to regard as urgently de-

sirable we cannot as yet determine. That question, so far as Harvard is concerned, will be answered by the lapse of time. At this moment the only thing that one can safely say is that we are trying earnestly to make the tutorial system accomplish the aforementioned result and we think we are making satisfactory progress in the right direction. Certain it is that if the "closer contact" cannot be secured by a system which brings the student into frequent, individual conference with an instructor, it cannot be secured in any other way.

In the reports of college presidents throughout the country the announcement of a deficit has become what is known in the vernacular of horticulture as a hardy annual. It comes with such a commendable approach to regularity that it no longer throws trustees into paroxysms or alumni into despair. The head of a well-known New England college ventured the suggestion some years ago that the absence of a deficit might properly be accounted a sign of academic stagnation. A balance on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the year, he intimated, is a sign that the college is keeping abreast of the times and even running a little ahead of them.

But one cannot get away from the fact that colleges, unless they are ready to suffer annual inroads upon their endowment, must strive to keep their expenditures within measurable distance of their incomes. There is no royal road to sound financing. The institution, whatever its nature or purposes, which finds that income does not suffice to meet expenditures has three choices: it may endeavor to increase its income; it may strive to diminish its outgo; or it may use capital funds to pay current expenses. The last alternative is one that cannot well be justified unless the others fail. Reducing expenditures, at least in any substantial measure, is no easy task as any one who has tried his hand at it can testify. In an educational institution it is particularly difficult because there is no certain way of ascertaining what items of expense can safely be eliminated without serious injury to the whole mechanism, the various parts of which are rather delicately adjusted. The captain of industry figures his ratio of expense to production and can then determine with reasonable accuracy the points at which retrenchment can best be undertaken. But the financial authorities of a university have no such facile way of reaching a decision. Production, to them, is an intangible, unmeasurable thing. Whether it has increased, diminished, or stood still is something that they cannot determine from the balance sheet. The number of students enrolled, instructed, and graduated affords no dependable measure of what an educational institution is producing. To divide the total expenditure of a university by the enrolled attendance is like dividing the budget of a department store by the number of customers who come to its counters during the course of the year. 'No merchant ever wastes his time on such a calculation, because the important thing is not the number of customers, but the total amount of their purchases. So, in a university the vital

point is not the number of students, but the totality of education that is being imparted to them. And that is something which no objective test can discover. We can observe, estimate, form our own judgments, and reach a subjective conclusion — which is what we do. This means that the conclusion is always favorable, as unverified conclusions always are to those who make them.

In a growing concern, where every department is earning large dividends, it is always hard to curtail expenses. A college is in exactly that situation. Every department is doing what it regards as essential work and doing it with results which seem not only to justify present expenditures, but to warrant even larger appropriations. Under such conditions it is much easier to preach the doctrine of retrenchment than to enforce conformance with it.

With a deficit not only in sight, but in existence, it seems imperative, therefore, that Harvard shall secure additional income. The results of the endowment campaign gave the University a very substantial measure of financial relief, but the balance of this year's expenditure over the year's income will nevertheless be large. Hence the action of the Faculty and the Governing Boards in considering the question of increased tuition fees. President Lowell, in his Annual Report, devoted a good deal of attention to this matter. He points out that other universities and other colleges have considerably raised their annual fees during the past few years and that even a substantial increase of our own would not now put us above Yale and Princeton. The charges made by colleges for tuition, moreover, have not kept pace with the rising cost of other things. The proportion which the tuition fee bore to the total expenses of a year at college was much higher before the war than it is to-day.

In discussing the question of increased college expenses one always thinks of the boy who is earning his own way. It is always assumed that he will find it harder to get a college education by reason of the increased cost. But is this actually the case? The earnings of the self-supporting student have also gone up in recent years, for nobody is now content with the wages of 1914. The days when you could hire an ambitious undergraduate to do anything for twenty-five cents an hour are gone. He expects, and receives, the rate of remuneration which is current to-day. By the same amount of work he earns nearly twice as much as he did a decade ago. It may be that the boy who earns the entire cost of a college education has somewhat harder sledding now than then, but this is not by any means to be taken for granted. A careful investigation of the matter might show just the contrary.

A few weeks ago the *Harvard Bulletin* published a statement of the actual facts based upon the experiences of twenty-five students who supported themselves, either in whole or in very large part, during their attendance at Harvard. The young men in question were selected because their experiences were believed to be typical, not because they

The boy who  
works his  
way

Some actual  
instances

were prodigies of intellect or industry. The facts set forth in this statement prove that, while working one's way through college is not the easiest thing in the world, it is also not beyond the power of any young man equipped with a reasonable amount of intelligence, ambition, and perseverance. Nor does it follow that because an undergraduate spends a lot of time in earning honest dollars, he must give up all hope of a fair share in college activities. Self-supporting students at Harvard not infrequently manage to gain places on the major athletic teams; they are to be found among Class officers, among the members of the Student Council, and in the various clubs. The popular impression may be to the contrary, but a study of the facts does not indicate that Harvard offers greater obstacles to the self-supporting undergraduate than any other institution.

This, however, is always to be borne in mind: the first year is the hardest for any boy who has to earn his way. Until he gets acclimated, the new student has less time for outside work and fewer opportunities to secure employment. Any one who has been through the crucible will testify that the task grows lighter as times goes on. Those who try and fail usually succumb before the Freshman year is out. This being the case there is something to be said for keeping the burden of the tuition fee upon the self-supporting Freshman as light as our financial exigency will allow. Scholarships, even though we have a good many of them, do not afford adequate relief. There are plenty of young men, with good heads on their shoulders, who cannot do a considerable amount of remunerative outside work and still maintain the classroom standards that are required for the retention of a scholarship. These men are entitled, not to a free education, but to a fair opportunity of earning it for themselves. It is upon them that an increased tuition fee will bear most heavily.

Several American universities and colleges have now been brought face to face with the serious problem of providing for a greatly increased enrolment of students. Taking the country as a whole there has been a remarkable growth in total registration during the last couple of years, and there is no indication that this movement has yet reached its climax. In the case of the State universities this expansion has not been accompanied, in the main, by a corresponding generosity on the part of the State Legislatures, so that classes have had to be enlarged and teachers sometimes overworked. In these institutions it is not easy to adopt the policy of turning students away. But the endowed universities and colleges have this alternative and some of them are now proposing to utilize it. Announcement comes from Princeton to the effect that a maximum limit of 2000 undergraduates is likely to be set for future years. This would give an average of about 500 men in each year of the four undergraduate classes, a figure which appears to be regarded by the Princeton authorities as the limit of wieldiness. Dartmouth has also found it desirable to set a limit on the size of the entering class, and has fixed the same at 550. Allowing for

the inevitable shrinkage, this will give the New Hampshire institution a total undergraduate enrolment approximately the same as that proposed at Princeton. Various other universities and colleges have similar action under advisement.

There are some advantages in having a total enrolment which does not fluctuate greatly from year to year. It enables an institution to plan its programme of instruction more easily and to make more accurate provision for its student body in the way of dormitories, dining-halls, and other facilities. Assuming that each year more young men apply for admission than can be accepted, this policy of limitation gives a college the opportunity to pick and choose, thus enabling it to raise its standards of admission without changing the formal requirements. In other words, the privilege of admission is put on a competitive basis, and if it can be kept there the standard is altogether likely to be raised by action of the applicants themselves. From the standpoint of undergraduate social organization and the various extra-classroom activities there may also be some advantage in keeping the student body within wieldy bounds. But there are disadvantages also. Whatever limitation an institution may set is at best arbitrary. It is fixed with an eye to conditions of to-day which are altogether unlikely to be the conditions of to-morrow. There is no ideal size for an undergraduate body or for any portion of it. Everything depends upon the facilities which an institution possesses for taking care of its students, and in a progressive college these facilities are always expanding. Indeed, the constant pressure of applicants for admission is one of the best incentives to such expansion.

Two important changes have recently been made in the requirements for admission to Harvard College and the Engineering School. These changes become operative in the autumn of 1921. Hitherto the credit allotted to elementary algebra has been one and one half units; hereafter it will be two units. Harvard has been about the only college in the country with the lower scale so that the change will merely bring us into line with the practice of other institutions.

The other change relates to the Latin requirement and applies to candidates for the degree of S.B. only. At admission these students will hereafter be allowed to substitute an examination based upon two years' work in Latin for the examination based upon a corresponding period of work in a modern language. Our practice in the past has been to allow such applicants for admission to take the regular entrance examination in Latin, which assumes at least three years of high-school work in the subject. But many boys preparing for a scientific course have not had this amount and hence have been debarred from offering Latin as an admission subject altogether. The new rule is a step in the right direction; for although Latin is not among the prescribed subjects for the S.B. degree there is no good reason why any amount of work in that subject, even two years of it, should be discouraged on the part of boys who have this S.B. degree in view.



From time to time we hear that Harvard is losing ground in the Far West, the Central West, the South, everywhere outside New England. This is a common assertion on the part of Harvard graduates who live in the farther areas. To ascertain whether there is any basis of fact for this statement Professor A. B. Hart, '80, has made a statistical investigation of the matter covering the forty-year period, 1880-1920, and the results of this study will presently be given to the public. On the whole, the survey discloses no warrant for the assertion that Harvard is losing ground anywhere so far as the distribution of students is concerned. We are drawing about as many students from every section of the country to-day as we have done at any previous time in the past four decades. This applies not only to the graduate and professional schools, but it is also substantially true of the undergraduate body.

Harvard in  
the outer  
areas

It is interesting to compare the percentage of students at the University from various sections of the country with the percentage of Harvard alumni living in the same areas. Save in the Far West the ratios correspond very closely. From the Pacific slope we do not draw students in so high a proportion as the number of Harvard alumni would seem to warrant, but for this there are two obvious reasons. First, the distance is undoubtedly a deterrent to students from that region; second, the Pacific slope is the habitat of many Harvard graduates who have moved there in recent years from the East, thus swelling the alumni quota without as yet securing us a correspondingly fertile recruiting ground.

The number of students which Harvard draws from the South is dismally small in comparison with the total population of that great region, but it is to be remembered that nearly half this population supplies no students to Northern institutions, or almost none. The secondary-school facilities in many of the Southern States, moreover, make it difficult to fit boys for Harvard or any other college having high admission standards. Taking everything into consideration, our showing of students from below Mason and Dixon's line is not at all discouraging, although we may well wish that it were a good deal better.

Student government has made such progress at the various universities and colleges of the country in recent years that a conference of delegates will be held in Cambridge next month to discuss the chief problems connected with the subject. At Harvard we have had during the past dozen years a student council made up of undergraduates, some of whom are elected by their classmates while others are members *ex-officio*, by virtue of their holding certain designated offices. This council has been intermittently active and on the whole is thought to be serving a good purpose. But it has scarcely measured up to all its possibilities and for that reason ought to have a live interest in the coming conference. In principle there is everything to be said for giving undergraduates a large measure of discretion and responsibility in the management of their so-termed activities. In prac-

tice, however, this policy does not always lead to efficient handling of the things concerned. Official intervention is often needed to unravel the tangles which result. Still, there is only one way in which young men can be taught the art of managing their own affairs and that is by giving them practice in it.

The Harvard Glee Club has become the centre of a spirited controversy by reason of a change in policy. In the older days a glee club was, by common acceptance, a rollicking troupe from which the musical critics expected nothing in the way of artistic performance. "A combination of jazz and booze," some one has irreverently termed it. But now, so far as the Harvard Glee Club is concerned, the vaudeville days are gone. In place has come a repertoire of choral music which many people deem to be far more worthy of the time and energy spent upon glee-club work. As to the admirable way in which the new policy is being carried out there seems to be no difference of opinion. What used to be a glee club has become one of the best male choirs in the country — at least that is the verdict of those who ought to know. The only complaint is that the organization, by virtue of its ascent in the scale of musical respectability, now belies its ancient name. It is a choral society, say some, and ought not to masquerade as a glee club. The jester who plays Hamlet should doff his cap and bells. Meanwhile the tempest rages in teapot proportions as the columns of the *Crimson* bear witness.

Once more the Quinquennial has made its appearance, a little larger, but as handsome a volume as usual. Those who compare it with prior issues will note some important changes and will probably agree that they are in the direction of improvement. The Quinquennial is not a best-seller among products of the bookman's art; but there are many Harvard men who would feel themselves handicapped were it not within arm's reach at all times. The late Joseph H. Choate, '52, as his biographer assures us, always kept the latest Quinquennial on his desk. Of the Class to which Mr. Choate belonged, by the way, only two members now survive.

To those who have not yet seen it the Annual Report of the Associated Harvard Clubs for 1920 may well be commended by reason of its scope and readability. Covering forty-five printed pages it deals with an astonishing variety of matters, all of them closely connected with the work and plans of the University. Such topics as the postal ballot for Overseers, the proposed war memorial, and the relations of the University to the schools are discussed at considerable length and in an interesting way. The report brings to mind the fact that as yet no substantial progress has been made in the way of providing a Harvard *War Memorial*. Our volume of war records is now in press and will be available for distribution before long. It is nearly two years and a half since the fighting stopped. If we are to have an appropriate war memorial, whether it be a chapel, auditorium, gymnasium, or something else, it would seem as though a start ought to be made pretty soon.

## CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of November 8, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1000 from the estate of Archibald L. Smith in accordance with the ninth clause in his will, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$1440.93 and \$207.07 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2000 and to Mrs. Ralph Emerson Forbes for her gift of \$200 toward the New Laboratory Building Fund of the Huntington Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2000 for the Botanical Museum.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of securities valued at \$25,627.40 and \$1802.77 in cash to establish the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Messrs. Robert Amory, George T. Cruft, Malcolm Donald, George O. Muhlfeld, Elihu Thomson and Eliot Wadsworth for their gifts of \$250 each for a storage battery for the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To the General Electric Company for the gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the first quarterly payment for the year 1920-21 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$545 for clerical assistance in the Department of Physiology.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of \$500 for a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 toward a certain salary.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas City, Missouri, for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$200 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of The Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird for her gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss for the gift of \$100 for the Teaching Equipment Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$15 for the Graduate School of Education.

To Mr. Louis A. Shaw for his generous and valuable gift of apparatus and equipment for the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at the Medical School.

To Mr. Sumner B. Fearmain for his generous and

valuable gift of books to the library of the Committee on Economic Research.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Charles Erwin Parkhurst as *Instructor in Operative Dentistry*. To take effect Nov. 1, 1920: Alexander Joseph Cook as *Instructor in Mathematics*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1920:

Robert Lindley Murray Underhill and John William Miller, *Assistants in Philosophy*; Irving Chamberlin Whittemore, *Assistant in Psychology*; Herbert Myron Kahn, George Hugh Reid, Walter Theodore Selg, and Osborne Robinson Quayle, *Assistants in Chemistry*; Willard Leigh Wachter, *Assistant in Zoology*.

*Meeting of November 29, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, \$500,000 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School of the University.

From the estate of Charles S. Bowen, \$1000 for the purchase of books in the College Library and \$1000 to be used for the Law School.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$534,017 in cash and securities valued at \$25,343.80 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice for her gift of \$50,000 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund, restricted to the use of the College Library.

To the General Education Board for the gift of \$300,000 toward the construction of the new Lying-In Hospital.

To the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for the gift of \$30,000 toward the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Alvan T. Simonds for his gift of securities valued at \$4627.50 to be used for the Business School, to carry out any plan which may be suggested by the Dean of the Business School and approved by the Corporation.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of securities valued at \$4050 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500 for instruction in Municipal Government and to Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts of \$625 each toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2000 to be added to the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck for their gifts of \$1000 each toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Health*.

To anonymous friends for the gift of \$1000 to increase a certain salary.

To the Class of 1899 for their gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 for the payment of a salary.

To Mr. & Mrs. James E. Jopling for their gift of \$500 to be added to the Richard Mather Jopling Memorial Fund.

To Miss Susan Minns for her gift of \$500 for the Botanical Museum.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$400 for two scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Research Corporation for the additional gift of \$400 for Research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Mrs. Etta B. Reinherz for her gift of \$250 for the Julian Henry Reinherz Scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Engineering Society for the gift of \$200 to be added to the Scholarship Fund of the Harvard Engineering Society.

To Mr. Arthur Adams for his gift of \$200 and to Mr. Paul E. Fitzpatrick for his gift of \$75 for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Professor Frank W. Taussig for his gift of \$200 to the Dean's Loan Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$149.15 for the Law School Endowment Fund.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of \$100 towards the expenses of publishing "Harvard Library Notes."

To Mr. Francis J. Oakes, Jr., for his gift of \$100 toward the purchase of "The Three Philosophers."

To Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. John G. Buchanan for his gift of \$60 for the use of the Law School.

To Mr. Chester D. Fugaley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated January 28, 1920.

To Mr. Edward K. Warren for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of apparatus for the Department of Physics.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$20 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mrs. Morris H. Morgan for her generous gift of the portrait of her husband, Professor Morris H. Morgan.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Dr. Edward R. Williams for his generous gift to the Medical School of an ophthalmom-

eter, a photometer and seven boxes of plates for lantern demonstration of pathologic eye conditions.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Malcolm Perrine McNair as *Assistant in English*. To take effect Nov. 1, 1920: Wesley Hotchkiss Bronson as *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*. To take effect March 1, 1921: Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood as *Instructor in Mechanical Engineering*. To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Paul Henry Hanus as *Professor of the History and Art of Teaching*; Edward Stevens Sheldon as *Professor of Romance Philology*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

From Dec. 1, 1920 to Sept. 1, 1921: Charles Clarke Willoughby, *Director of the Peabody Museum*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Robert Pierce Casey, *Proctor, Divinity Hall*; George Reuben Potter and Claude Lee Finney, *Assistants in English*; James Stuart Plant, *Associate in History*; Lee Hollister Ferguson, *Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; George Gorham DeBoard, *Research Fellow in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; Edward Allen Whitney, *Curator of the World War Collection, College Library*; George Potter Paine, *Research Fellow in Physics*; Theodore Dunham, Jr., *Assistant to the Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory*; John Patrick Meade, *Instructor in Industrial Safety*; Herbert Joseph Spinden, *Associate in Anthropology and Director of the Central American Expedition*; Waddill Catchings, *Lecturer on Labor Relations and Industrial Finance (Business School)*.

*Voted* to appoint Earnest Albert Hooton, *Assistant Professor of Anthropology* for three years from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to appoint Paul Henry Hanus *Professor of the History and Art of Teaching, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to appoint Edward Stevens Sheldon *Professor of Romance Philology, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to change the title of Alfred Vincent Kidder from *Curator of North American Archaeology* to *Curator of Southwestern American Archaeology*.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor William B. Munro for the 2d half of 1921-22 and the second half of 1922-23 and to Professor Henry A. Yeomans for the academic year 1921-22 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Meeting of December 13, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Charles Church Drew, securities valued at \$16,920 additional on account of his bequest to Harvard University.

From the estate of Mary A. P. Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) \$4000 additional "for the purpose of caring for, preserving, studying and using the photographic plates of the Henry Draper Memorial for the purpose for which they may be used and exhibited."

From the estate of Jerome Wheelock, \$10, the 18th annual payment under the provisions of clause 40 of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section 17 of the modifications thereof.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of \$52,401.25 in cash and securities valued at \$31,547.16 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of securities valued at \$5672.01 and \$57.50 in cash for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To the Jordan Marsh Company for the gift of \$750 for Industrial Hygiene in Retail Stores.

To the Class of 1856 for the gift of \$667.46 to be added to the "Fund of the Class of 1856."

To Mr. Percy S. Grant for his gift of \$500 toward the purchase of the painting of "The Three Philosophers."

To Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell for their gift of \$500 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$210 for the Department of Physiology.

To Mr. E. Kirby Newburger for his gift of \$250 for the Wolcott Gibbs Scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Fitchburg for the gift of \$200 for the Scholarship for 1920-21.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To "a friend of the Department of Geology and Geography" for the gift of \$100 to pay for a lecture.

To Mr. George C. Beals for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Dr. J. Mark Smith for his gift of \$25 toward the Harvard Odontological Society Fund.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Arthur Benedict McCormick as *Assistant in Operative Dentistry*. To take effect Dec. 1, 1920: Spurgeon DeWitt Turner

as *Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry*. To take effect Jan. 1, 1921: Henry Herbert Edes as *Editor-in-Chief of the Quinquennial Catalogue*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Edward Kennard Rand, *Curator of Manuscripts, College Library*; Francis Chapin Breckenridge, *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering*. From Dec. 1 for remainder of 1920-21: Roy York Raymond, *Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry*. From Dec. 15 for remainder of 1920-21: Raymond Thorwald Gibbs, *Instructor in Electrical Engineering*. From Jan. 1, 1921, for remainder of 1920-21: John Tucker Murray, *Director of the Summer School*. For the 2d half of 1920-21: Leonard Opdycke, *Tutor in Fine Arts*.

A plan for a five-year course in Engineering and Business Administration to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science, designated as in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering and Business Administration was submitted and approved.

The President communicated the following concurrent vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education:

It was voted to recommend to the President and Fellows that hereafter the Summer School be conducted as a joint enterprise of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Education; the School to be under the immediate control of an Administrative Board, to be composed of representatives of the two Faculties in the approximate proportion of two-thirds from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and one-third from the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education.

*Meeting of December 28, 1920.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, \$277, 772.46 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School of the University.

From the estate of A. Paul Keith, real estate valued at \$112,500 on account of his residuary bequest to the general purposes of Harvard University.

From the estate of Sara E. Mower, \$8371.33 additional.

From the estate of Charles Hamilton Wilder, \$592.15 additional "to increase the sum now held by Harvard College to establish a chair in the Medical Department of said College, which is to bear the family name Wilder."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to

the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for securities valued at \$10,646.07 and \$274,421.51 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To the Class of 1899 for the gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mrs. James R. Jewett for her gift of \$1000 for publishing certain volumes of the Henry Draper catalogue.

To Mrs. James C. Melvin for her gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

To Mrs. Shepherd Brooks and to Mrs. Charles E. Mason for their gifts of \$250 each and to Mrs. Robert S. Russell for her gift of \$100 toward a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$500 toward the Directory office expenses.

To Mr. Hubert M. English for his gift of \$225 to be used as the Dean of the Medical School decides.

To Miss Amy W. Cabot for her gift of \$100 and to Mr. H. Nelson Emmons for his gift of \$25 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. Walter W. Naumburg for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Charles E. Whitmore for his gift of \$10 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Fred W. Atkinson for his gift of \$95 to complete cataloguing the Wendell collection of American plays.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50 to establish the William Elwood Byerly Loan Fund for students specializing in the exact science.

To Mr. Philippe B. Marcou for his gift of \$50 for the Jeremy Belknap Prize.

To Mr. Raeburn R. Davenport for his gift of \$10 toward "The Eugene Hanes Smith Scholarship."

To Professor Robert W. Willson for his gift of \$20, to Professors Theodore Lyman and George W. Pierce for their gifts of \$10 each, and to Messrs. William Duane, Edwin H. Hall, George C. Whipple, Harlan T. Stetson, Clarence E. Kelley and Weld Arnold for their gifts of \$5 each for the expenses of a lecture.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Feb. 15, 1920: Preston Everett James as *Assistant in Geography*. To take effect July 1, 1921: John Lovett Morse, as *Professor of Pediatrics*. To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Edwin Herbert Hall, as *Rumford Professor of Physics*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Eliot Channing French, *Assistant in Meteorology*; Thomas Bernard Hayden, *Instructor in Operative Dentistry*; Gordon Hall, *Assistant in Operative Dentistry*; Maurice Fremont-Smith and Arthur Bates Lyon, *Assistants in Medicine*; George Laurence Chaffin, *Alumni Assistant in Surgery*; Frank Dennette Adams, *Teaching Fellow in Medicine*; Eli Friedman, *Assistant in Pediatrics, Courses for Graduates*; Frank Fremont-Smith, *Instructor in Industrial Hygiene*; Charles

Leonard Overlander and Francis Winalow Palfrey, *Instructors in Medicina*. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1921: John Tucker Murray, *member of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Education*.

*Voted* to appoint William Lorenzo Moss *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene* for one year from Sept. 1, 1920.

*Voted* to appoint Edwin Herbert Hall *Rumford Professor of Physics, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921.

The president nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board for Special Students, for the Summer School and for University Extension for the year 1920-21, and it was *voted* to appoint them: James Hardy Ropes, Dean; Clifford Herschel Moore, Wilbur Cortes Abbott, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis, Arthur Fisher Whittem, Henry Wyman Holmes.

*Voted* to appoint the following committee to consider the increase of tuition fees in all departments of the University: The President, Chairman; Mr. John Farwell Moors, Mr. James Byrne, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Dean Charles Homer Haskins, Dean Henry Aaron Yeomans, Professor Clifford Herschel Moore, Professor Jeremiah Denis Matthias Ford, Dean Roscoe Pound, Professor Edward Henry Warren, Dean David Linn Edsall, Professor Francis Weld Peabody, Dean Wallace Brett Donham, Professor Lincoln Frederick Schaub, Dean William Wallace Fenn, Dean Hector James Hughes, Dean Charles Wilson Killam, Dean William Morton Wheeler, Dean Henry Wyman Holmes, Dean Eugene Hanes Smith.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor Reginald A. Daly for the academic year 1921-22, that he may go on the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South Africa.

*Meeting of January 10, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Georgianna B. Wright, securities valued at \$85,706.25 additional on account of her bequest to establish the "William J. and Georgianna B. Wright Fund."

From the estate of Michael Ullrich, \$5829 in payment of his bequest of \$6000 (less inheritance taxes) in memory of his son, G. E. Walter Ullrich, Harvard, 1888.

From the estate of Lydia Augusta Barnard (Mrs. James Munson Barnard) \$224.55 to be added to the "James and Augusta Barnard Law Fund."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$6131.05 in cash and securities valued at \$69,588.20 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mrs. William Henry Gove for her gift of \$6000 to establish the "William Henry Gove Scholarship Fund," the income to be awarded from time to time as a scholarship or scholarships to students specializing in Greek, in accordance with the terms of her letters of Dec. 18, 1920 and Jan. 11, 1921.

To the Friendship Fund, Incorporated for the gift of \$1250 toward a certain salary.

To Professor Richard T. Fisher for his gift of \$600 toward a certain salary.

To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$500 toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

To Mr. George L. Lincoln for his gift of \$500 for the Spanish or Spanish-American Fellowship.

To the R. H. White Company for the gift of \$500 for Industrial Hygiene in Retail Stores.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$350 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 to increase a certain salary.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Professor Edward C. Moore for his gift of \$25 for the purchase of music for the Appleton Chapel Choir.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$22.50 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Miss Louisa P. Loring for her gift of \$10 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Ernest M. Deland for his gift of \$5.63 to be used as the Dean of the Medical School decides.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Señor José Manuel Gutiérrez for his generous

gift of a collection of Bolivian minerals to the Department of Mineralogy.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1920: Oscar Jacobus Raeder, as *Assistant in Psychiatry*. To take effect Jan. 1, 1921: Jefferson Paul King, as *Assistant in Mathematics*.

*Voted* to make following appointment:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Alfred Wandke, *Instructor in Geology*.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professors Herbert Weir Smyth and Charles Palache for the academic year 1921-22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Voted* that the gift of \$4627.50 from Mr. Alvan T. Simonds to the Business School be expended by the Bureau of Business Research in the search for problems and for teaching material in the general field of labor relations, and in the search for problems in the field of factory management.

## OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Stated Meeting, November 22, 1920.*

The following twenty members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Gay, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Lamont, Lee, Roosevelt, Sedgwick, W. R. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wendell, Wigglesworth, Wister.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of October 25, 1920, appointing Elmer Peter Kohler *member of the Administrative Board of the Engineering School* for the year 1920-21, in place of Arthur Becket Lamb; William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge, George Henry

Chase, *Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts* for one year from January 1, 1921; appointing the following persons as *members of Administrative Boards* for the year 1920-21: *Harvard College*: Henry Aaron Yeomans, Dean; Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, Chester Noyes Greenough, Roger Irving Lee, Harold Hitchings Burbank, George Harold Edgell; *Medical School*: Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex-officio*; David Linn Edsall, *ex-officio*, *Chairman*; Algernon Coolidge, Reid Hunt, Henry Asbury Christian, John Lewis Bremer, David Cheever, Ernest William Goodpasture; that the name of Harry Albert, who died July 31, 1920, having completed the requirements for his degree, be inserted in the Quinquennial Catalogue with the Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1921, — and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Mr. Gay presented the Report of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred, at the Annual Meeting of the Board on September 27, 1920, the Report of the Associate Harvard Clubs upon a Postal Ballot for Overseers, with the recommendation "That the statutory provision controlling the Election of Overseers be amended by striking out the clause which provides for the election of Overseers by ballot cast in Cambridge on Commencement Day, and substituting therefor a clause which shall provide that the method of election be determined by the Corporation and the Board of Overseers; and after debate thereon, the Board voted to lay upon the table said report and recommendation until the Stated Meeting of the Board on Jan. 10, 1921.

Mr. Appleton presented a brief informal report of the Committee to Visit the University Library.

*Stated Meeting, January 10, 1921.*

The following twenty-three members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of

the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, Elliott, P. R. Frothingham, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Lamont, Lee, Mack, Morgan, Roosevelt, Sedgwick, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of November 29, and December 28, 1920, appointing Paul Henry Hanus, *Professor of the History and Art of Teaching, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921; Edward Stevens Sheldon, *Professor of Romance Philology, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921; Earnest Albert Hooton, *Assistant Professor of Anthropology* for three years from Sept. 1, 1921; William Lorenzo Moss, *Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene* for one year from Sept. 1, 1920; Edwin Herbert Hall, *Rumford Professor of Physics, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921; John Tucker Murray, a *member of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences* and of the *Graduate School of Education*, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1921; appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board for Special Students, for the Summer School, and for University Extension for the year 1920-21: James Hardy Ropes, Dean; Clifford Herschel Moore, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes, Henry Wyman Holmes, John Tucker Murray, Walter Fenno Dearborn, Alexander James Inglis, Arthur Fisher Whitten, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1919-20, and the same was referred to the Executive Committee, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted and ordered to be printed.



The President of the Board appointed the following Committee on Honorary Degrees for the academic year of 1920-21: Dr. W. S. Thayer, Judge Swayze, Mr. Higginson.

Upon the motion of Mr. Gay, the Report of the Committee on Elections, upon a postal ballot for Overseers, together with the recommendation thereof, presented at the last meeting of the Board on Nov. 22, 1920, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon, was unanimously accepted and adopted by the Board, and the President of the Board was instructed to present to the Legislature of the Commonwealth the necessary petition for the enactment of legislation to carry out said recommendation.

The Board further voted to approve the principle of the Postal Ballot for the Election of Overseers, and to refer the matter back to the Committee on Elections, to consider and report at a later meeting of the Board upon methods suitable and appropriate for carrying out the purpose of the Postal Ballot.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wadsworth, and after debate thereon, the Board voted to authorize the Executive Committee to establish a Committee to Visit the Harvard University Press beginning with the academic year of 1921-22.

Upon the motion of Mr. Greene, the Board voted to refer to the Executive Committee the consideration of the advisability of continuing the Annual Report by the Secretary of the Board upon the Reports of Visiting Committees of the Board.

Dr. W. S. Thayer presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Medical School and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick presented a brief oral report of the Committee to Visit the Germanic Museum.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

CHRISTINA H. BAKER, R. '93.

On December 2 the Associates of Radcliffe College elected as Dean, Marion Edwards Park, Dean of Simmons College, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, 1898, A.M. 1899, Ph.D. 1918 (subjects, Latin and Greek); Holder of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, 1898-99; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1898-99, 1912-14; American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, 1901-02; Instructor in Classics, Colorado College, 1902-06, and Acting Dean of Women, 1903-04; Teacher in Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, R.I., 1906-09; Acting Dean of Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; Assistant Professor of Classics, Colorado College, 1914-15; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1915-16; Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17; Acting Dean of Simmons College, 1918-19, Associate Dean, 1919-20. Miss Park will finish the academic year at Simmons. The Acting Dean will continue at Radcliffe until July 1.

Beginning with this year's Sophomore class, the extension of the tutorial and advisorial system as in practice at Harvard has come into force at Radcliffe. Mr. J. G. Hart, who is in charge of the English advisorial work at Harvard, is also in charge of that at Radcliffe. This marks the beginning of faculty advisers at Radcliffe, and makes Radcliffe unique among women's colleges by the addition of a tutorial and advisorial system to the regular lecture courses.

Fifty-six half-courses begin in the second half-year, including a hitherto unannounced course, Fine Arts 8, by Mr. Martin Mower.

In early November, Edith Philip Smith, A.B. Oxford University (Class I), June, 1920, came to Radcliffe for work with Professor Osterhout, on a joint scholarship offered by Radcliffe College and the

Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The president and vice-president of Student Government represented Radcliffe at the conference of the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government at Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.; and the editor and business manager of the *Radcliffe News* represented the College at the Conference of the Association of News Magazines of Women's Colleges at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. On December 13 the Student Government Association invited all the teaching force at Radcliffe to afternoon tea at Agassiz House.

On November 15 a mass meeting of the College was held under Student Government to hear details of the history of Radcliffe, so real to the early students, but fast becoming mythical to the rapidly changing generations of new students. Mrs. Abby Parsons MacDuffie, who was a member of the first class of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, told of the early days on Appian Way; President Eliot made a living personality of the character of Mrs. Agassiz, as exemplified by her influence upon the legislative hearing for the incorporation of Radcliffe College; and Mr. John F. Moors, Fellow of Harvard College, and member of the Council of Radcliffe College spoke on the organization of Radcliffe.

Thirty of our unclassified students, representing fifteen States outside of Massachusetts, were entertained by Miss Longfellow at Craigie House. Miss Longfellow read to them from Mr. Longfellow's sonnets. A group of graduate students have enjoyed the hospitality of Professor Palmer, with a vivid realization of the enduring influence of Alice Freeman Palmer.

On January 6 the Acting Dean welcomed the heads of the private preparatory schools in and around Boston, and their preparatory teachers, to Agassiz House. Mr. Henry Pennypacker, chair-

man of the Harvard Committee on Admission, gave a brief talk, after which the guests were shown over the Library and Gymnasium by students of Radcliffe, and escorted to Bertram Hall for afternoon tea.

During January, February, and March, the Collord Room in the Radcliffe Library is open from 7.30 to 9.30 each evening, under charge of a graduate student. This is an experiment, and its continuance will depend upon the amount of its use.

On January 20 a fire started in the maids' rooms on the fourth floor of Bertram Hall. Though the fire was confined to this floor, the hall was damaged by water, and it has been necessary to place the twenty-seven students outside of the halls. The dining-room and kitchen were intact, and all the hall residents are kept together as a unit by three meals a day in Bertram. Twelve of the students were placed at 61 Garden Street, with the head mistress, Miss Field; and the other fifteen are in neighboring houses. This arrangement will probably be necessary for several weeks.

On January 21 the custom of a Graduate Idler, in which former students of Radcliffe take an active part, was renewed after a few years' abeyance. Dorothy Sands, Mary Ellis Strong, Rosemary Hogan, Doris Halman, Isabelle Lawrence, and Rosamond Eliot Rice, presented *The Romancers*, by Rostand. On January 22 the performance was repeated before an invited audience of students from schools in and about Boston.

On October 4, Emilie Everett, 1910, was appointed by the Council to take charge of the raising of a three-million-dollar endowment fund for Radcliffe; and on December 1 the Alumnae Association were asked to coöperate with the Council and Associates of Radcliffe College in this undertaking. At present Miss Everett's work is confined to organization of past students and to entertainments.

The public appeal for money will not be made for some months. The December meeting of the Alumnae Association was largely taken up by the giving out of information to the alumnae of the College concerning the opportunities and needs of Radcliffe. Judge Cabot, of the Council, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, of the Harvard Endowment Fund, Miss Margaret Blaine, chairman of the New England Division of the Bryn Mawr Campaign, and Mrs. Hannah Dunlop Andrews, chairman of the Smith Campaign, all spoke at an evening meeting, open to past students as well as to alumnae. Mr. Robert F. Duncan, Secretary of the Harvard Endowment Fund, and Manager of the Unitarian Fund Campaign, also spoke to the alumnae. On January 18 a successful ice carnival was held in the new Arena for the endowment fund.

The Acting Dean represented Radcliffe at a meeting of the Radcliffe Club of New York on January 15; at the Radcliffe Club of Providence on January 17; at the formation of the Radcliffe Club of Worcester on January 31; and at the inauguration of President Atwood of Clark University on February 1.

The College has received \$1000 from the estate of Caroline Hoar Greene for the Widow Joanna Hoar Scholarship Fund; \$25,000, half of the bequest of Mrs. David P. Kimball; and \$100 from Mrs. William G. Farlow, toward the expense of opening the library in the evening. Notice has been received of the bequest of \$5000 from Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht; and of the bequest of \$10,000 from Mr. Jonathan M. Parmenter, for scholarships.

### STUDENT LIFE.

DAVID WASHURN BAILEY, '21.

Until the Yale game was over undergraduate interest at the University was directed almost entirely to the progress of the football team in its final big games

of the season. With the renowned eleven from Centre College on the list of the vanquished, Princeton and Yale were the next and last of the hard contests.

A second-string eleven was sent into the game against Virginia as the regulars were being saved for the Princeton game the following week. Despite the brilliant passing game put up by the visitors they were overwhelmed 24-0. The next Saturday the Crimson and Tiger teams took the field in tip-top shape, with no regulars missing from either line-up because of injuries. Forty thousand people in the Stadium and the extra stands watched the Harvard team line up as follows: Keith Kane, '22, le; H. H. Faxon, '21, lt; James Tolbert, unC, lg; C. F. Havemeyer, '21, c; Thomas Woods, ocC, rg; Wynant Hubbard, '22, rt; John Crocker, '22, re; Joseph Fitzgerald, unC, qb; George Owen, '23, lhb; W. H. Churchill, '23, rhb; Arnold Horween, ocC, fb. Both elevens fought desperately to a tie, 14-14, in a game strikingly similar to that of 1919 when the score stood 10-10. As last year a Princeton victory seemed certain until a shower of forward passes carried the Crimson the length of the field to a touchdown in the final minutes of play. Lourie and Garrity were the stars of the Tiger offense, ripping time and again through the Harvard line, generally behind Keck whose play was brilliant both on offense and defense. Murray also claims distinction, as by his clever pass of 35 yards to Lourie the first Tiger touchdown was made. The Harvard backfield and Kane, Hubbard and Havemeyer of the line put up a stiff defense which smothered most of the Princeton running and aerial attacks. Buell, however, was the hero of the day since his long, high pass of 30 yards to Macomber in the last minutes of play gained the second Crimson touchdown. Faxon kicked the goal which tied the score.

Following an easy victory by a substi-

tute team over Brown, 27-0, the Crimson faced Yale at New Haven with a confidence gained from past victories. Seven teams had been defeated and Princeton tied. To Princeton and Centre College belongs the honor of having been the only teams to cross the Harvard goal line either by touchdown or drop-kick. In the game with the Elis this record was not broken. Try as she would Yale could not pierce the Crimson defense consecutively and the game wavered back and forth over the field, the ball being held in Yale's territory most of the time. Kempton playing quarterback for Yale was the outstanding star of the team, tearing and wriggling his way several times through the entire Harvard team only to be downed by the last man back. On the other hand, Fitts, Owen and Humphrey could be relied upon to gain through the Eli line steadily enough to get within scoring distance several times. Owing to the vigilance of the Harvard backs the Yale aerial attack was completely disrupted; on the other hand the open attack which Harvard attempted earlier in the game than has been past custom was productive. This coupled with brilliant openfield running enabled the Crimson to score three times by a drop-kick, the final score being 9-0. The following Harvard men took part in the game, thus winning their letters:

Wesley Goodwin Brocker, '22, of Lindstrom, Minn.; John Fiske Brown, '22, of Plymouth; Charles Chauncey Buell, '23, of Hartford, Conn.; John Crocker, '22, of Fitchburg; Winthrop Hallowell Churchill, '23, of Milton; Henry Hardwick Faxon, '21, of Quincy; Robert Lawrence Finley, '21, of Albany, N.Y.; Roscoe William Fitts, '22, of Brookline; Joseph John Fitzgerald, '23, of Everett; John Gaston, '21, of Boston; Mitchell Gratwick, '22, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Arthur Dean Hamilton, '21, of Milton; Charles Frederick Havemeyer, '22, of New York City; Arnold Horween, '21, of Chicago, Ill.; Wynant

Davis Hubbard, '22, of Readville; Richard Sears Humphrey, '21, of Hyde Park; Frank Jewett Johnson, '22, of Memphis, Tenn.; Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Marion; Charles Clark Macomber, '22, of Newtonville; George Owen, '23, of Newton; Robert Minturn Sedgwick, '21, of Cambridge; Charles Alfred Tierney, '22, of Dorchester; James Randolph Tolbert, Jr., '22, of Hobart, Okla.; Thomas Smith Woods, '21, of Boston, and John Archibald Sessions, '21, of Northampton, manager.

Of this number only seven men had received their "H.'s" before. These men were: Gratwick, Havemeyer, Horween, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kane, and Sedgwick.

Late in December, just before the Christmas vacation, Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Newport, R.I., was elected captain of the eleven for next year. Throughout the season he had played a consistent game at left end.

Parallel to the Varsity, the Freshman team was winding up its season. While the University was fighting Princeton to a tie at Cambridge the Freshman eleven battled to a 17-17 tie with the Tiger cubs. The next week Yale came to Cambridge. Chances of victory seemed bright during the first half, but when Yale once got started in the second, her men tore down through the 1924 team for four touchdowns before the game ended with the score at 28-3. J. J. Lee made the only tally for the Freshmen on a drop-kick. Through the contest he played a brilliant game, aided by his running mates, E. L. Gehrke and Percy Jenkins.

During the latter part of the football season a verbal contest raged over the question of wearing numerals by the football players. Many people were anxious that this plan be adopted at Harvard as it is at the majority of other colleges and at Princeton and Yale. Coach R. T. Fisher and Coach James Knox asserted that the

Harvard plan of football coaching depended on hidden details and that the wearing of numbers would make it far easier for visiting scouts. Consequently the plan was not adopted.

As soon as the football season had come to a close, practice for the University basketball team was started. Since 1911 there has been no University basketball team and great interest was shown in this new move. Last year a Freshman five had been assembled and it formed the nucleus of the Varsity team this season. Under the coaching of Edward Wachter who has had long experience both playing the game and as a coach, the squad of over fifteen men was rapidly drilled into shape. As the season progressed it was found necessary to appoint D. E. Walter, 2GB., an assistant, since more and more men came out to play the game. In the ten games that have been played so far only three have been lost, two of them being to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute which last year produced the champions of New England. Wesleyan won the other game after a stiff fight, the score being 33-31. The scores thus far have been as follows, the first figures representing the University totals: Clark College, 26-24; Worcester Polytech., 21-43; Middlebury College, 35-25; Wesleyan, 31-33; Tufts College, 53-22; Amherst, 45-24; Williams, 24-13; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 25-21; Worcester Tech., 17-36; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 20-14.

The line-up for most of the games including those of the first of the schedule was: R. W. Fitts, '23, rf; J. Palo, '23, lf; H. B. Tyson, '23, c; H. E. Feiring, '23, rg; and J. R. Tolbert, '22, lg. As can be seen, the team is very largely composed of the Freshman team of last year. Early in the year James R. Tolbert, of Hobart, Okla., was elected acting captain and later was chosen captain. He proved the star of the defense and with Palo and Fitts in the offense a fast and powerful team has

been developed. In the last three games, however, Tolbert has been suffering from a flat foot and his place has been filled ably by S. B. Chase, '21.

The Freshman team has proved to be an unusual combination, as in seven early-season games so far played the heavy Andover five was the only one not defeated. The score of that game was 30-32, following the victories over Worcester North High School, 62-29; Dartmouth, 1924, 40-34; Cushing Academy, 35-27; St. George's School, 74-20; New Hampshire State College, 1924, 36-33; Wentworth Institute, 57-16. Lewis Gordon, of Gloucester, who soon showed himself to be the best all-around man on the team, was elected captain.

A great deal of comment and thought was aroused over the so-called scandal of the Senior elections. There has been of recent times a tendency toward indifference to class elections on the part of the undergraduates which last year was responsible for the ruling requiring 60 per cent of any class to vote to assure the legality of any election. This ruling did not, however, apply to the elections of the Senior class officers. Early in the year James Read Morss, of Chestnut Hill, and Robert Minturn Sedgwick, of New York City, were elected by the Senior Class as its representatives on the Student Council. On Wednesday, December 9, the voting for all the class officers except secretary and the Class Committees, was held resulting in the election of the following men: Henry Hardwick Faxon, of Quincy, First Marshal; Robert Minturn Sedgwick, of Cambridge, Second Marshal; and John Archibald Sessions, of Northampton, Third Marshal. A total of 305 Seniors went to the polls; 105 less than voted last year.

The list of men elected to other offices was as follows:

Treasurer: Roy Edward Larsen, of Brookline; Poet, Francis Wayne Mac-

Veagh, of New York City; Odist, Leon Ausias de Turenne, of Seattle, Washington; Orator, Thomas Helme Mills, of Portland, Oregon; Ivy Orator, David Thompson Watson McCord, of Washington, Pa.; Chorister, Joseph Frederick Lautner, of Evansville, Indiana.

The following day, discrepancies were discovered that apparently could not be accounted for, and the 1921 Nominating Committee decided to hold an entire new election. Reports of scandal and corruption flew around the College and excitement was intense. The *Crimson*, believing that a new election would be unfair to the men whose names were involved in the first results, obtained leave and conducted an accurate and careful, though unofficial, recount of the ballots. This recount explained the previous error clearly as due to gross carelessness and not to corruption. By this recount the three Marshals were H. H. Faxon, D. F. O'Connell, and J. A. Sessions. Immediately the Student Council met and appointed an official committee to recount the ballots voting to accept their tally as final. Changes resulted in the office of Second Marshal, where O'Connell was elected in place of R. M. Sedgwick, and in that of Orator, where William Sumner Holbrook, Jr., of Davenport, Iowa, was elected in the place of T. H. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.

The following week the Secretary and the various Class Committees were elected with the following results: Secretary, Thomas Stilwell Lamount, of New York City; Class Committee, Robert Minturn Sedgwick, of Cambridge, Richard Sears Humphrey, of Hyde Park; Class Day Committee, Hermon Dunlop Smith, of Chicago, Ill., Arthur Dean Hamilton, of Milton, Thomas Crane Wales, of Chestnut Hill, Thomas Redmond Thayer, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Hamilton McFadden, of Cambridge, George Storer Baldwin, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Kenneth Campbell, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; Photographic Committee,

Robert Lawrence Finley, of Albany, N.Y., James Norman White, of Chicago, Ill., Rexford Wadleigh Barton, of Omaha, Neb.

Soon after the Christmas vacation, J. F. Lautner, '21, who had been chosen Chorister, was taken sick and had to leave College. Alden French, of Boston, who had received the second highest number of votes for Senior Chorister, automatically succeeded Lautner in that office.

Beginning the first of December a campaign for the University Endowment Fund was conducted throughout the University and over \$65,000 was collected. The aim of the committee was to obtain a 100 per cent subscription no matter how small individual contributions might be. This percentage was reached in those men residing at College, but owing to the difficulty of seeing the many who live away a complete 100 per cent was found impossible even though the campaign lasted into January. At the time of Mr. Hoover's visit to Boston a campaign for the Hoover Fund was inaugurated and excluding the Medical and Dental Schools about \$7650 was turned in.

The annual Fall Handicap Meet ended the Fall track season. Almost immediately W. J. Bingham, '16, the new Director of track athletics, issued a call for candidates for winter track. In pursuance of the policy started last spring to put track at the University on a level with the other major sports the management is making strenuous efforts to get men out for the squads and to provide adequate coaching for all those that do come out. Coach Bingham is now engaged in developing a system for track coaching similar to that used in football coaching. He maintains that only through the use of a regular and tried system can a successful team be developed. During the winter, gymnasium classes have been held for track men besides work on the outdoor board track. Efforts were bent primarily on shaping

men for the B.A.A. games in which Harvard annually enters three relay teams in addition to many entries in the special events.

Farwell Gregg Bemis, '22, of Chestnut Hill, was reelected captain of the University Cross Country team, after the close of a rather unsuccessful season in which defeats were administered both by Cornell and by Yale.

Interest in the winter minor sports has grown tremendously since a few years ago and every day the need of enlarged facilities is increasing. Soon after the Yale football game the wrestling, swimming, fencing, gymnasium team, and rifle team squads were called. Both Squash Racquets and Squash Tennis teams were formed and the aid of Mr. H. L. Cowles, the professional at the Harvard Club, was obtained. This is a new departure and is the result of the great interest suddenly shown in squash. Last year 14 squash courts were built in the old Randolph Gymnasium. Almost at once the demand far exceeded their capacity. Boxing classes, which were started under the tutelage of Larry Conley, grew to such size that the men had to be taken in several relays. The system of compulsory Freshman athletics has proved most successful and has had a surprising influence on the attendance of upper-class men at the indoor sports. The number of lockers rented to others than those engaged in compulsory athletics is, in the Hemenway Gymnasium, 883; in the Big Tree Swimming Pool, 150; and in the squash courts, 193, making a total of 1226. On the basketball floor of Hemenway Gymnasium there are always teams scrimmaging while others are waiting their turn, even though the Freshman teams use the new Freshman Athletic Building.

Perhaps the two greatest needs of the University in the line of equipment for these indoor sports are enlarged basketball and locker facilities, and a swimming pool. To do what it can toward this end

and to further the interests of the minor sports a Minor Sports Council has been formed of the captains and managers of the minor sport teams. At present this Council is endeavoring to obtain adequate official representation on the Student Council.

In the annual mid-year elections the *Crimson* chose as officers for the next half-year: Herman Dunlop Smith, '21, of Chicago, Ill., as President; Melville Pratt Baker, '22, of Wellesley Hills as Managing Editor; Frederick Shattuck Whiteside, '22, of Portland, Ore., as Photographic chairman; and Henry Hazen Reed, '23, of New York City, as Secretary. The following men were also taken on the board of editors: John Maunder Kleberg, '22, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., and Burke Boyce, '22, of New York City, to the Editorial Department; Clifton Powell Fordyce, '23, of Hot Springs, Ark.; Robert Emery Anderson, Jr., '23, of Newton Center, and Bertram Kimball Little, '23, of Salem, to the News Department; and Aldo Rudolph Balsam, '23, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to the Business Department.

For the coming term, the *Lampoon* elected officers as follows: Joseph Alger, '22, of Brockton, President; Nathaniel Choate, '22, of Framingham Center, Ibis; Robb Hansell Sagendorph, '22, of Chestnut Hill, Treasurer; Bradley De Lamater Naah, '23, of Brookline, Secretary; John Goodyear Allen, '22, of Marlborough, Circulation Manager.

To hold office for the next half-year the *Harvard Magazine* elected the following men: John Julian Ryan, '21, of Brookline, Literary Editor; Selden Melville Loring, '22, of Wellesley Hills, Art Editor; David Hall, '22, of Annapolis, Md., Managing Editor; John Paul Merrill, '23, of Buffalo, N.Y., Business Manager; Clark Wright Heath, '22, of Buffalo, N.Y., Circulation Manager.

At a meeting of the *Advocate* Board William Whitman, 3d, '22, of Boston, was

elected President for 1921-22. Other officers were elected for the year as follows: Treasurer, Henry Stuart Payson Rowe, '22, of Brookline; Pegasus, Francis Wayne MacVeagh, '21, of New York City; Secretary, Edward Augustus Weeks, '22, of Elizabeth, N.J.; and Business Manager, Charles Christian Hewitt, '23, of Minneapolis, Minn. Nine men were added to the Board; eight Literary Editors and one Business Editor. Francis Beidler, Jr., '21, of Chicago, Ill.; Stedman Buttrick, Jr., '22, of Concord; Jiles Berry Fleming, '22, of Augusta, Ga.; William Chapin Jackson, '22, of Darien, Conn.; Robert Cameron Rogers, '23, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Sherman Skinner Rogers, '22, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; and Edward Augustus Weeks, '22, of Elizabeth, N.J., were made regular Literary Editors, and Arthur Morley Dobson, '21, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., an Honorary Literary Editor; Harry Livingstone Hartley, '23, of Boston, was made a regular Business Editor.

This winter the Dramatic Club selected for its annual winter performance *The Dragon*, a three-act Fairy Tale by Lady Gregory. Both the acting and the scenery created much favorable comment and the attendance at the show exceeded the records for many years back. Previous to the Dramatic Club production the Cercle Français presented three times *Fanny Lear*, by Meilhac and Halévy. Never before has a Cercle Français play made such a tremendous success. The third organization which presents serious plays in the University is the 47 Workshop. This fall it chose to produce two short plays, *Mis' Mercy*, by Louise W. Bray, and *Time Will Tell*, by Rachel L. Field.

With even greater success than it received last year the University Glee Club made a Christmas trip to the Middle West. In addition it gave a concert at Carnegie Hall in New York that stirred even the exacting critics to praise, and a concert in Symphony Hall with Albert

Spalding as soloist that again proved the value of the new departure the Glee Club took last year in separating from the Harvard Musical Clubs under its own name.

For securing many interesting speakers at the Harvard Union the Graduate Manager, John U. Nef, '20, deserved credit. The long list includes the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former premier of South Australia, who spoke on "Greater Britain and America"; General Nivelle and Colonel Azan who spoke on "France and American Relations." Professor Copeland gave his annual Christmas Reading just before the vacation, and was followed five days later by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the world-famous Arctic explorer. After the vacation Thomas W. Lamont, '92, spoke on the "Political Situation in China and Japan." Mr. William A. White followed with an account of "The Farce of the Political Parties." Under the auspices of the Student Liberal Club a meeting was held at the Union at which various types of Socialism were expounded. Harry W. Laidler, of Columbia, spoke of the Socialist Party, Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow talked on the Communist Party, while J. T. ("Red") Doran concluded the meeting by a discussion of the I.W.W.

Harvard has become accustomed to winning hockey games in the past eight years, but the 1921 seven more than justified any expectations in its early-season encounters. Captain E. L. Bigelow, '21, led his men to victories over King's College of Nova Scotia, 9-1; the B.A.A., 4-1; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 2-0; and Dartmouth, 5-0. With the Princeton game the University aggregation seemed to outstrip its own record, humbling the visitors in the Boston Arena by a 7-0 margin. Captain Maxwell and his Tiger septet never found opportunity to do more than threaten the Crimson goal, while the University forwards drove through time and again for tallies into the Princeton cage. The line-up for all the



earlier contests continued unchanged in important respects: F. McN. Bacon, '21, l. w.; H. B. W. Snelling, '21, or R. W. Buntin, '21, l. c.; Captain E. L. Bigelow, '21, r. c.; R. W. Emmons, ocC., r. w.; George Owen, c.p.; R. S. Humphrey, p.; Jabish Holmes, g.

The seven journeyed to the Philadelphia Ice Palace for the first of the three-game series against Yale. From the point of view of the disinterested spectator the contest was a walk-away, though it did not lack interest to the Harvard sympa-

thizer. The advantage lay to the University throughout, Bigelow proving himself one of the greatest college forwards in the game by his brilliant offensive work, despite the vigorous, acrobatic defense of Carson, the Blue captain, at cover-point for the New Haven players. Seven to nothing was the final score. Two men made their 'Varsity letters for the first time: George Owen and Richard Humphrey, and C. W. Baker, '22, and Donald Angier, '22, both "H" men of last winter, earned a chance to play again.

## THE GRADUATES.

### NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*<sup>1</sup>\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*<sup>2</sup>\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*<sup>3</sup>\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

\*<sup>4</sup>\* The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

### CLASS SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston, Thursday, April 28, at 6.30 P.M.

1852.

William Gardner Choate died at Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1920. He was born at Salem, Aug. 30, 1830, and was the brother of Joseph Hodges Choate, also of the Class of 1852. He took the degree of LL.B. at the Harvard

Law School in 1854, and the A.M. degree in 1860. For many years he practised law in New York City and was the head of the firm of Choate, Laroque, Shipman & Barlow. From 1878 to 1881 he served as a Federal judge in New York. He established Rosemary Hall, a school for girls, helped to found the Choate School, and had served as president of the Harvard Club of New York.

1860.

J. T. MORSE, JR., Sec.,  
16 Fairfield St., Boston.

Arthur May Knapp was born in Charlestown, May 29, 1841. His father, William Henry Knapp, was descended from Nicholas Knapp, who came from Saltonstall and settled in Watertown in 1682. His mother was Emily Thompson, and through her Knapp was a grand-nephew of Count Rumford, the distinguished scientist. Knapp's school life was passed in West Newton, and from the "English and Classical School" there he came to Harvard, entering in 1857 the Sophomore class and so graduating in 1860. After graduation he filled sundry positions as a teacher, in schools and privately, until on Sept. 12, 1862, he en-

listed as a private in Company F of the 44th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. This was one of the "nine months regiments," and was sent for service in North Carolina, where it took part in sundry minor engagements. Knapp was mustered out, at the end of its term of enlistment, June 18, 1863. Soon afterward he entered the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1867. On Dec. 16 of the same year he married Frances Mitchell Folger, daughter of George Howland Folger, of Nantucket. From 1867 to 1870 he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Providence, R.I.; thence he went to the Independent Congregational Church in Bangor, Me., staying until 1878; and thence in 1880, to the First Parish in Watertown, where he remained until 1887. Religious work was the thread which ran through Knapp's life, at first in the way of preaching, later more in connection with instruction. But it was not his achievement in this direction which chiefly attracted the attention of the outside observer. To us, his classmates, and to his acquaintances in general, he appeared as one of the world's greatest travelers. He seemed never at rest in any permanent way anywhere. He had always just come from some distant spot, and to be packing his trunk — if he ever unpacked it — to start without needless delay for some other place not less remote. When he left this earth there was little of it that he had not seen. The record of his comings and his goings is bewildering. He began his wanderings early, for he interrupted his course at Harvard by taking the Junior year for travel. In the Boston ship *Crusader*, he made a voyage around Cape Horn, stopping at sundry South American Pacific ports, and at various islands savage of name and doubtless also in other respects. Among these he included Robinson

Crusoe's isle of Juan Fernandez, but did not linger there so long as did the first settler. Immediately after graduation he passed some time in West Canada. In the interval between his service in his parish at Watertown and that in his parish at Fall River, he made his first trip to Japan, and before he returned he had explored extensively the neighboring islands. The place attracted him, and he subsequently made many trips thither, so many, in fact, that I have not been able quite to disentangle and enumerate them. In 1874 he made his first trip to Europe, devoting his time to Italy and Germany. Other countries he explored in 1886. In 1891 he was again in Europe, but came back to pass the winter in California. Japan, however, became a sort of adopted home for him. His first trip thither, in 1888, was under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, for teaching "Unitarian Christianity" to the Japanese. He came home, reported, and forthwith sailed back again in company with a colleague and three professors for the University at Tokio. In 1891 he again came home *via* Egypt and France. In 1893 and again in 1894 he repeated his annual voyage, and his report to the Class Secretary stated that he had crossed the Pacific seven times. In Japan he owned and edited a newspaper. In 1897 he published "Feudal and Modern Japan," a book which has been well esteemed. In 1898 he organized the Harvard Club at Tokio, presiding at the inaugural dinner, at which twenty-four Harvard men were present, twelve of them being Japanese. From Japan he made journeys for traveling in Korea and Manchuria and in the interior of China, also in the Philippines, Java, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, and Burmah. One of his returns to his own country

was made through Egypt and southern Europe. Another, more adventurous, was through the dreary stretches of Siberia, and thence through Russia. It is a confusing record. A painstaking friend has computed that his sea voyages covered, in round numbers, 300,000 miles. How many miles he traversed by land no man can tell. It was appropriate, if not inevitable, that he should be a member of the "Ends of the Earth Club" in New York. Finally, as strength began to fail, he came back to drop anchor for the last time in the old home port. He was with the Class at the luncheon on its sixtieth Commencement Anniversary; but he was evidently very ill. On Jan. 29, 1921, he died in Newtonville, in the town where his school days had been passed. The funeral services were at Mt. Auburn Chapel, Feb. 21, 1921. His son, Arthur Taylor Knapp, an only child, was born in 1870 and died in 1906. He had, however, an adopted daughter to whom he was warmly attached. In his report made in 1898 to the Class Secretary, he wrote: "We have recently had an addition to our family, a little daughter who arrived a few months ago at the somewhat unusual but convenient age of four years." The name of the little maiden was "Ayame" which signifies *white iris*. She has recently been married in this country to Allen F. Brewer. — Charles Henry Fiske was born in Boston, Oct. 26, 1840. His father was Augustus H. Fiske; his mother was Hannah Rogers Bradford of the Plymouth family, whereby he himself was a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford. Charles, their second son, was educated at the famous "Private Latin School" of Mr. Epes Sargent Dixwell in Boston, and in 1856 was admitted as a Freshman in Harvard College, graduating with the Class in

1860. He had a "part" at Commencement, and the subject given him was — "Improved Cannon"! A greater incongruity than that which existed between the kindly, rather gentle nature of the speaker and the murderous topic could not have been achieved either by malice or by humor. After graduation he passed a couple of years in the dry-goods commission house of Francis Skinner & Co., acquiring a knowledge of this line of business which was most useful to him in subsequent years. Thence he went to read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County in the autumn of 1864. A heavy responsibility fell at once upon his youthful shoulders, inexperienced as yet to bear such burdens. His father had, perhaps, the largest law business in Boston, being the trusted adviser alike of the manufacturing corporations and the selling firms engaged in the dry-goods trade, which was then stimulated to unprecedented activity by the Civil War needs. The old gentleman, having no partner, inevitably "worked himself to death," as the phrase vividly goes. After some months of failing strength, he died, and left the enormous load of pending business in the office, together with the management of his own private affairs and large property, to rest wholly upon his son. Charles, however, young as he was, handled it with conscientious fidelity and excellent success. The course of his own life was substantially determined by these opening years. He continued to practise law, and his affiliations with the dry-goods world were maintained through his life. Thus he became, at one time and another, president of the Androscoggin Mills, of the Otis, the Thorndike, the Bates and the Columbian manufacturing companies, and of the Boston Duck Co. In 1868 and again in 1872 he was a

member of the State House of Representatives, sent by the towns of Concord, Weston, and Lincoln. For thirty-seven years he acted regularly as moderator at the town meetings of Weston, which was his home town. It was in 1643 that one of his Fiske ancestors had settled there, and the line had come down unbroken ever since. On June 5, 1868, he married Cornelia Frothingham Robbins, a daughter of the Rev. Chandler Robbins of Boston. On Feb. 18, 1872, a son was born to them, Charles Henry, Jr. (Harvard, 1893). Two days later his wife died. The only son of this son, a third Charles Henry (Harvard, '19), was an officer of infantry in the late war, and was killed in battle, in France, in 1918. It is the short story of an unpretentious and simple life, but worthy, industrious, and useful, and with such measure of public recognition of his standing among his neighbors as fully satisfied his modest temperament. Doubtless it accorded agreeably with his own wishes, which involved nothing in the way of ambition. Indeed he was, in a way, handicapped by his own undue modesty, by what seemed a certain diffident self-distrust, which found expression in a gentleness of manner which might have led to a false estimate of his real force. For he had excellent ability, clear, sound, good sense, and abundant decision and firmness of character. A more scrupulously conscientious man never lived, nor one with a kindlier heart. We all were fond of him, and we all respected him.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, Sec.,  
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Henry Upham Jeffries died July 28, 1920, not July 24, as reported in the Class notes in the December issue of the MAGAZINE.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.,  
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

John Perry Barrett, son of Luther Gustavus and Margaret (Ridley) Barrett, was born in Watertown, Feb. 19, 1841. He fitted for College at the High School in Watertown. He died in Wheaton, Ill., Jan. 10, 1921. After graduating, he studied a year at Andover Theological Seminary, but failing health compelled him to make a change, and for the next eleven years he was in business. Part of the time he was in the United States Custom House in Savannah, Ga. Then he was a wholesale flour dealer in Boston for four years. After that he went West, and was for some years in St. Louis, being treasurer and purchasing agent on a railroad. Subsequently he was in trade in Boston and in Chicago. Finally, he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, and completed the studies begun at Andover. He graduated in 1877, and entered the Congregational ministry, being at that time thirty-five years of age. He spent twenty-five years in public work, mostly in Illinois, but also in Iowa and Michigan. For the last few years he suffered greatly from nervous exhaustion, due to excessive hard work, and finally was compelled to relinquish further labor.

1865.

WILLIAM ROTCH, Sec.,  
151 State St., Boston.

Dr. William Elbridge Boardman was born in Boston, April 27, 1844. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, Class of 1861; Harvard College, 1865; Harvard Medical School, 1868. Following a period as interne at the Boston City Hospital, he studied abroad for a year, chiefly at Vienna. He practised in Boston the remainder of his life. In the earlier years of his

practice he was actively interested in gynecology and obstetrics and was on the staff of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and the gynecological departments of the Carney and the Boston City Hospitals. Dr. Boardman was married June 5, 1873, to Mary B. Bryant, of Boston, who survives him, together with two sons and two daughters. — J. C. Soley was a temporary member of the Class of 1865. He then graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He served through three wars, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War, and in July, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander. He is still in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, *Sec.*,  
79 Milk St., Boston.

Joseph Balch Braman died at his home, Apartment A, 540 West 145th Street, New York City, on Nov. 19, 1920. He was the son of Dr. Isaac Gordon Braman and Caroline (Williams) Braman of Brighton, and was born there Feb. 15, 1845. He served in the army during the Civil War, his record being as follows: he enlisted at Boston, Dec. 7, 1861, in Capt. James M. Magee's Cavalry Company, the "Mounted Rifle Rangers," known as "Butler's Body Guard," afterward in service at New Orleans, La., attached to the 30th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was discharged at New Orleans June 21, 1862, on account of disability. After leaving College he enlisted again at Boston May 16, 1764, in the 12th Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteers, serving at Provincetown, Long Point Batteries. On July 21, 1864, he was commissioned as Captain of Co. D, 47th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and soon after was discharged on Aug. 4, 1864.

Between these periods of service he entered Harvard College in 1863 as a member of the Class of 1867, but left College at the end of his Freshman year. Soon after he went West and was military storekeeper, United States Army, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and later was principal of one of the public evening schools in that city. He entered the Harvard Law School in 1866 and was graduated from it in 1868, with the degree of LL.B. and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts at Boston on June 5, 1869, and subsequently was admitted to the bar of the Federal Courts. While in the law school he married Ella Frances Collins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram W. Collins, of Brighton, on Sept. 10, 1867. After his admission to the Massachusetts bar he practised law in Brighton until January, 1871, and subsequently in Boston. In December, 1872, his health being impaired, he went with his family to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was admitted to the bar on July 7, 1873, and practised law until May, 1874. While there he was appointed a commissioner of deeds for Massachusetts and Georgia. He served as one of the vestry of St. Athanasius (Episcopal) Church and also was its organist during his stay there. In May, 1874, having regained his health, he returned to Boston and practised law there until 1883, his practice being as notary public, commissioner of the United States Court of Claims, commissioner of deeds for all the States, Territories, and British Provinces, United States passport agent, and publisher of and dealer in American and foreign law blanks. In 1883 he removed from Boston to New York where he entered upon the practice of law, devoting himself more particularly to the business of commissioner, passport agent, etc., holding

about seventy-five appointments and commissions from the President, Governors of States, and foreign countries. While he was practising law in Boston in 1874 his wife went into his office to become his assistant. She proved so competent that it was decided to ask for her appointment as commissioner of the various States. Aided and endorsed by Governor Long she received the desired appointment from several governors. After their removal to New York in 1883 she continued asking for these appointments, and in 1892 held over forty commissions as commissioner of deeds from the President and governors, as notary public, passport agent, and consular agent. She and her husband had two offices in New York at that time, one in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, and an uptown office at 1270 Broadway, Mrs. Braman attending to the business at the uptown office. In July, 1894, he returned to Boston and opened an office in the Sears Building, still retaining his New York office which was in charge of his son, but in June, 1895, he gave up his Boston office and returned to New York. In the latter part of January, 1912, the supposed fireproof Equitable Building at 120 Broadway was destroyed by fire and Braman lost not only his valuable office equipment, blanks, presses, seals, and the accumulation of papers of almost a lifetime, but especially things which could not be replaced, such as diplomas of the Harvard Law School, the Shrine, Scottish Rite, Commandery, American and foreign commissions, army papers, etc. After a short time he and his wife took an office in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, and resumed their business. Braman early became interested in fraternal societies. In January, 1868, he joined Nonantum Lodge No. 116, I.O.O.F., at Brighton, and while at

Los Angeles, Cal., he was Master Mason in 1874 of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. and A.M. In September, 1874, he became a member of Francis Washburn Post No. 92, G.A.R., of Brighton. In New York he was a member of numerous fraternal societies, his report in 1907 showing that he was a member of eight different Masonic bodies. He became a member of Beth-horon Lodge, F. and A.M., of Brookline, Sept. 10, 1878, by affiliation from the Los Angeles Lodge heretofore mentioned. On May 25, 1904, he was appointed Judge Advocate of York Commandery No. 55, Knights Templars, Freemasons of New York City. January 21, 1906, he was appointed Judge of the Consistory of New York City, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masons, 32d degree. Braman was a skilled musician. When about ten years old he became organist of the Church of the Epiphany in Brighton, and continued as such until he went to the Civil War. He also supplied as organist at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brookline while the organist, a classmate, Clement K. Fay, was absent on vacation. For several years before his death he was in poor health and unable to practise his profession. He is survived by his widow, four children, and eight grandchildren. — Dr. B. F. Davenport retired from practice in October, 1920, keeping only his home address, 67 Coolidge Hill Road, Watertown, 72, Mass.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, Sec.,

Second National Bank, Boston.

Charles William Moseley, son of Edward Strong and Charlotte Augusta (Chapman) Moseley, died Dec. 23, 1920, in Newburyport, where he was born Dec. 24, 1847. He was with the Class for only a year, leaving College to enter commercial life. He was for many

years a member of the firm of John Pickering and Moseley, stock and exchange brokers at 40 State St., Boston, establishing an extensive and successful business. His home was at Newburyport, a beautiful estate on the Merrimac River, and here practically his entire life was passed in the engrossing interest of its development and care. A prominent and active citizen, he gave generously of his time and means to his native city, as director of the public library and treasurer of the Peabody Fund, trustee of the Institution for Savings, president of the Anna Jaques Hospital, and of the Moseley Fund for Special Services in Newburyport. As the surviving executor of the estate of Julia M. Moseley, he was chiefly instrumental in building and giving to the Massachusetts General Hospital the new administration building in memory of his cousin and our classmate, William O. Moseley, who met his death on the Matterhorn in 1879. By his will he gave to Newburyport for a public park a large tract of land known as the "Jackman Pines" with an endowment for its maintenance and care. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society of Old Newberry, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in all of which he held official position, and was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His family had been long and prominently associated with Newburyport, and this association he continued by active service to the city and its varied interests.

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,  
Medfield.

Monroe has been reelected Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cal.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,  
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Francis Inman Amory died in New York Jan. 7, 1921. He was born in Boston June 5, 1850, and was fitted for College at E. S. Dixwell's Latin School. After graduation he traveled abroad for two years, and then entered the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. June 30, 1875. He was trustee of various estates, and also president and a director of the Cabot Manufacturing Co., and a director of the Fisher Manufacturing Co., the Puget Sound Real Estate Trust, of Seattle, Wash., the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Co., and the Tudor Co., of which he was also president. On May 12, 1886, he was married to Grace Josephine Minot, of Boston. He is survived by two sons, Charles Minot Amory, Harvard 1912, and Francis I. Amory, Harvard 1917, and a daughter, Mary Josephine Amory, wife of Fulton Cutting, Harvard 1910, of New York City.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,  
120 State St., Boston.

Merton Spencer Keith was born at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Jan. 27, 1851, and died at Cambridge Nov. 15, 1920. He was educated in the public schools of North Bridgewater, at the Academy there, and, especially just before passing the examinations for Harvard, by himself. Poor before he entered, and dependent largely upon his own labor in remaining to complete the four years' course, he was further handicapped by a heart trouble which manifested itself in his childhood, lasted throughout his life, and finally was the cause of his death. He was a member of the Everett Athenæum, Pi Eta, of which he was secretary, and Phi Beta

Kappa, of which he was treasurer and corresponding secretary. At the end of the Sophomore year he received a detur, "Plutarch's Lives," in five volumes. He graduated the first scholar in his class, with honors in classics, a *summa cum laude* with his A.B. and a Commencement part, which, however, he did not deliver. He entered College with the intention of becoming a lawyer, and graduated with the same intention. But his slender fortunes compelled him to find immediate employment. He became a teacher in Noble's Classical School, in Boston, where he remained till 1886. Meanwhile, in April, 1876, he married in Brockton Ida Ford Kingman, who predeceased him but a few months. A daughter, Ethel Lathrop, Radcliffe, 1900, was born to them May 30, 1878, and a son Merton Spencer, Jr., Harvard, 1903, Feb. 11, 1882. While Keith was at Mr. Noble's school, the family lived in Jamaica Plain. After leaving the school Keith moved to Quincy and became a private tutor in Boston and was principally engaged in fitting young men for Harvard, especially those who for various reasons had found it impracticable to pursue their studies in public or private schools. He had long since abandoned his plan of becoming a lawyer, and his life vocation became that of the intensive training of young minds. When his daughter was about to begin her course at Radcliffe, the family moved to Cambridge, but he always retained his headquarters in Boston. It was during his daughter's Radcliffe course that he became the teacher of Helen Keller for about thirteen months, and the "Helen Keller Souvenir," published in 1899, contains an account by him of this experience. Four times only did Keith appear in public in person or in print. He delivered in Brockton in August, 1876, an

historical address at the dedication of Huntington Hall, published in the *Brockton Gazette*. He published in 1879 and in 1882 respectively little volumes on "Questions in Physics," and "Events and Dates in Greek and Roman History." His fourth appearance, the article in the "Helen Keller Souvenir," is particularly interesting, disclosing as it does the basis of the remarkable success which he displayed in training his pupils. He may be said to have died in harness, as his last illness was mingled with his efforts to prepare his little group of pupils for the fall entrance examinations for Harvard. He was a devoted son of Harvard and a loyal member of his Class. — At the annual meeting of the Pilgrim Society held in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Jan. 1, Arthur Lord was reelected president. — Judge W. C. Loring presided as toastmaster at the dinner given by the Harvard Memorial Society in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the building of Massachusetts Hall.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec.,  
405 Sears Building, Boston.

Arthur Lewis Goodrich died in Auburndale Jan. 30, 1921. He was born in Dedham, Me., Dec. 6, 1851. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy before coming to Harvard. He graduated with us and was a ranking student in mathematics. In College he was a member of the Class crew and the 'Varsity football team. He was engaged in teaching after graduation in the Classical High School of Salem, for fourteen years to 1896; master of the Utica Free Academy of Utica, N.Y.; and for a short time in Newton, when he retired. He was a member of the Officers and Teachers Association of Massachusetts and New York; president of the Salem Oratorio Society in 1887, the Essex Congrega-



tional Society in 1895; a member of the American Institute of Instruction. He married Mary Eastman Bachelder, of Concord, N.H., who survives him together with two sons and a daughter—Nathan L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College, Hubert D. Goodrich, Professor of Biology at Wesleyan University, and Mrs. John S. Norton, of Chicago. — Benjamin Calvin Reed, who died June 15, 1920, was born in East Bridgewater, Dec. 24, 1849; son of Calvin and Mary (Spooner) Reed. He left the Class at the end of Sophomore year. The last knowledge that we had of him I issued in my Report in 1914, at which time it was stated that he was in business in Bridgewater, now a part of the town of Whitman, where he had been since he left College. He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of Massachusetts for two years, member of the Board of Selectmen of Whitman for several years, and chairman in 1907, after which he was elected treasurer of the town — since which time he had made no report.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,

Brockton.

C. S. Davison has retired from the chairmanship of the board of directors of the American Defense Society. From the outbreak of the European War to the present time he has labored diligently for the cause of one hundred per cent Americanism. He has given unsparingly of his time and efforts to a great variety of patriotic undertakings and has done much to safeguard the Republic from its insidious enemies without and within. He is an experienced lawyer and his trained intelligence has been of particular value to the Defense Society. — Ernest Szemelenyi died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1919. He was the son of Ernest and

Mary Mason (Bayley) Szemelenyi, born at Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1852. In September, 1870, he entered the School of Mining and Practical Geology at Harvard, and received the degree of Mining Engineer in 1873. He joined the Class at the beginning of Junior year. He received a "Detur" in Senior year, and was well known during his course in the Scientific School and with our class as first tenor of the Harvard Glee Club. For six years after graduation he was engaged in teaching, chiefly in music, at New York, Baltimore and Washington, and composed and published numerous songs. In March, 1881, he was appointed Translator of Languages in the U.S. Patent Office, as the result of a competitive examination, and in 1882 was sent to London, Christiania, Stockholm, Berlin, Vienna, and Berne, in an endeavor to complete the collection of foreign patents. He resigned from the Patent Office, July 26, 1909, to engage in private work in making searches and translations in foreign records relating to patents, and was re-appointed Aug. 4, 1916, by an executive order of the President. In recommending his appointment, the Commissioner of Patents said: "He has a wonderful knowledge of many languages, and a wide knowledge of sciences, so that he is able to make translations from Russian, German, French, Italian, and other languages which a person of a full knowledge of the languages, but less knowledge of sciences and machinery, would be unable to make. While in the Library, he performed in a highly satisfactory manner the difficult task of distributing the foreign patents to the examining divisions according to the work each had in hand." — Edward Pike Watson died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 15, 1920. He was the son of Peter Hill and Rose Rebecca (Pike) Watson, and was born at Binghamton, N.Y.,

Oct. 16, 1852. He was a member of the Class during Freshman year. He left College to take up the profession of civil engineering, which he followed for a number of years. During a part of this time he was employed by the Erie Railroad, of which his father was president, in connection with the opening of the coal-mines owned by that company in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania. He spent most of the years of his adult life in Colorado attracted there by his love for hunting and fishing. He became interested in mining operations at Creede, Cripple Creek, and in the San Juan district, making his headquarters for many years at Silverton, Col. He had been president of the E Bar Cattle Co. of Cory, Col., the Fabric Measuring and Packaging Co. of New York, and manager of the Iowa Gold Mining and Milling Co. of Silverton, Col., and president of the Mercer Iron & Coal Co. of Stoneboro, Pa. Removing from Silverton in the later years of his life he was occupied in fruit growing in Delta County, Col. He purchased and developed the Watson orchards of one hundred acres, which are among the most valuable and best known on lower Surface Creek Mesa. For the past several years he spent his winters at the Denver Club of Denver or at the Harvard Club of New York City. — F. R. Appleton, Chairman of the Class Committee on Harvard Endowment Fund, reports as follows: *To the Members of the Class:* Your Committee are now able to report that since the circular of last November they have received subscriptions amounting to \$75,000, bringing the total subscriptions accredited to the Class up to the sum of \$182,185. We should all be proud of such a record. The above total includes the very important gift of \$50,000 from Mrs. Clara Gould, to found a permanent memorial at Harvard Col-

lege, in memory of her husband, Frederic Saltonstall Gould. Other memorial gifts are: \$6000 from Miss Mariposa Taylor in memory of her brother, Nelson Taylor; \$500 in memory of Francis Dumaresq; \$250 in memory of James Albert Hodge; \$250 in memory of Orin Darius Myrick.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, Sec.,  
Boston Public Library.

Lawrence Bond has removed his law offices to 60 State St., Boston, rooms 422-25. — Captain J. Q. A. Brett is now finance officer of the First Corps Area, U.S. Army Supply Base, Boston. — W. H. Smiley has been restored to his former position of superintendent of the Denver, Col., public schools, which he held from 1912 to 1915. — Dr. B. W. Wells has reprinted in pamphlet form his article "Business and Politics at Carthage," which appeared in the *Sewanee Review* for October, 1920. — George Rose Peck died at his home in Auburn, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1920. He was born in Auburn, Aug. 2, 1853, and was the son of George Washington and Alma Lester (Rose) Peck. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard with his Class, but remained only during the Freshman year. His father, who had been editor of the Auburn *Daily Advertiser*, died at about the time that Peck in 1876 entered the service of that paper, first as compositor, then up through the various grades until he became managing editor and part owner. He remained practically in control of this paper until 1913, when, owing to his failing health and retirement, it was sold and became the *Advertiser-Journal*. Though actively out of his professional work, he maintained his interest in Auburn affairs, especially in the improvement of the fire department. In

politics he was a Republican; a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church; and a charter member of the Auburn Lodge of Elks. He was an out-of-doors man, and took especial delight in a horse-race, being the owner of several good race-horses. He also was devoted to books and the drama. He was twice married, and is survived by his widow and by his son by the first wife.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,  
10 Tremont St., Boston.

**Benjamin Seaver Blanchard**, who was born at Roxbury, Sept. 22, 1856, died at his home in Brookline, Jan. 14, 1921. He was the son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Seaver) Blanchard, and a grandson of Benjamin Seaver, who was Mayor of Boston for several terms about seventy years ago. He prepared at the Roxbury Latin School and entered College in July, 1875. In 1877 he left College and entered the Harvard Medical School. After completing a four-years' course there he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M.D. He practised in Roxbury for about a year, and in the fall of 1883 removed to Brookline and settled there. He was well known and universally esteemed by his neighbors and friends in Brookline. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Unitarian Club, the 'Varsity Club, the Country Club, and the Cohasset Golf Club. On Nov. 30, 1887, he was married at Boston to Clara Fessenden Barnes, who survives him, together with their four children, Fessenden S. Blanchard, Charles Barnes Blanchard, Edith Page Blanchard, and Benjamin Seaver Blanchard, Jr. — **Walter Conway Prescott**, the son of Edward and Mary Jane (Merrill) Prescott, was born in North Conway, N.H., Aug. 13, 1857, and died at his home in Newton, Oct. 22,

1920. After preparation at the Boston Latin School he entered College in July, 1875, and was graduated in June, 1879. He then became employed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, and remained with that house until his death. For some years after his graduation he lived in Charlestown, but removed to Newton in 1900 and thereafter was a resident of that city. He had been a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Megantic Fish and Game Association, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, the Kernwood Club of Malden, and the Massachusetts Rifle Association. He was also a member of the Bostonian Society and the Ex Libris Society of London and that of Berlin. He was much interested in book-plates and had collected many thousand different specimens. He was married at Charlestown April 23, 1890, to Eva Snow Smith, who survives him together with their son Mortimer Morris Prescott. — **Charles Hoover Whiting** was born at Brookline April 13, 1858, and died in Paris, France, Oct. 7, 1920. His parents were Andrew Whiting and Eveline Trott (Fay) Whiting. He was prepared for College by G. W. C. Noble, '58, and entered in July, 1875. Having completed his four-years' course he was graduated in June, 1879. Immediately afterwards he went to Europe, and after traveling for a few weeks on the Continent he went to England and there received from the Board of Trade a certificate of competency as Yacht Master, the only certificate at that time held by any other than a British subject. Having returned to Boston early in 1880, he entered the wholesale book and stationery business as junior member of the firm of Hall and Whiting, and was engaged in that business for the following five years when he sold it and became occupied with other interests. Among

them was the American Hydraulic Dredging Company, of which he became the Secretary. This company was employed on the Chicago Drainage Canal, and Whiting lived in that city for several years. About 1896 he took his family to Europe where he lived for the remainder of his life. About 1899 he was engaged in Belgium in the construction of a great dredging plant for the Russian Government and his duties in connection with this matter took him to Russia where he spent some time. Thereafter his home was in Paris. He made numerous visits to the United States and to other parts of the world in connection with his business affairs. On January 1, 1883, he was married at Boston, to Charlotte Augusta Noyes. Their daughter, now the wife of Max Sancholle Henraux, survives her father.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

James Louis Lester, son of Michael and Ann (Keough) Lester, was born at Newton. Oct. 4, 1851. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1920. He prepared for College at the Newton High School. Soon after graduation he went to St. Louis where he engaged in teaching. In 1889 he graduated from the St. Louis Law School, and later took an advanced course in the same institution. From 1895 on he was engaged both in teaching and in the practice of law; teaching, however, occupying most of his time in late years. He carried on a college preparatory school and at the time of his death had charge of a class from the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He was much interested in this latter work, and shortly before his death wrote of his students: "Every one has some serious handicap through wounds or through

exposure while in the service. They are nearly all foreigners, and it is a labor of love to teach them the language that will help later to make them useful citizens; and in the meantime and always not to forget to instill in their minds those sentiments that will make them think that, notwithstanding the rage of parties and the carping of those who delight in making invidious comparisons, our government still is grateful and generous and our country worth while." Lester tried twice to enter the service during the war, but was rejected on account of his age. Nevertheless he felt himself in prime condition and carried on his work with the Federal Board all through the summer, beginning on account of the heat at 6.40 a.m. and ending at 11. In the fall this part of his work was put into the afternoon and his mornings were given to his college preparatory school. He was found dead in his laboratory and an autopsy showed heart failure to have been the cause. Curiously Lester had never seen a classmate since he went to St. Louis the year after graduation. He would have come on to the Fortieth Anniversary of the Class last summer had it not been for his feeling of duty to his Federal class. He was married July 9, 1879, to Mary Jane Canfield and she and his daughter Katharine, also a teacher, survive him.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*,  
24 Chestnut St., Boston.

The informal dinner again, for the Midwinter Reunion, and again on or near Lincoln Day, is a good date for getting men together. Plans for the Fortieth Anniversary next June discussed. —The Secretary announces that the Report is very soon to be sent to the printer and urges delinquents to send in their "lives."

1882.

**HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,**

351 Marlborough St., Boston.

The regular social meetings of the Class have taken place, a dinner at the Harvard Club of New York on Friday, Dec. 17, and a lunch at the Algonquin Club of Boston on Saturday, Feb. 12. — Robert Cumming, our only foreign member, who has lived in Scotland ever since graduation, and who served as a captain in the British Army during a part of the World War, has emigrated with his wife and two younger sons to Canada, where he expects to engage in some business. He is at present in Toronto. — G. B. Dunbar has given up farming at Liberty, Mo., and removed to Bonita, Cal. — Dr. Homer Gage has added to his many active and strenuous duties the presidency of the large Crompton & Knowles Loom Works at Worcester. — Henry Whitney Munroe, who was with the Class for our Freshman and Sophomore years, died at his home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1920, in his 62d year, having been in poor health since he underwent an operation for appendicitis in September. His father had established the well-known American banking house of Munroe & Co. at Paris, France, and John Munroe & Co. in New York. Our classmate served an apprenticeship in the Paris house and in 1885 was admitted to partnership in both firms, and has since then pursued a successful career as the New York partner in both firms, living in or near New York, but taking many trips to Paris. He was married Oct. 1, 1885, at Lenox, to Miss Alice Kneeland and has had three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, George Kneeland of the Harvard Class of 1910, died in 1910; his second son, John, was of the Class of 1913; and his third son, Henry, of the Class of 1919. — Two other members of the Class

have died, Stetson and Hoyt, both of whom were among the most loyal and active members, faithful in their attendance at our reunions, and ever ready by word and deed to support the Class in all its enterprises, and their presence will be sorely missed. — Eliot Dawes Stetson died on Christmas Day, 1920, at his home in New Bedford in the house where he was born July 27, 1861, and where he had always lived. He had always been a lawyer busy with private practice and as a director in New Bedford banks and cotton mills. He was active in civic duties, serving as city solicitor and as a member of the city council. During the war he served as chairman of the local Exemption Board and of the several Liberty Loan drives, and he gave so freely of his time that he broke down under the strain. He continued his private practice till near the end of his life, though for the last month or two he was in poor health and at the end he received a shock from which he did not rally. He was twice married: first, in 1887 to Miss Marion B. Williams, who died the following year, and in 1891 to Miss Emily Almy Cummings, who survives him with four daughters and two sons. — Henry Reese Hoyt, of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy on Jan. 4, 1921, while on a visit at Chicago. He was born May 1, 1861, at New York, where his father, Alfred M. Hoyt, and his uncle, Jesse Hoyt, were large and successful merchants and were widely interested in the development of railroads and towns in the Middle West. After graduation he studied at Columbia Law School, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1884 and spent a year or two in the office of Elihu Root. In 1886, with the late Judge Charles P. Daly he formed the firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, of which he later became the

senior, and was active as counsel for many large corporations, as well as being the representative of the Italian Government and adviser to the French Consulate in New York. He had recently been decorated by Italy for his services. In addition to his law work he was active in the business and financial world as the manager of large family affairs and was a director in many corporations, among them the American Can Co., the Bank of Savings of the City of New York, and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co. He had been president of the New York State Reformatory at Hudson, and for many years had been a member of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association of New York. He was a man of ability, and seemed to carry easily the burdens of his active life. Only a few weeks before his death some of his classmates who dined with him remarked upon his sturdy and youthful appearance that did not seem greatly changed from his College days when he pulled upon the Class crew. He was a member of many clubs, and active in social life in New York. In 1885 he was married to Miss Emy Otto, who survives him with two daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, Alfred O., was a member of the Harvard Class of 1915.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,  
2 Joy St., Boston.

Charles Francis Morse died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 8, 1920. The son of Charles and Julia Frances (Locke) Morse, he was born at Boston, Feb. 23, 1871, and prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. He graduated No. 33 in the Class, received honorable mention in German, and ranked among those to whom Disquisitions were assigned. After leaving Harvard he became instructor in Natural Sci-

ence at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, and continued there until July, 1885, when he resigned part of his work in order to attend the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in June, 1889. He then opened an office in the Hotel Berkeley, Boston, where he remained until 1891, when he removed to Chelsea. In 1900 he gave up the practice of medicine to accept the position of instructor in biology in the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City, where he remained until his death. He resided in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Harvard Club of Long Island. He was married to Martha Ann (Kelley) Sprengel who survives him, with a step-son, Louis Francis Morse. — Gardiner Greene Hammond died at the Memorial Hospital in New York City, on Jan. 17, 1921. The son of Gardiner Greene and Elizabeth Crowninshield (Mifflin) Hammond, he was born at Boston, Sept. 28, 1859, and prepared for College at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. As an undergraduate, he greatly enjoyed the social side of Harvard life, played on the Cricket team, was a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the Hasty Pudding Club, and a prominent figure in College theatricals. In January, 1884, he accompanied his brother, our late classmate, C. M. Hammond, to California, where he worked in a vineyard in Napa County and then settled down at Upper Lake, Lake County, where he remained until 1892, engaged in the business of grape-growing and wine-making. He then returned to Boston where he continued to live until 1916, occupied with the care of property and traveling extensively in the South, in Europe and in Japan and Korea. He was married, June 18, 1893, to Esther Lathrop Fiske, who survives him with six children, Frances Lathrop, Gardiner Greene, Jr., George Fiske, Elizabeth

Crowninshield, Esther Beebe, and Mary Crowninshield. This marriage was dissolved in 1912, and in 1916 he married Mrs. Jeanne Lang, the widow of a Canadian officer. Since his second marriage he had made his home in Martha's Vineyard. — **Richard Crane McKay** died at his home in West Medford, on Jan. 25, 1921, of heart failure following an attack of acute indigestion. The son of Joseph Crane and Elizabeth Olive (Jones) McKay, he was born at Wakefield, Sept. 3, 1861, and prepared for College at the private school of J. P. Hopkinson, '61. After graduation he engaged in the wholesale leather business with his father in Boston, and continued there until November, 1894, when the latter retired. He then accepted a position with Andrew J. Lloyd & Co., Opticians, with which firm he remained until his death, becoming a partner in 1901, and having been Treasurer of the company since 1906. In watching over the details of this extensive business, his patient industry, thoroughness, reliability and scrupulous integrity found ample scope. A most lovable spirit was McKay. Although, by his almost lifelong affliction of deafness, cut off from social diversion and participation in Class festivities, his interest in all our doings never lost its keenness. He never wearied of recalling his Harvard days and every episode was vivid in his memory. A lover of children, tender as a woman, ready with comfort and sympathy, nothing human was alien to him. The stage of life was crowded with figures of absorbing interest, and he watched it from his quiet corner with a shrewd humor and a penetrating wit, quite Thackerayan in their loving whimsicality. A happy man, in spite of his infirmity — happy in his work, his books, his flowers — and a devoted son and brother. He never married, and is sur-

vived by his mother, two sisters and a brother, George T. McKay, '92. — Thirty-one men assembled for our Midwinter Lunch at the Harvard Club, on Jan. 8, and listened to a most enjoyable talk by one of our travelers. Last year we had C. P. Perin on India; this year C. P. Curtis on Africa. In April, 1920, Curtis started for British East Africa in quest of big game, and traveled for four months, with his *safari* of forty-four blacks and one white hunter, on the plains of the Southern Guaso Nyero, in the Aberdare Mountains, near the Tana River, and across into German East Africa whither he went for Roan Antelope. His bag included five lions, two rhinos, two buffalo, and a hippopotamus, and he reported all these animals, and the various antelopes as more plentiful than ever after their four war years of peace. Although more than half his force was at one time down with malarial fever, he himself escaped any attack of tropical sickness, and brought back several hundred skins of birds and small mammals for the Agassiz Museum. He spoke with admiration of British administration in Africa, and of its tact and success in dealing with the blacks along honorable and self-respecting lines.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

**Charles Coleman Allen** died suddenly Jan. 1, 1921, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Troy, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1858, the son of Henry Ware and Pamela (Hale) Allen. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating with the Class he spent several years in the Southwest where he was interested in cattle and other affairs. On account of ill health he abandoned those interests and returned to Troy, Ohio,

where, after a period occupied in closing his interests in the West and regaining his health, he became associated with companies supplying light and fuel and maintained his interest in that line of industry until the time of his death. He had been agent at Troy for the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company, furnishing a supply of natural gas to several cities and towns. He had also been superintendent of the Troy Gas Company and Illuminating Plant and of the Troy Electric Light and Power Company; also of the Troy Division of the Miami Valley Railroad. At the time of his death he was agent and local manager of the Ohio Fuel Supply Company. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Dayton, Ohio, and of local clubs. He was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 8, 1903, to Carrie Winona Meeker who survives him with three sons, Richard Meeker, Charles Morrill, and William Henry. The last named son, William Henry Allen, is the child latest born to any member of the Class, the date of his birth being August 18, 1919.

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,  
10 State St., Boston.

F. S. Billings has been elected Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives. — Rev. T. H. Root, having resigned his pastorate at Wood River Junction, R.I., has been called to the Congregational Church at Westmore, Vt. His post-office address is R.F.D. No. 2, Orleans, Vt. — Hon. S. E. Winslow is slated to succeed Congressman Esch as chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. — E. F. Woods is a director of Warren Brothers Company. — Rev. E. S. Middleton, D.D., is now rector of St. Andrews Church, Dallas, Texas, and his residence is 3009 Holmes St.

1886.

THOS. TILSTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,  
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

A report of the thirteenth annual Class Luncheon, held at the Harvard Club, Boston, Feb. 19, will be published in the June issue of the *MAGAZINE*. — "My Impressions of New Poland," by W. C. Boyden, former Commissioner of the League of Red Cross Societies to Poland, has been issued in pamphlet form by the National Polish Committee of America. — Gamaliel Bradford has published, through the Yale University Press, a book of verse entitled "Shadow Verses." — D. H. Coolidge has returned to Boston, having sold his fruit ranch in Medford, Ore. He is president of the Metal Products Corporation, with offices at 18 Tremont St., Boston. — W. C. Fish is with the International General Electric Company, 4 rue d'Agnesseau, Paris, France. — Courtenay Guild was elected president of the Harvard Musical Association of Boston at its annual meeting, Jan. 17. He is still president of the Apollo Club and of the Handel and Haydn Society. — W. H. Howe is spending the winter in Phoenix, Arizona. — Milton Latham is spending the winter in Pasadena, Cal. — William Littauer has been commissioned lieutenant-colonel in U.S. Reserves. — New addresses: Edward Hamlin, 390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; L. L. Hight, 193 Middle St., Portland, Me.; G. W. Leighton, 1210 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. (after May 1); O. A. Mygatt, 160 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France. Dr. H. G. Wilbur, P.O. Box, 58, Long Beach, Cal. — Howard Taylor died in New York City Nov. 26, 1920, completing his fifty-fifth year, by a few days. When in College he gave promise of a brilliant career, for he was gifted with the power of leadership in everything in which he took part. The



later years proved his ability, for he rose to be a conspicuous figure at the bar in New York, where his talented mind won for him a prominent position as a lawyer of first rank. He came from a sturdy race of Taylors which for two centuries made its home on the shores of the Connecticut River at Middle Haddam, Conn. His affection for the place of his boyhood, and the associations which his ancestors had created in this beautiful valley, drew him back, and he built a large and hospitable home on the river shore. There he lies buried, beside the polo field, where he had played with his boys, and where he can still be within the sound of their games. The western sun sets at the end of the long stretch of river and lights the cross at the head of his grave. He was short of stature, and with his smooth face and winning smile he never lost the boyish appearance of his younger days. In College he was the tennis champion, a game to which he was devoted, and which he continued to play until later years, in which he, no doubt, overtaxed his strength and put too much strain upon his heart. When this at last gave out it told the energy and enthusiasm which he put into everything which he undertook. After graduation he reported for a year for the New York *Tribune*, and in 1888 became a member of the bar. For more than a half-score of years he was a member of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor. Afterwards until the end of his life, he was the head of the firm of Taylor, Jackson, Brophy & Nash. He had the speaker's gift, which at once won him attention in the pleading of his cases, and in after-dinner speeches he graced the occasions with wit and charm, which made his companionship a delight to all. As the attorney for the New York *World* he became widely known by his clever and

adroit handling of men of conspicuous position with which that journal had its tilts. His briefs were brilliant, and even when so ill that he could not leave his room, he wrote one which showed the keenness and quickness of his mind to the very last. Few men could play the part of host better than he. His social gifts attracted many to his city and country homes, so that he was surrounded always by well-known men and women, who recognized the cultivation of his mind and the graciousness of his attractive manners. In 1892 he married Miss Gertrude Barnard Murray. His daughter Eleanor married Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, and his sons Geoffrey and Murray, graduates of Harvard, distinguished themselves in the war, both attaining the rank of captain.

1888

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,  
412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston.

W. D. Bancroft is consulting engineer in the research laboratories of the Norton Company at Worcester. — E. L. Blossom's address is now 3 Little Clove Road, Staten Island, New York. — M. B. Clark's address is Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. — F. P. Clement's address is Room 1054 Grand Central Terminal, New York City. — T. D. Davidson is practicing law in San Francisco. — C. R. Holman's address is 160 Brattle St., Cambridge. — H. K. Job's address is 601 Washington St., West Haven, Conn. — R. B. Mahany has been appointed by President Wilson as the American representative on the International Commission of Immigration and Emigration which meets at Geneva, Switzerland. This is the first appointment made by the President to any body meeting under the League of Nations. — W. E. Mills reports that since leaving College in 1886 he has

been engaged in farming in Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, and California. He left the last State in 1902 for a place about twenty miles east of Seattle, Wash. From there in 1907 he went to Waitsfield, Vt., where he has lived ever since. He was married Sept. 27, 1899, and has three sons, of whom the eldest is now a Junior at Harvard. None of his boys saw service, all being under age except the eldest who had three months in the S.A.T.C. at Harvard. — Herman Page has published a booklet entitled "The Brooklet in the Way." Also a pamphlet for use at services held in connection with the work of James Moore Hickson, the English healer. — F. H. Whipple is living at Portland, Me., his address being 439 Congress St. — F. B. Williams has written an article entitled "The Law of the City Plan," published as a supplement to the *National Municipal Review* for October, 1920. — The Secretary desires the address of J. F. Gooding. Letters sent to his Brookline address have been returned. — On Friday, Jan. 14, twenty-six members of the Class dined informally at the Harvard Club in Boston. It is planned to hold these informal dinners at the same place on the second Friday in each month. Of course, any members of the Class will be very welcome. — Fifteen members of the Class attended the dinner of the New York Harvard Club on Jan. 28.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,  
Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

The Secretary announces that addresses have been given for the following men heretofore listed as "lost": Richard Langford Curran, Clinton Road, West Caldwell, N.J.; Edward W. McClellan, 196 South Street, Red Bank, N.J. — The following class-

mates have been in Washington recently and called on the Secretary: Burr, Kilvert, Moore, and Trafford. — Through the indefatigable exertions of the Class of 1889 Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, P. M. Reynolds, chairman, the amount contributed by the Class as of Jan. 6, 1921, was \$402,491 and the percentage of contributors of its living and active membership was 91.3. This is the highest percentage of contributors in any Class from 1866 to 1890, inclusive, and only the classes of '98, '92, and '97 excelled our Class in amount of contribution. — H. B. Lathrop's address is University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. He published "The Art of the Novelist" (1919). — G. D. Latimer has gone to Europe for a year. — James Thomas Malone died in New York City, Dec. 1, 1920. He was born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, 1865, the son of James and Bridget (Donnelly) Malone. Educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered College in 1885 as a special student and became a regular member of our Class in Sophomore year. After graduation he went to New York, studied law in the office of Billings & Cardozo, was admitted to the bar in 1892, and in February, 1893, was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, holding that position until Dec. 31, 1907, and having special charge of tax, real estate, and contract matters and condemnation proceedings and the great mass of lawsuits growing out of the annexation of Queens County. In 1907 he was elected a judge of the Court of General Sessions for the term of fourteen years, of which he had served thirteen at the time of his death. Although a member of Tammany, he was endorsed for the judgeship by the Citizens' Union, and since, upon his election, he announced that he had laid aside politics, Tammany dropped him

from its general committee within a year. The *New York Press* of Feb. 21, 1909, stated that Malone was the first Harvard man ever elected to the bench in New York County. The best characterization of his splendid and fearless judicial services was given in the *New York Evening Post*, May 16, 1912, as follows: "Since James T. Malone has been on the General Sessions bench, he has been distinguished among his associates because of his strictness. If any prosecutor, investigator, or civic body has assailed his conduct, nobody heard about it. In short, one hears only good said of Malone, except among criminals, their lawyers and their political backers. . . . The idea with which he went to his work in the criminal courts was that their authority in the community would be enhanced, and lawlessness generally decreased, if the sentences imposed upon convicted criminals were more severe, more frequently up to the limits provided by the statutes. That belief led him to impose heavier punishments than had been known hereabouts. He has kept up the pace he started. . . . When a criminal is coming to trial in New York County his lawyer uses every possible device to have the case brought before a judge other than Malone. Every excuse for a delay is utilized when a prisoner is about to be arraigned in Malone's division. In places where thieves gather the stories of trials and sentences in Malone's court are related with fear and wonder. A surprise furnished by Malone about two years ago was the appointment of W. B. Hornblower, De Lancey Nicoll, and Samuel Untermyer as counsel for prisoners too poor to employ lawyers. The naming of the leading members of the bar for such tasks was extraordinary. . . . "I have determined," he says, "that such friendless and penniless persons

shall have the help of the best counsel that I can provide for them. I have the power to assign any attorney whom I may wish for that purpose. I shall appoint, therefore, in all such cases the most capable and prominent lawyers of the New York bar, irrespective of whether they are counsel for great corporations or whether they may not have ever defended in a capital case. I believe that the very best men at the bar should leave their civil work under such circumstances and give something back to humanity." On the day of his death, his associate, Judge Rosalsky, said that his record was "illustrative of virtue, honor, courage and integrity. He never faltered in his duty toward the people and never betrayed their cause." Another associate, Judge Wadham, termed him "a man of learning, ability, and dignity, who served the community with distinction and filled the imagination with the picture of a judge." Malone was married, Sept. 4, 1895, to Mary Frances Reilly, of New York City, who survives him with five children; Lott Frances (born Dec. 10, 1896); Nancy (born Jan. 2, 1900); Lenore (born Oct. 15, 1903); James Thomas (born Nov. 11, 1905), and Molly (born June 6, 1909). Trafford and Bush represented the Class at the funeral. — C. H. Moore is president of the American Philological Association and delivered the address at its annual meeting at Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1920, on "Prophecy and the Ancient Epic"; he is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Brimmer School for Girls in Boston, and president of the Board of Trustees of the New Ipswich Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H. — J. H. Ropes will be absent from his College work and will be in Europe during the first half of the year 1921. — R. De C. Ward is president of the American Meteorological Society and

delivered the address at its annual meeting at Chicago, Dec. 29, 1920, on "Climate and Health with Special Reference to the United States." — T. Woodbury is living in France, his address being care of Equitable Trust Co., 23 rue de la Paix, Paris.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Sec.*,  
84 State St., Boston.

R. F. Herrick has been appointed chairman of the Rowing Committee and will have charge of the coaching of the crew this spring.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,  
14 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Frederick Lewis Dabney died at Boston, Nov. 25, 1920. He was the son of Lewis Stackpole and Clara Bigelow Dabney, born at Quincy, May 5, 1868. He prepared at St. Mark's and entered College with the Freshman Class, graduating in 1891. He entered the Law School, but owing to eye trouble had to leave. In 1893 he entered into the stock brokerage business and in 1896 established the firm of F. L. Dabney and Company in which he was the senior partner at the time of his death. His wife, Elizabeth E. (Fay) Dabney, died in 1911. Two sons, F. L. Jr., and Thomas Nicholson, survive him. — Grahame Jones died at the Isle of Wight, Eng., Sept. 9, 1920. He was born at Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1868, the son of Fernando and Jane (Grahame) Jones. Prepared at Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., he entered College with the Freshman class, graduating in 1891. After leaving College he spent two years in the Law School and then traveled much. In 1895 he studied music and in 1901 he was engaged in literary work. In 1902 he bought a ranch at Escondido, Cal., and then

went to Europe to live. Lately he had been writing plays in New York City. He leaves a wife, Mary Jones. — Professor Angelo Hall was married to Lydia Woodbury Hyde, and not Angelo Hale as reported in the December *MAGAZINE*. — R. H. Harris is with the Community Motion Picture Bureau, 46 W. 24th St., New York City. — J. O. Hall, Jr., is principal of the Butler High School, Groton. — Dr. A. H. Williams has moved to 11 East de la Guerre Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal. — C. B. Hurst is with the U.S. Consulate at Havana, Cuba. — Francis Rogers gave a concert in Boston, Dec. 6, 1920, at Æolian Hall. — Thomas Chalmers is at the Allen Military School, West Newton. — J. F. Bass has written "The So-Called Peace" (Macmillan Co.), a review of which appeared in *The New Republic*, Nov. 24, 1920. — Changes of address: Frank Mason, 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Room 301; A. B. Halliday, 206 Broadway, New York City; F. H. Hitchcock, 120 Broadway, New York City; L. M. Green, 370 Park Ave., New York City. — Thirty-six members attended the First Preliminary Dinner to our 30th celebration. It was an interesting and productive meeting. T. N. Perkins and J. A. Parker gave a detailed account of the Endowment Fund. Parker's subsequent statement showed the value of this meeting. Our percentage of givers was most gratifying and the total subscriptions excellent. The 30th Celebration Committee, consisting of M. Simons, T. P. King, G. Tyson, and A. J. Garceau, was appointed. A second dinner at the University Club was held Feb. 11. — Dr. H. R. Gledhill's friends will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving after a serious operation. — G. H. Leonard has returned to Paris to paint. His address is, as before, 9 bis Rue de Boissonnade. — C.

W. Willard has changed his address to the Balfour Building, cor. California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal. The firm name is McCutcheon, Willard, Mannon & Greene, Attorneys-at-law.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,  
Andover.

A. I. Peckham is with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Rehabilitation Division. He was discharged from the army Oct. 2, 1920. He has accepted a commission as Captain, R.C., for duty only with the Military Intelligence Division. — L. C. Hall's address is 556 Northwestern Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. — N. L. Francis's address is 17 Lee St., Cambridge. He is with the American Rubber Co. — Rev. H. R. Wadleigh's address is Villa Nantermond, Montana-sur-Sierre, Switzerland. — R. C. Wood is a construction engineer at Yvetot, France.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,  
720 Tremont Building, Boston.

George Lawrence Day died at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1921, from acute dilatation of the heart. He was born at Haverhill, Oct. 11, 1870, of George Whitefield Day, shoe manufacturer, and Maria Zoe Blaisdell Day. He fitted at Phillips Exeter and entered Harvard in 1889 as a special student, but did not do well in his studies, and left College at the mid-years, not, however, "under discipline." After a period of roving about the world, including a trip to England on a cattle steamer, he enlisted in the navy. Not making a success of this, he assumed the name of John Mapes Adams, and joined the Marine Corps in 1897. Here he found his niche, was promoted to corporal the next year, and to sergeant in

1900. During the Spanish War he served aboard the *Mayflower*, was gunnery sergeant in the Philippines during the insurrection there, was in the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion, and also took part in the West Indian Campaign. In 1902 he was discharged with "exceptional" record and "excellent" character. He at once reenlisted, was discharged in 1906, enlisted again and was discharged in 1909. He then changed his branch of service and enlisted as a private in the Coast Artillery Corps, again rising to the grade of 1st sergeant. When this country entered the World War, he took a commission as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery in June, 1917. In August of 1918 he sailed for France with the 54th Artillery, and after the armistice served with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz until October, 1919. He then returned suffering from chronic myocarditis, went into hospital, and was honorably discharged from his active commission in December, but was immediately commissioned second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. He continued as first sergeant of Coast Artillery, and was assigned to Fort Wadsworth. In the service he was known as an unusually intelligent man, very capable along technical lines, and an enthusiastic athlete, especially in baseball, which had been his hobby since school days. He was efficient and popular, had a great knack in handling men, and was an excellent organizer and manager. The commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth writes: "His service as a soldier in the United States Army and Marine Corps was of exceptional merit, and a credit to himself and the United States of America." His most famous exploit was during the siege of Tientsin, when on July 13, 1900, as a sergeant of Marines, under heavy fire, he rescued his wounded captain. For

this intrepid feat he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at a special review at Washington, July 19, 1901, "for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle." Thus "Chicker" Day, or "Foggy" Adams, as he was known for most of his life, stands a unique figure in the records of the Class — perhaps of the whole University — a typical "gentleman ranker" and one of the very few Harvard men who ever received the highest military decoration within the gift of our Government. August 14, 1918, two days before sailing for France, he married at Newport, R.I., Della Isabel Joyce, of Peekskill, who survives him. — Clarence Bigelow Denny died at Boston, Nov. 23, 1920, of nervous complications resulting from a blow on the head. He was born at Boston, Aug. 7, 1871, the son of Daniel Denny (H.C. 1854) and Mary DeForest Bigelow. Fitting at Hopkinson's, he entered with '93, but left after Freshman year, and in 1892 went into the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Four years later he took up the insurance business in Boston, where he continued till 1905, when he became secretary of the new Submarine Signal Company there. This brought him into a number of interesting journeys and experiences, including a trip on the battleship *Louisiana*. He resided in Milton and was a member of the Somerset Club and other similar organizations. He was deeply stirred by the events of the World War, and before this country entered the conflict he volunteered, in January, 1917, for the American Field Service (S.S.U. No. 13), and went to France. There he drove an ambulance between Champagne and the Argonne, later at Moronvilliers, being almost daily under fire. In April he received an injury to his leg, which had to be treated at Paris. There he remained on

duty at the A.F.S. headquarters till July, when his enlistment expired. In August he joined J. H. Perkins, '98, head of the military department of the Red Cross at Paris, and assisted him in various capacities, with the rank of captain, later promoted to major. In January of 1918 he was set upon one night by "Apaches," who sandbagged and robbed him, inflicting injuries from which he never fully recovered. He returned to this country for a month's recuperation, and then went back to his work at Paris, where he remained until his final discharge in May, 1919. His many friends knew him as a man of affectionate and sympathetic heart, ready and pungent wit, simple honesty, and unusual modesty, who disclosed remarkable fortitude and nobility of character under the misfortunes that clouded his last days. On June 1, 1897, he married Elizabeth Winsor Tilden, of Boston. His only son, Daniel, was drowned in 1914 at the age of sixteen. — John Lewis Hildreth, Jr., died at Bayonne, N.J., from the after-effects of an attack of influenza. He was born at West Townsend, Aug. 17, 1870, of Dr. John Lewis and Achsah Beulah Colburn Hildreth. His family soon removed to Cambridge, where he attended the Latin School. He went to Dartmouth (his father's college), taking the degree of Litt.B. there in 1892. He then came to the Graduate School for courses in engineering, and took the Harvard A.B. in 1893, returning to Dartmouth for another year, and taking the Litt.M. degree in 1894. The next year he entered the office of the city engineer at Cambridge, but shortly transferred to the Metropolitan Water Board at Clinton. From 1901 to 1903 he was assistant engineer of the Weston Aqueduct Department at Framingham; for the next two years one of the head draughtsmen for the Long Island

Railroad at Jamaica, L.I., then topographical draughtsman for the Bureau of Highways, Brooklyn. In 1906 he was appointed assistant engineer on the Long Island Division of the Board of Water Supply, at Babylon, L.I. Three years later he moved to Cornwall-on-Hudson to take charge of one of the divisions of the great Catskill Aqueduct. After this — perhaps the most notable of all his professional achievements — was completed, he was assistant engineer of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, laying reinforced concrete pipe in New York Bay, with headquarters at Newark, N.J. He then supervised the roads, water supply, etc., on the estate of Charles M. Schwab at Loretto. In 1917 he became general superintendent of the Mason and Hangar-MacArthur Bros. Corporation, contractors, in charge of roads, water lines, etc., for the Port Newark Terminal, U.S.A. Supply Depot. Latterly he had been chief of the crude-oil storage plant of the Bayonne Refinery of the Standard Oil Co. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. '93 may look back with pride on his useful and enduring work, and on his reputation of unfailing kindness and consideration for his employees, exemplifying throughout his life the best attributes of the much-abused term — a Harvard gentleman. On June 1, 1897, at New York City, he married Harriet Munson Bigelow, who, with four children, survives him. — Motte Alston Read died at Charleston, S.C., July 12, 1920, from weakening of the heart superinduced by many years' acute suffering from arthritis. He was born at Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1872, of William Melvin and Jane Ladsen Alston Read. On both sides he came from old Southern stock. The Reads were from Charlotte County, Va.; his father served with Lee in the

Civil War and later became a famous cotton merchant, receiving the very unusual honor of election to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. His mother was the daughter of Jacob Motte Alston, of Charleston, of the family which included the painter Washington Allston (H.C. 1800). Motte's health was always delicate, and he was sent North to school at Germantown Academy near Philadelphia. Thence he entered Harvard in 1889 as a special student in the Lawrence Scientific School, taking courses in geology until 1893. On leaving Cambridge his health compelled him to spend three years on a Texas cattle ranch, which he managed himself — an experience which he always rated as equal to his college course in value. He then went to Europe and till 1901 was engaged in further study at Munich and in geological excursions throughout the Continent, his chief publication being *Gastropods of the Volcanic Tuff of the Seisser Alp*. For the next two years he was instructor in geology at Harvard, taking his degree of S.B. in 1902 as of 1893. He was also appointed instructor in physiography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His painful disease had already fastened upon him, however, and now forced him to return to out-of-door life in Texas. But his devotion to scientific research never wavered, and later he removed to Washington, where he had full facilities for it. In 1909 he took up permanent residence in Charleston and was elected to the chair of biology and geology in the College of Charleston, a position his increasing infirmity never allowed him to fill. Confined to his own library he continued his work in physiography and paleontology, taking also a deep interest in racial history, especially in the development of the old families of Virginia and the Carolinas — although his productive-

ness became daily more limited by pain and loss of physical powers. His inherited taste in art was highly developed, and enabled him to form a fine collection of Japanese color prints. To the end he retained a keen intelligence, a remarkable memory, a ready appreciation of contemporary science and art, and the warm affection of many friends and pupils. He never married.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class has had two of its informal dinners, which are arranged with great success by L. I. Prouty. At that of Dec. 9, H. C. Greene gave a picturesque and entertaining account of his experiences in France during the war, where he won the Croix de Guerre for his services as Major in the American Red Cross. At the dinner of Jan. 27, H. J. Hughes, Dean of the newly organized Harvard School of Engineering, talked in an interesting and informing way of the work and the prospects of the School. On both occasions, the speakers were introduced by S. M. Williams with his customary charm. — F. W. Cobb, for many years remote from the Class in the wilds of Alaska, is now established in Bangor, Wash. He recently sent the Secretary several glass receptacles of what he described as "the ruby product of our incomparably fertile land and salubrious climate"; the contents, whether jam or other ruby product, tallied with the description and were soon consumed. — M. L. N. King, who served in the war first with the Canadian and then with the British forces, in the latter as Captain in the Intelligence Corps, sends the following: "I write this in bed, where I have been for the past six weeks. On my return from E. Prussia, where I was until late August,

on a Commission job, I went completely to pieces. I had been ill out there, and was classified as a partial disability on demobilization. Since then I have gone from bad to worse, until the last few days. Now the specialist who has been looking after me thinks I have turned the corner; but I shall be unfit for work for many a day." King would doubtless like to hear from his classmates. — G. C. Fiske, Professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin, is spending the year in Europe; he has recently given at the American Academy in Rome a course of lectures on Roman Religion. — M. M. Skinner, now in the Department of Economics of the University of Washington, is giving a course on foreign trade and the economic resources of the world. — W. W. Cutler is treasurer of the Beebe Laboratories, manufacturers of biological products, St. Paul, Minn.; his address is 91 Crocus Place. — S. B. Heckman, who is a director of the Educational Clinic at the College of the City of New York, has been promoted to Associate Professor of Education at that institution. — H. C. Lakin has been elected president of the Cuba Co., and its subsidiaries, the Cuba Railroad Co., and the Compañía Cubana. — C. Seasingood has formed a law partnership under the firm name of Seasingood, Bach & Eager, with offices at 522 Fifth Ave., New York City. — C. Abbe is an assistant editor on the staff of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York City; address, 625 South Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. — In the national elections in November, W. H. Stafford was returned to Congress from Wisconsin, defeating the Socialist candidate, Berger, and G. H. Tinkham was returned from the 11th Massachusetts District, his total vote being substantially larger than that given the President-elect or the successful candidate



for Governor. — G. Oenslager is traveling in Japan. — At a conference of Eastern college librarians held at Columbia University, Nov. 27, T. F. Currier read a paper on "Treatment of Periodicals and Continuations." — At the meeting of the American Philological Association held in Baltimore at the end of December, E. K. Rand read a paper on "Prudentius and Christian Humanism"; he was elected a vice-president of the Association. — L. F. Foss is special agent, home office agency, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., 87 Milk St., Boston. — J. L. Tryon is assistant register (correspondence and admissions officer) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also lectures on International Law. — D. W. Lane has been reelected to the Boston City Council; he has completed his first term of three years in that body. — F. C. Walker is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Vancouver; address, 1149 Seaton St., Vancouver, B.C. — S. Borden, Jr., has been elected president of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce. — Addresses: W. T. Stuchell, 1872 Nela Ave., Cleveland; E. L. Eustis, 41 Bradlee Court, 6 Craigie Circle; Mr. and Mrs. M. Mower, 37 Lancaster St., Cambridge. — J. C. Watson intends to compete for the next Grandfather Prize. A son and a daughter of his were married last December. — W. H. Schoff has published "The Ship Tyre," Longmans, Green & Co.

1895.

FREDERIC H. NASH, *Sec.*,

30 State St., Boston.

Classmates are requested to send to the Secretary voluntarily any news about themselves or others which they think will be of interest or any changes of address. — A. W. K. Billings

dropped in to see the Secretary early in December. He was planning to return to Barcelona, Spain, the first of the year. — H. H. Chamberlin has been decorated by the Italian Government with the Corona d'Italia, in recognition of his work for the Red Cross and spreading propaganda in this country during the war. — W. W. Comfort is taking a trip out through the West this year in the interests of Haverford College, of which it will be remembered he has been president since 1917. — A. L. Cross, in 1914 published his "History of England and Greater Britain," which is undoubtedly the best history of England that has been written in recent years. It reached its sixth impression in 1919. He has just published a new book on the same subject entitled "A Shorter History of England and Greater Britain," issued by Macmillan. — Carl Dreyfus has recently been elected a member of the Corporation of Simmons College, Boston. — J. D. Hitch and W. H. Reed have been appointed to serve on committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs during the year 1920-21; Hitch, of Denver, Colo., on the Committee on Service to the University, and Reed, of Taunton, on the Publicity Committee. — R. M. Johnson is abroad this year. He wrote the Secretary recently from Nice, "Nothing like a year off in every twenty-five." — A. J. Ostheimer has been commissioned a surgeon in the reserve force of the United States Public Health Service, and is on active duty as chief of the Neuro-psychiatric Section in the office of the supervisor of the Third District, 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia. — H. W. Smith is in the interior of Borneo and has had a bad attack of jungle fever, but is recovering now. — Wilder Tileston has accepted a Clinical Professorship of Medicine in the Yale Medical School.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,

30 State St., Boston.

R. H. Hallowell has been appointed Chief Marshal for Commencement Day. — As shown in the information blanks for the 25th Anniversary Report there are many changes in addresses, too many to publish here in view of the fact that this Report should be issued by Commencement. Plans are maturing for the 25th Celebration and notices giving all details will be sent out in due time.

1897.

EDGAR H. WELLS, Sec.,

27 West 44th St., New York.

The active campaign for the Harvard Endowment Fund came to an end Dec. 11. During the five weeks campaign, T. B. Gannett served as chairman of the '97 Committee, and William Byrd was chairman of the Class Committee for New York and New Jersey. The latest figures available show that the Class subscribed a total of \$449,461, and was third in the list of classes contributing the largest amounts. It was surpassed by 1898 with a total of \$690,041, and by 1892 with a total of \$664,605. The Class is to be congratulated on this fine showing in the total amount subscribed. Its record, however, of the percentage of members who have contributed, is not so satisfactory. Our total of living members for Endowment Fund purposes is 541, of whom 395, or 73.1 per cent, subscribed. The Class is not in the Consolidated Honor Roll No. 2 as issued by the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee; that is, the twenty classes which have the largest percentage of contributing members. The lowest percentage in that Honor Roll is 78.6. Indeed, in the ten classes from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, '97 stands no better than fifth, being

surpassed by 1891 with 93.7 per cent, 1890 with 84.9 per cent, 1898 with 82.3 per cent, and 1892 with 74.4 per cent. The Secretary is at a loss to know why the percentage of contributors in the Class is not higher. It may be urged that the Class stands within the shadow of the twenty-fifth anniversary fund and doubtless this coming event did cast its shadow before, but 1898 is practically in the same position and yet its percentage is 9.2 higher than ours. It should be pointed out, however, that the Harvard Endowment Fund is still open and will remain open until all the collections are made, so that any member of the Class who has not yet contributed may join the ranks of subscribers by sending his donation to the office of the Endowment Fund, 3 Wadsworth House, Cambridge 38. An analysis of the total amount of the contributions of the Class according to amounts, follows:

Amounts	No. of Contributors
\$1- 25	76
25- 50	30
51- 100	59
101- 200	30
201- 300	53
301- 500	51
501- 750	11
751- 1,000	28
1,001- 1,500	10
1,501- 2,000	6
2,001- 2,500	4
2,501- 3,000	5
3,001- 5,000	9
5,001-10,000	4
10,001-15,000	2
20,001-25,000	8

— Chan Loon Teung died in Hong Kong, Feb. 13, 1917. Chan was born in Canton, Aug. 25, 1866, the son of Chan Chen We and Yu Lu. He prepared for College at Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts, entering Harvard in the autumn of 1892 and receiving the degree of S.B. with our Class. Shortly after graduation, he returned to China and was married at Hong Kong in

August, 1898, to Poey Wing Wong, a daughter of Christian parents. For three years Chan taught English, physics, and chemistry in Foochow College, resigning his position that he might rejoin his family at Hong Kong where his wife and children were living. On account of the unsettled state of the country after the Boxer uprising, it was considered unsafe for Mrs. Chan and the children to be at Foochow. In December, 1902, Chan moved to Nanking and served as a private teacher in families of officials and later was engaged as a teacher in a Government school until 1911, when it was closed on account of the revolution in China. Chan was one of the pioneers in China in the demonstration of X-rays. In his school work he sought to introduce Western customs, especially in the matter of exercise. He would take his students out for a field day of the kind he had enjoyed in Mt. Hermon School. This practice was a great innovation in China and has since been extended. During the revolution Chan and his family had to flee from Nanking to Shanghai where he remained until 1912. In that year he made a visit to the United States, returning to Hong Kong at the end of 1913, where he remained until his death. His wife and five children — Eugene, born Dec. 29, 1899; Elizabeth, born Nov. 24, 1901, Mae, born in 1903, Eufong and Me Lan — survive him. — W. G. Breck is traffic service agent in the Traffic Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. — C. E. Brown, formerly of Rochester, N.Y., is now at 21 High St., Shortsville, N.Y. — W. H. Chenery is an assistant at the Boston Public Library. — F. B. Dutton is director-general of the Parana Paper Co., Inc. (Companhia Paranaense de Papel Incorporada), with headquarters at Curitiba, Brazil. He has been in South America since

February, 1920, most of the time in Curitiba, the capital of the State of Parana. In his letter of Nov. 12 to the Secretary, Dutton says: "Living conditions are somewhat easier here than at home, I imagine, though many necessities are still unobtainable and others only at very high prices. These are usually imported products, however, and can be dispensed with. There are very few Americans here, but quite a few English, mostly connected with the banks, and we have tennis and even a little golf." — Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Co., of Boston, has been reflected president of the Massachusetts Trust Co. Association. Forbes has recently received from the French Government the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his services to France during and since the war, particularly as treasurer of the Fund for the Fatherless Children of France. — George Gleason, who has been engaged in Y.M.C.A. work in Japan for the past twenty years, is in this country for a few months and is promoting the foreign missionary enterprise of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. His address is 247 Madison Ave., New York City. — Dick Grant, formerly director of athletics in the University of Havana, is now in the medical, surgical, and dental supply business in Havana. His address is P.O. Box 2176, Havana. Grant is president of the Harvard Club of Havana. — F. C. Gratwick is vice-chairman and acting secretary of the Buffalo Chapter of the English-Speaking Union, of which Bishop C. H. Brent, D.D., '13, Bishop of Western New York, is chairman. — N. P. Hallowell returned to Boston Nov. 13 from a trip to Europe. — E. E. Jenkins is now devoting his time to the Jenkins Arcade Co., of Pittsburgh, of which he

is vice-president, and to other business interests. Jenkins was formerly vice-president of the Thomas E. Jenkins Co. of Pittsburgh, which has been bought by B. H. Voskamp's Sons. His address for the winter is 270 Park Ave., New York City. — W. B. Johnston's address is care of the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury St., Boston. He returned from France in February, 1919, and until recently has been engaged in historical work and in city planning in California and Nevada. — F. A. Kennedy's address is Suite 9, 20 Queensberry St., Boston. — Theodore Lyman is president of the American Physical Society for 1921. His regular work at Harvard as Professor of Physics and Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory continues. — Richard Marcy's address is 345 Washington St., Brighton. — N. B. Marshall is now a member of the firm of Marshall, Garrett & Wheaton, attorneys and counselors at law, with offices at 2295 7th Ave., New York City. — S. S. Montague is president of the Montague, Reilly Co., general contractors, 403 Blake-McCall Bldg., Portland, Ore. — W. B. Parker has returned to this country from South America, where he spent much time in preparing several volumes of biographies of prominent men in South American countries. His address is care of Hispanic Society, New York City. — R. L. Scaife has acknowledged the authorship, with his wife, of "Cape Coddities," to which previous reference has been made in these notes. — D. D. Scannell, M.D., '00, has just been elected a member of the Boston School Committee for a term of three years. Scannell has already served two terms on the committee; he was elected first in 1907 and again in 1913, and as chairman of the committee during part of his service. — C. L. Smith has moved his school, the Lawrence Smith School for

Boys, from 593 Park Ave. to the southwest corner of Madison Ave. and 70th St., New York City. — C. F. Stiles's address is R.F.D. No. 1, Box 45, Newport, R.I. — A. G. Thacher is counsel for the American Marine Insurance Syndicates. The purposes of the Syndicates are, broadly, to support, by all proper means, the development and increase of American marine insurance and to reduce, so far as compatible with a sound economic policy and the ability to meet international competition in commerce and insurance, the amount of insurance placed outside of the United States upon American vessels; and to cooperate and assist in the development and success of the American merchant marine and the foreign trade and commerce of the United States, by improving the efficiency, broadening the facilities, and increasing the underwriting capacity of the American marine insurance market. — L. B. Valentine's address is 570 Park Ave., New York City. — George P. Wadley's address is 30 Woburn St., West Medford. — Craig Wadsworth, who is Counselor of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, was detailed to accompany Secretary of State Colby on his official visits to various South American cities. Wadsworth joined the Secretary's party at Rio de Janeiro. — Joseph Warren will teach Agency for six weeks, beginning July 5, 1921, in the summer session of the Law School of Columbia University. — C. M. Weld has moved his offices to 2 Rector St., New York City. He is a consulting mining engineer and a member of the firm of Weld, Liddell & Lazenby. — E. E. Whiting has resigned his position as editor of the *Boston Record*. He has been connected with the paper since 1903. — Beekman Winthrop's home address is 36 East 37th St., New York City. His office address remains 40 Wall St.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

L. H. Monks has retired as president of W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc. — Rev. Allen Jacobs has moved from Des Moines, Iowa, and is now living at St. John's [House], Logan, Utah. — E. L. Logan has moved to 942 Broadway, South Boston. — H. R. Stanley has moved to 97 Bellevue Ave., Melrose. — The following men attended an informal Class Dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, the night before the Princeton game, Nov. 5: Sheafe, McIntire, Wadsworth, Edson, Packard, W. O. Kimball, W. B. Stone, Payson, Rust, Carr, Spring, Rand, Emmons, R. H. Carter, L. A. Brown, Knox, Hubert Carter, Brooks, C. M. Smith, Marvin, Marks, Beals, Vincent, Dalton, Mehlinger, D. M. Hill, Schwarzenburg, Waterhouse, C. C. Jackson, Hoague, Bigelow, Bowdich, Hayes, Field, McVey, Le B. Dexter, Loud, P. O. Robinson, Gay, Davis, S. L. Fuller, Bacon, Giles. — E. C. Stowell announces that he has moved his law offices to No. 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., where he will confine his practice exclusively to matters involved in questions of international law. — H. I. Bowditch, M.D., is secretary of "The Milk and Medical Relief for Russia." — A. L. Carr is treasurer of the Boston Dispensary. — Gordon Allen, architect, has moved his offices to 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — R. S. Warner is a trustee of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded. — The Sun Ship-Building Company launched a steamship at Chester, Pa., Dec. 11, 1920, which has been named the *Samuel L. Fuller*. Mrs. Fuller christened the vessel. — M. D. Abrams announces that by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York he has changed his name to Maurice D. Adams. — Will

any one having information concerning William W. Gile (last address 324 West End Ave., N.Y.), Mark McDougall Conklin (last address Jackson, Mich.), and Paul Chalfin (last address 104 East 40th Street, N.Y.), please communicate with me. These men are "Lost."

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

M. B. Birge is with the *Boston Traveler*. — R. F. Butts is mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. — A. A. Dority reports the arrival of a granddaughter, the daughter of his daughter Mrs. B. C. Crawford. The young lady's name and exact age have not yet been furnished by "grandpa," but this is the first grandchild of the Class reported. — B. F. Griffin has been elected a director of the Second National Bank of Malden, and R. G. Hopkins a Trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings, Boston. — Cameron Blaikie, with Mr. Schuyler Orris, has formed the firm of Cameron Blaikie & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 60 Broadway, New York City. — Raymond Merrill is auditor of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston. — J. T. Murray has been appointed director of the Harvard Summer School for the current year; he has also been made a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and that of the Graduate School of Education for next year. — M. E. Nichols was named as Boston's Fuel Administrator by Mayor A. J. Peters, '95, for the emergency of November, 1920. — W. J. Osborn is with the New England News Co., Boston, and lives at Hanover. — Langdon Pearse is a member of the firm of Pearse, Greeley & Hanson, hydraulic and sanitary engineers, 39 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. — J. F. Perkins is a director of the New England Mu-

tual Life Insurance Co., Boston. — F. H. Purington is president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange for this year. — O. F. Richards is a vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. — J. T. Roche is one of the prime movers in the formation of the Investing and Manufacturing Co., with headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn., for the purpose, says the *Boston News Bureau*, "of acquiring an interest in or control of small manufacturing concerns which abound in Massachusetts and Connecticut." — F. R. Stoddard, Jr., is the Republican district leader of the 10th Assembly District in New York County. He is very active in this work, which takes a lot of his time. — Edmund Mortimer Blake died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 12, 1921; Edward Harmon Virgin died in New York City Nov. 14, 1920; and James Edward Webster died in Seattle, Wash., July 26, 1917. — A. T. Simonds has published in pamphlet form an address he gave at the Fitchburg Open Forum, Jan. 25, 1920, on the subject of "Common Sense in Industry." — The Class Baby, Ensign T. H. Robbins, Jr., U.S.N., has recently been assigned to the U.S.S. *Reuben James* for foreign service. — Two familiar names in the Harvard University catalogue this year are Horatio Bigelow, Jr., and John Henry Sherburne, Jr., both in the class of 1924. These are the first sons of classmates who have come to the attention of the Secretary as being in College.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,  
31 State St., Boston.

H. B. Baldwin's home address is care of P. J. Brennan, 10 High St., Worcester; business address, South Works, American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester. — H. W. Ballantine has resigned as

Dean of the College of Law at the University of Illinois to accept a professorship of law at the University of Minnesota. His address is University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. — P. Barry's address is Groton. — A. A. Benesch is director of the Municipal Research Bureau, Cleveland, O. — W. De F. Bigelow is vice-president and treasurer of the Swift-McNutt Co., Boston. — P. Blackwelder's home address is 1315 South Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla.; business address, Gypsy Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla. — C. M. Brown's business address is Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal. — T. D. Brown's home address is 231 West 135th St., New York City; business address, 2394 Seventh Ave., New York City. He is practising dentistry. — Major M. Churchill, Chief of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff of the American Army, is on a tour of inspection of the American military attachés in Europe. — F. H. Danker spent last summer in France working on war memorials to the American dead. — R. J. Davis's address is *The Evening Post*, New York, N.Y. — L. M. Dougan is principal of the Eugene Field Elementary School, 446 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. — C. D. Draper's business address is 17 Broad St., New York City. — W. P. Eaton is president of the Harvard Club of the Berkshires. He has recently published, "On the Edge of the Wilderness" (W. A. Wilde Company), stories of wild animals. — O. D. Evans is assistant director in the Bureau of Vocational Education of Pennsylvania. He has direction of all the continuation schools in the State. His address is Bureau of Vocational Education, State Department Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa. — F. C. Farquhar's home address is 115 Newbury St., Boston. — D. Drake has recently published, "Shall we Stand by the

Church?" (Macmillan Co.) — A. P. Fitch has recently published "Preaching and Pagans" (Yale University Press). — H. Fitzgerald is a partner of Potter Bros. & Co., bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — R. Fooks is Mayor of Laurel, Del. His home address is 807 West St. and business address, Market St., Laurel. — B. A. G. Fuller has recently been made a Cavaliere of the Corona d'Italia. — H. S. Gale last year made a six-months' expedition into the Grau Chaco of eastern Bolivia. He is now engaged in general consulting practice as geologist. His address is 2201 Fairfield Ave., Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal. — A. S. Gilman is with Coffin & Burr, bankers, 60 State St., Boston. — E. D. Gould's home address is Sutton Manor, Decatur Road, New Rochelle, N.Y. — R. J. Graves is president of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire and vice-president of the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs. He is chief surgeon in New Hampshire for the Boston & Maine Railroad. — Captain A. F. Griffiths, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is assistant surgical chief, Station Hospital, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. — H. A. Guiler's business address is Room 407, Old Post Office Building, Park Row, New York City. — E. H. Hammond's address is Flagstaff, Ariz. — C. P. Hatch's mail address is Credit Lyonnais, Cannes, France. — J. B. Hawes is consultant to the New England Division of the U.S. Public Service on diseases of the lungs. — C. R. Hayes's home address is 555 Eliot St., Milton. — M. Hirsch is president of Sachs Shoe Manufacturing Co., corner 8th and Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. He is secretary of the Morris Plan Bank of Cincinnati. — C. Hobbs was chairman of the Fourth Red Cross Roll Call for the New England Division. — R. S. Holland has recently published

"Refugee Rock" (Jacobs). — A. W. Hollis's home address is 90 Washington St., Newton. — W. L. Holt is director of the Department of Hygiene, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. — G. G. Hubbard's address is 8 rue Gounod, Antwerp, Belgium. He is with the Anglo-American Commercial Co. — E. Ingraham's address is 30 Irving St., Cambridge. — P. A. Jay has been appointed U.S. Minister to Roumania. — I. S. Kahn is president of the Harvard Club, San Antonio, Texas. — F. E. Kutscher is principal of the high school at Simsbury, Conn. — Major G. E. Lentine, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Warren. — W. Lichtenstein is executive secretary of the First National Bank and also of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill. — E. F. Loughlin is vice-president of the Harvard Club, Concord. — A. G. McGregor's address is 353 Lexington Ave., Lexington, Ky. — C. H. McNary is an engineer. His address is 2120 35th Ave., Oakland, Cal. — H. K. Melcher's home address is 1504 Park Road, Washington, D.C. He is an estate tax examiner for the U.S. Government. — C. S. Oakman's home address is 1110 Seyburn Ave., and business address, 920 Henry St., Detroit, Mich. — B. J. O'Neil's address is 3526 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal. — C. Osborne's business address is 124 East 28th St., New York City. — J. W. Piper's address is 1 Warren St., Newark, N.J.; permanent address, 1874 Monroe St., N.W., Washington, D.C. — R. Pulitzer's business address is 63 Park Row, New York City. — H. G. Robinson's business address is 44 Washington St., Auburn, N.Y. — L. E. Rowley's address is Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. — P. J. Sachs's home address is Shady Hill, Cambridge. — D. Scott is first vice-president of New York *Evening Post*. — T. M. Shaw is a member of

the firm of Shaw & Hepburn, architects, with offices at 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — A. H. Shearer's home address is 297 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — F. H. Simonds has published "History of the World War," Vol. V (Doubleday, Page); concluding volume of the series. — W. E. Skillings, formerly advertising manager of Filene's, Boston, is now manager of the Bon Marché, Seattle, Wash. — L. G. Smith's home address is Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. — A. R. Smith is with Maxwell Motor Company, Newcastle, Ind. His address is 815 South 19th St., Newcastle. — S. B. Snow is minister of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, Can. His address is 7 Simpson St. — E. Spaulding's home address is Johnson City, N.Y. — F. H. Steenstra is in charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Stillwater, Okla. His address is 102 Husband St. — C. R. Taylor had an article on "Teaching and the Business World," in *Society and School*, Sept., 1920. — F. A. Thompson's business address is Southeast Corner 13th and Samson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. — G. A. Thompson's address is 122 Rowland Ave., Eagle Rock City, Cal. — A. J. Thomson, is president of the Harvard Club of Toronto, Can. — G. A. Morison is president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, Wis. — C. M. Underwood's business address is Little Hall, 1352 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — H. P. Vaux is with Graham, Parsons & Co., 435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — R. H. Watson is president of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania. — E. J. Whittier is with the American Appraisal Co., Stroh Building, Milwaukee, Wis. — H. H. Smith's business address is 18 Tremont St., Boston. — C. L. Wiener's home address is Ewell, Eng.; business address, Dalroy, Can. — F. M. Wilder's business address is Massachusetts

Normal Art School, Boston. — N. R. Willard's business address is 101 Milk St., Boston. — K. Winalow's home address is 11 Jenison St., Newtonville. — P. J. Sachs invited the Class to his house for the monthly Boston dinner on Dec. 6. After dinner he showed his guests a number of art treasures which he had obtained for the Fogg Art Museum during his recent visit to Europe and related their history and the circumstances connected with their purchase.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

A Class dinner was held on Nov. 5, 1920, the evening before the Harvard-Princeton football game, at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, in accordance with the following notice: "CLASS OF HARVARD, 1901; Just another of those unique 1901 smokers — this time at the Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, near the Harvard Club, on Friday, November 5, the evening before the Harvard-Princeton football game at Cambridge. One of the many features will be an address by Head Coach Robert T. Fisher. Are you coming? Sure you are. Please reply promptly on enclosed card. Dress informal. Total charge \$1.50. Time 7 P.M." Sixty-four members of the Class and the Class Baby were present. After dinner a formal class meeting was held with Chairman J. W. Hallowell presiding, and a thorough discussion of the proposed Association of Fathers and Sons was indulged in. The following committee was appointed to organize the members of the Class for the 20th Reunion which is to come next June: James Lawrence, J. O. Procter, Jr., E. P. Morse, W. T. Reid, Jr., J. W. Hallowell. It is hoped that all suggestions from members of the Class will be sent to the Secretary, Joseph O. Procter,



Jr., 84 State St., Boston. The Chairman talked at length upon the Harvard Endowment Fund Drive, and after his remarks Head Coach R. T. Fisher spoke to the Class and also C. E. Brickley, one of the former captains, who in his freshman year had received a scholarship presented by the Class. After the formal discussion the programme of singing and other amusement was indulged in and the Class visited with the Class of 1896 which was holding a dinner in the adjoining room. — The New York Association of Harvard 1901 held a buffet dinner and Smoker on Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1920 (the evening before the Harvard-Yale football game), at the Harvard Club of New York City. At this dinner all of the members of the Class in New York City were invited and a very interesting evening was provided, including a talk on football by P. D. Haughton, '99. — Report has just been received from Warwick Greene from Paris as to his war service which was as follows: January, 1916, to June, 1917: Director of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, visiting England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; June and July, 1917: Volunteer worker with the American Red Cross in France and Belgium; August, 1917: Joined A.E.F. as civilian assistant to Colonel R. C. Bolling of the Air Service; September, 1917: Commissioned Major, A.S., S.O.R.C., and assigned to duty with Colonel Bolling; August, 1918: Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Air Service, A.E.F.; March, 1919: Detailed to duty with the American Peace Commission and sent to Baltic Russia as chief of a mission to Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; October, 1919: Demobilized in France, having completed two years and two months army duty overseas,

including service in France, Italy, England, Germany, and Baltic Russia. — Major C. C. Davis has been in charge of the relief work which the American Red Cross has been undertaking in the Crimea and South Russia and among the Russian refugees who fled from South Russia following the occupation of the Crimea by the Bolsheviki. He was decorated by General Wrangel with the order of St. Stanislaw. Under his direction the American Red Cross in the first twelve days following the arrival of the refugee ships in the harbor of Constantinople issued a half million rations among the refugees aboard the ships and in the city, distributed among them more than 470 tons of supplies, and supplied more than 60 ships with medical and surgical goods and emergency rations, and some of them with water, fully equipped a 350-bed hospital and furnished additional equipment for a hospital at Nicolai Harbi, furnished the supplies needed at Proti to feed 300 people a day, and in many other ways assisted the refugees. — A. B. Hitchcock is a major in the U.S. 13th Infantry stationed at Camp Devens. His home address is Shirley. — Lawrence Bullard has been elected a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, and H. L. Shattuck and J. M. Hunnewell have been elected members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. — Brainerd Taylor is an officer in the Transportation Division of the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army and is stationed at Boston. — H. R. Brigham has resigned as manager of the Real Estate Division of the U.S. Housing Commission in Washington and has opened an office for the practice of law at 53 State St., Boston. — G. R. Bedinger, who is director of the Health Service Department of the New York County Red Cross, represented that Association at

the 11th annual meeting of the American Child Hygiene Association at St. Louis last fall and opened the discussion of "Methods of Publicity in Health Education." — Waddill Catchings, the prominent New York banker, who during the war had charge of the war work of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed a lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He also will take part in the instruction in the School's new course on labor relations. Prior to his entry into the banking business he was a practising lawyer in New York and afterwards was president of the Central Foundry Co., the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., and the Platt Iron Works. — J. W. Hallowell is state chairman for Massachusetts of the European Relief Council, of which Herbert Hoover is national chairman. This Council is endeavoring to raise \$33,000,000 for the relief of the starving children in central and eastern Europe. — W. T. Reid, Jr., is treasurer and director and S. S. Drury is a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. Reid spoke at the annual dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs which was held at Hartford on Friday, Nov. 19. — L. D. Ames has moved from St. Louis to Delano, Cal., where he is developing a ranch. — F. J. Conlin's address is Cottage St., Sharon. — G. A. Sawin is with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. — G. W. Smith, who was formerly at St. Luke's Rectory, 12 Bishop St., St. Albans, Vt., is now at Grace Church Rectory, Cuero, Texas. — C. B. Palmer, who was a major in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army during the war, has moved from Little Falls, N.Y., to 125 West Munroe St., Phoenix, Ariz., where he has resumed his practice. — C. C. Brayton is sales manager for the American Manganese Steel Co.,

and is also chairman of the San Francisco section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His business address is Insurance Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal., and his home address is 2717 Webster St., Berkeley, Cal. — R. W. Seymour has been transferred from the New York office of the George W. Wheelwright Paper Co., to the Boston office at 70 Franklin St., Boston. — The following members of the Class are lost and information as to their present address is desired and should be sent to the Secretary: W. A. Applegate, W. J. Black, C. S. Brown, M. C. Burke, F. E. Elliott, T. P. Foley, M. S. Freeman, G. C. Griffith, W. T. Harris, E. H. Jones, R. V. Kennedy, A. H. Kintner, H. B. Lawton, R. H. Leavell, F. H. Lincoln, W. A. Moore, H. L. Piper, R. E. Smith, P. L. Sullivan, W. M. Swift, P. L. Whitney, C. H. Wyman. — Addresses: James Brooks, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; F. R. Bryson, 5479 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Clark, 213 Clematis Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.; J. W. Coolidge, Fort Pierce, Fla.; A. W. Cooper, care of Western Pine Manufacturers Association, 510 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.; A. E. Corbin, Hotel New Weston, 31 East 49th St., New York City.; S. G. Davenport, Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Canada; E. H. Douglass, Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.; Rev. T. L. Frost, 1396 Pawtucket Ave., Providence, R.I.; F. O. Hammond, care of Buffalo Courier, Buffalo, N.Y.; A. J. Harper, Via San Martino al Macao, No. 31, Rome, Italy; Rev. C. H. Howe, New London, Conn.; E. C. Knight, 5539 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; Francis Lynch, 6127 Westminster Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Mangan, care of Boston News Bureau, 30 Kilby St., Boston; F. H. Merrill, care of Wm. L. Hughson Co., 1101 Van Ness

Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; N. C. Mills, 131 St. Alexander St., Montreal, Canada; W. B. Newlin, 24 Mountainview St., Springfield; L. B. Reed, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill; W. H. Reynolds, care of Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co., 2d National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. T. Rice, care of Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York City; C. S. Shaughnessy, Chief Examiner, Civil Service Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. R. Small, 56 Morningside Ave., New York City; C. A. Straw, Jr., Room 707, 26 Broadway, New York City; C. H. Trowbridge, 1126 East Washington St., Iowa City, Iowa; R. H. Watson, 198 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Welsh, care of American Electric Railway Association, 8 West 40th St., New York City; W. T. White, 56 Worth St., New York City; D. C. Williams, Unity House, 7 Park Sq., Boston; Rev. F. C. Williams, 187 Nash Road, New Bedford. — Four poems by Robert Frost are included in the "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1920" compiled by W. S. Braithwaite. They are "Fragmentary Blue," "For Once, Then," "Place For a Third," and "To Edward Thomas." These poems appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and "To Edward Thomas" also appeared in the *Yale Review*. — W. B. Wheelwright is the author of "Essential Facts about Paper," a manual on paper-making for the printer, privately published. — L. C. Marshall has published two books entitled "Bibliography of Commercial Education" and "Business Administration" which have been printed by the University of Chicago Press. — W. B. Norris has published a book entitled "Sea Power in American History" which has been printed by the Century Company. — A. E. Wier is the editor of a collection of musical pieces entitled "Piano Duets the Whole World

Plays." — Nathaniel Hart Pride died at Milton, Dec. 5, 1920. After graduation he taught mathematics at St. Mark's School, Southboro, until 1908, when he became a member of the staff of Milton Academy. In 1910 he went to the Gilman Country School at Baltimore where he remained for two years. He then returned to Milton Academy and remained there until 1916 and after that until 1918 he was headmaster of the Cathedral School in New York City. When Milton Academy received the gift of its new chapel he was invited to become the head of the music department as well as organist and returned to Milton for that purpose. He coached the Glee Club of the Academy and had been heard in piano recitals during the past fall. He was a native of Andover, the son of the late Rev. Edward W. Pride, a Congregational minister, and Charlotte R. Pride. He prepared for College at Phillips Andover. He leaves a brother, Edward Pride, of West Newton. — Frederick Joseph Slattery died at Roxbury, Oct. 22, 1920. After graduating from College he entered the Law School and graduated with the Class of 1904 and since his graduation from the Law School had been practising law in Boston. He had been ill for a considerable period. He leaves a mother surviving him. — Thomas O'Donnell Hillen died at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1919. He was the son of Thomas and Sophia Frick Hillen and was born at Baltimore. He had always lived there. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Eleanor A. Moah. He was a member of many clubs. At the time of his death, he was not engaged in any occupation. — The body of Henry Corliss Shaw, the only member of the Class to lose his life in war service in France, arrived in this country and on Oct. 28, 1920, was interred at Mount Auburn Cemetery in

Cambridge with proper military honors. — The record of the Class in the recent Class Endowment Fund Drive is very remarkable and one in which the members of the Class can take due pride. Throughout the entire drive the Class was a member of both honor rolls, that is to say, the honor roll containing the names of the fifteen classes which contributed the largest amounts, and the honor roll containing the names of the twenty classes which had the largest percentages of contributing members. The last report which the Secretary has seen places the Class fifth upon honor roll No. 1 with a total contribution of \$391,770 and 19th on honor roll No. 2 with a total percentage of contributing members of 79.4, being a total of 526 out of 662.

1902.

**BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,**  
44 State St., Boston.

F. M. Sawtell's address is 50 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline.

1903.

**ROGER ERNST, Sec.,**  
60 State St., Boston.

The following changes of address have been furnished the Secretary: R. J. Eby, 2503 Shirley Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. W. McM. Hanehett, 1441 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. G. Heinfeldt, 612 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; J. K. Lyon, 1315 South Molino Ave., Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. D. F. Maguire, Surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; P. P. Merrill, care of the Ludlow Typograph Co., 2032 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.; M. Moore, 706 North 4th St., Tacoma, Wash.; C. F. Price, 146 Weissinger-Gaulbert Annex, Louisville, Ky.; H. K. Torrey, Box 606, Shawnee, Okla.; S. Whitaker, care of Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway, New York City. — Cyrus Brewster

died at Derby, Conn., Aug. 2, 1920, of tuberculosis, after an illness of three years. He was born at Derby, Conn., Dec. 18, 1880, the son of Cyrus and Laura Lyman Brewster. He prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and after the full four-years undergraduate course, he took his A.B. degree at Harvard in 1903. He engaged in the manufacture of corsets at Derby, Conn., with the Brewster Corset Co., which was owned by his father. On the latter's death in 1908 the company was dissolved, and Brewster went to Chicago, where he worked in one of the big packing industries for two years. In 1911 he joined the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co., engaged in the development and sale of fruit land in Montana. In 1912 he went to New York as Eastern representative of the company. In 1913 he joined the copy staff of the George Batten Co. one of the large advertising agencies of New York City. Later in the same year he became advertising manager of the Crescent Belt Fastener Co. In 1914 he joined the copy staff of the Osborne Co., Newark, N.J., and continued that connection, with the exception of a few months again with the Crescent Co. in 1917, until his death. In 1917, on contracting tuberculosis, he moved to Redding Ridge, Conn., in the hope that the life in the country would effect a cure. The disease became steadily worse, however. He continued his work preparing advertising copy for the Osborne Co. up to May, 1920, and in spite of the handicap of illness his work steadily improved in quality to the last. In June his illness became so serious that he had to give up all work. Brewster married Grace Allen Frazee, of Newark, Oct. 26, 1912. He is survived by her and two children, Margaret and Cyrus, a third child having died in infancy.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,  
711 Barristers Hall, Boston.

F. D. Roosevelt has resumed the active practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm of Emmet, Marvin & Roosevelt. He was recently elected vice-president of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland. — C. E. Lakeman is now in the Paris office of the American Red Cross, serving as assistant to R. E. Olds, '97, American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe. — Arthur Kinney Adams died in San José, Costa Rica, Nov. 2, 1920. A son was born to Mrs. Adams on Dec. 1, 1920. — E. C. Edson is advertising manager in the theatrical play, *Transplanting Jean*. — Hamilton Thacher has formed a partnership with Charles P. Austin under the firm name of Austin & Thacher for transacting the business of real estate and general insurance, succeeding the firm of Austin, Colby & Co., established in 1887 at Santa Barbara, Cal. — The following men have notified the Secretary of change of address: G. B. Richardson, 35 Grafton St., Arlington; A. H. Pierce, 117 Hudson St., New York City; J. H. Stone, care of Atlantic Refining Co. Philadelphia, Pa.; P. H. Allen, Villa J. Fiori, 49 Via Sturla, Genoa, Italy.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,  
381-385 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Quindecennial Report was sent out shortly before Christmas. Any member of the Class who has not received a copy can obtain one by writing to C. E. Mason, 30 State St., Boston. — The Boston members of the Class have established a Smoker Committee to conduct "smokers" once a month. A very successful one was held on Jan. 20, and another was held at Bob Winsor's on Feb. 5. — V. F. Jewett is chairman

of the House Committee on Rules and a member of the Committee on Railroads in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He holds the important position of floor leader. — Major Erland Fish, of Brookline, is a member of the Committee on Power and Light, and on Taxation in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. — P. D. Howard is Assistant Counsel to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. — C. L. Dillon is senior partner in the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., formerly Wm. A. Read & Co.

1906.

FISHER H. NESMITH, *Sec.*,  
84 State St., Boston, Mass.

The Quindecennial celebration of the Class will be held in June of this year. The Secretary would appreciate the receipt of information concerning the following members of the Class, who are listed as "Lost Men": Abraham John Berg, Henry Seymour Brown, John Wolfe Clark, Joseph Francis Curtin, Charles Bowker Dyar, Abram Ellenbogen, Frank Thomas Elliott, Albert Barrot Geeson, Sidney Newman Goodrich, Rupert Winfred Graves, Ralph Fletcher Griffiths, William Everett Hooper, Edmund Earl Jackson, Henry Katz, John Winthrop Kelley, George Lyford Kilduff, James Allen Kirkley, Harold Augustus Knowles, Alexander Mahoney, George Frederic Metcalf, Loris Almy Miller, George Tufton Moffat, William Christopher Nugent, Jeremiah Bernard O'Keefe, Hugh Swale Paton, Roy Ensworth Pierce, Philip Barton Key Potter, Dr. Bennet Seely Rundle, Frederick Wm. von Schrader, Jerome Lewis Schwartz, John Joseph Sheehan, Max Silverman, Thomas Marshall Simpson, Philip Silverman, Chester Snow, Albert Cliff Sproul, James Lawton Thompson, Cyril Geoffrey Wates.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, Sec.,  
15 Exchange St., Boston.

Stanley Clarke is a member of the firm of Lazenby, Biglow & Clarke, 2 Rector St., New York City. — David Rines is practising law with offices at 99 State St., Boston. His home address is 15 Vesta St., Dorchester. — E. W. Russell's address is care of Baker & Crosby, Eureka, Cal. — R. D. Thomson is with the Philips Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio. — H. M. Tillinghast has been elected secretary of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, 504-520 Grand St., New York City. — The address of F. H. French is 20 Forest Road, Davenport, Iowa. — F. R. Appleton, Jr., is a member of the law firm of Appleton, Butler & Rice, 59 Wall St., New York City. — Prof. P. R. Carpenter, who was for 26 months in France as a director of athletics in the Foyer du Soldat in the French Army and Navy, and who was for some time a member of the French National Committee of Physical Education, has returned to his work in charge of the Department of Physical Education at the Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester. In France he organized American athletics in the army and navy programme which was officially adopted by the French Army and Navy Departments in their Government schools of Physical Training. He also organized and directed physical education and the playgrounds movement in various French cities and did much work among the civilians in the devastated regions, as well as among the Boy Scouts throughout the country. — L. H. Wetherell is with Wetherell Bros. Co., 251 Albany St., Cambridge. His home address is 8 Browne St., Brookline. — E. J. Hall is instructor of Spanish at Yale University. His business address is 116 Vanderbilt-Sheffield

Hall, New Haven, Conn. (Box 1316 Yale Station.) His home address is 10 Winter St., Medford. — S. E. Eldridge's home address is 60 Auburn St., West Medford. — E. M. Marble's address is Vineyard Haven. — Charles Winslow Shea died of tuberculosis Sept. 16, 1920, at Silver City, N.M. After leaving College Shea worked as clerk in the B. & M. Railroad Co. office, and afterwards was employed by the Federal Trust Co. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Alice Murray Shea, of Charlestown. — R. S. White's address is "Warriston," Rye, N.Y. — Maurice Grunberg is a musician with the National Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, New York City. His home address is 1786 Topping Ave., Bronx, New York City. — H. W. Litchfield's address is Pembroke. He is a teacher and is also engaged in work on a book, which will soon be published. — M. C. Leckner's home address is 705 Lake Ave., Wilmette, Ill. — J. C. Scammell is Associate Professor of English in the College of Business Administration, Boston University. — W. B. Alexander's home address is now 148 East Foster Street, Melrose. His business address is care of The Barrett Co., 33 Wendell St., Boston. — L. W. Hayes's home address is 13 Willow Ave., Somerville. — F. G. Wilder is with S. B. Lewis & Co., 67 Milk St., Boston. His home address is 37 Garrison Rd., Brookline. — C. S. Upham's address is 1608 Wallace St., Philadelphia. — W. C. Ryan, Jr., has become Educational Editor of the *New York Evening Post*. His address is care of *New York Evening Post*, 20 Vesey St., New York City. — S. M. Harrison has become district manager of R. G. Dun & Co., Rochester, N.Y. — A. A. Dole, is manager of the Financial Department of *Hearst's Magazine*, at 119 West 40th St., New York City. His home address is 885 Park Avenue, New

York City. — Capt. Frederick Ernest Moir, Q.C., U.S.A., died of meningitis at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 8, 1920. Moir after leaving College entered the Civil Service Bureau and was appointed examiner in the Bureau of Civil Service, Philippine Islands. In Manila he lived an active life, being superintendent of dormitories of Filipino students, and a member of the Athletic Committee. He was also on a committee directing mission work. He was active in teaching English to foreigners and wrote newspaper articles on the Eastern Question. He entered the Service in June, 1918, as a first lieutenant, of the Quartermaster Corps, having been in Tsingtau when the Japanese army went into China. He was made a captain in October, 1918, and was still in the service at the time of his death. — N. J. O'Connor's address is 371 Marlborough St., Boston. — A. S. Eldridge's address is 308 Church St., North Adams. — Cyrus Woodman's address is 73 Mansur St., Lowell. — Dr. H. H. Crabtree's address is 205 Beacon St., Boston. — F. K. Leatherbee is general manager of the Mallory Industries, Inc., Port Chester, N.Y. — T. J. Hanlon, Jr., is manager of the Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla. — A. G. Fletcher is head master of the Proctor Academy, Andover, N.H. — L. J. Freedman is manager of the Wood Department of the Penobscot Development Co., Great Works, Maine, which company supplies wood for pulp mill at the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co. Freedman has received a commission as major in the Engineer Section of the Reserve Corps. — Hermann Hagedorn is secretary and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. He is also a member of a committee of the Association on a living memorial for the perpetuation of Roosevelt's ideals of which Gifford Pinchot is chair-

man. Hagedorn is working on a book dealing with Roosevelt's life as a ranchman in North Dakota, and spent a month last summer visiting Roosevelt's associates on the Little Missouri River and working in the historical society libraries in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. — Benjamin Madero is with the firm of Ernesto Madero y Hermanos, of Parras, Coahuila, Mexico. — D. C. Noyes has returned to New York after a year and a half spent in Colorado Springs, Col. He has resumed his position with the firm of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., real estate, in which he is a partner. His home address is 15 East 10th St., New York City. — The office address of G. D. Cutler, M.D. '10, is 311 Beacon St., Boston. His home address is 100 Longwood Ave., Brookline. — Eliot Farley's address is 12 Channing St., Cambridge. — J. K. Skillings is with the Texas Co., petroleum products, Boston. — B. E. Estes, who received his discharge from the army, Aug. 10, 1920, is with Timberlake & Co., dealers in investment securities, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Me. His home address is June St., Portland. — A. S. Locke has formed a partnership with M. S. McN. Watts, '05, LL.B. '10, and R. P. Stephenson, LL.B. '05, for the general practice of law under the firm name of Locke, Watts & Stephenson, with offices at 7 Wall St., New York City. — John Early has formed a partnership with H. K. Urion, LL.B. '15, and A. R. Urion, for the general practice of law under the firm name Urion, Early & Urion, with offices at 10 South La Salle St., Chicago. — Two poems by N. J. O'Connor are included in "The Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1920." They are "The Road" and "Moir's Keening," from *Contemporary Verse*. — H. G. Hawes, Jr., formerly branch manager of New York for the United

Motors Service, Inc., is now in re-organization and administrative work in the automobile damage claim department of Ballard & Greene, insurance managers, New York City. His home address is 138 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. — The business address of Harrison Tweed is 37 Wall St., New York City.

## 1908.

GUY EMMERSON, Sec.,  
81 Nassau St., New York.

The responses of the Class in the revived Endowment Fund campaign were gratifying, and our position in the results speaks for itself. It seems to be the feeling of the Class of 1908 that this matter should not be closed until the full amount requested by the College is raised. — On Nov. 1, 1920, W. H. King, Jr., and several of his associates formed a partnership for the practice of law under the name of Ross, Adams and King, with office at 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. — Through error the following information was omitted from the Decennial Report of the Class: Whiting, Robert Bingham, A.B. '08. Enrolled apprentice seaman U.S. Naval Reserve Force Oct. 18, 1918; promoted chief quartermaster; assigned to Naval Aviation Detachment, Great Lakes, Ill.; appointed ensign Jan. 25, 1919; assigned to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; released from active duty Feb. 12, 1919.

## 1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

The Decennial Report has at last been published and was mailed early in January to all members of the Class whose addresses were felt to be correct. The reports intended for men whose addresses are doubtful are being withheld and will be mailed as soon as pres-

ent addresses are ascertained. Every member of the Class is again urged to consult the list of "lost" men at the back of the Report and notify the Secretary at once of any information he can give concerning any of these men.

## 1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,  
80 State St., Boston.

T. E. Alcorn's address is 78 Clinton Place, Newark, N.J. — J. C. P. Barthol is major of infantry at Camp Dix, N.J. — R. B. Batchelder, who has been representative in Boston and New England of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, has been transferred to the executive offices of the Corporation at 120 West 42d St., New York City. — R. W. Batten's address is 310 N. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. — Sydney Biddle's address is 41 West 8th St., New York City. — Robert Bowser's address is 56 Sudbury Rd., Concord. — H. G. Brock who has been Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade, Washington, D.C., is now Foreign Trade Representative with the National Bank of Commerce, 31 Nassau St., New York City. His home address is 20 Pennsylvania Ave., Rosebank, Staten Island, N.Y. — C. J. Chamberlin is with Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Canada, Ltd., Engineers, 285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada. — A. B. Day's address is 318 No. Newstead Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — Harold DeCourcy's address is 1335 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. — C. J. Duggan has been transferred from the Rochester, N.Y., office of the Aluminum Company of America to their Indianapolis, Ind., office, 714 Merchants National Bank Bldg. as state manager for Indiana. — R. G. Ervin, captain, Air Service, U.S.A. is in command of the Air Service



Garrison at Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippine Islands. — Lamar Fleming, Jr.'s address is Via Silvio Pellico, 12, Milan, Italy. — G. McE. Graham's address is 61 Rockland Ave., Malden. — I. B. Gorham's address is 1918 Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. — R. M. Haley's address is 5535 36th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. — W. C. Hall is in the Medical Department of the Macmillan Company, publishers, 64 Fifth Ave., New York City. — W. G. Hill's address is 72 Kirkland St., Cambridge. — L. E. Hodges's address is Ingenio Jatibonico, Jatibonico, Cuba. — P. M. Hollister, vice-president of Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., has opened a Boston office of the company in the Little Bldg., Boylston St., Boston. — J. C. Howard's address is 48 Poy St., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. — R. A. Hull has been elected president of the L. H. Spaulding Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's shoes, Broadway, Lowell. — M. B. Gulick's address is 25 Pemberton Sq., Boston. — A. J. Jobin's address is 1331 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. — H. G. Knight has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Restrict Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich. — T. B. Lewis has been elected president of the Monmouth County, N.J., Farmers' Coöperative Association, a new association formed to market farmers' crops on a coöperative basis. He has also been elected a director of the Central National Bank, Freehold, N.J., and nominated County Councilman of the Y.M.C.A. — Dunbar Lockwood's address is 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — Henry Levine's address is 33 Woolson St., Mattapan. — A. L. McGrath is teaching at the Northern High School, Detroit, Mich. His home address is 1018 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. — L. D. McKernan's address is in care of the Harvard Law Club, 4 East 49th St., New York

City. — M. D. Meiss's address is 762 Crescent Ave., Cincinnati, O. — G. McN. Miller's address is 3739 Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo. — J. C. Milliken is an engineer with Deuel, Lapey & Co., Inc., general insurance, 120-122 Pearl St., Buffalo, N.Y. — H. J. Nason is now located in Kent, Wash. — H. R. Page is rector of three parishes in the State of Washington: Okanogan, Omak, and Brewster. — N. E. Paine, Jr.'s present address is P.O. Box 246, Oshkosh, Wis. — M. T. Quigg is editor of *Law and Labor*, the monthly publication of the League for Industrial Rights. His address is 135 Broadway, New York City. — C. T. Rand is editor and publisher of *The Neshoba Democrat*, Philadelphia, Miss. — H. F. Root's address is 74 Bay State Rd., Boston, 17. — H. S. Ross has resigned his position as secretary and a director of the Linen Thread Co., Boston. — H. J. Smith's address is 1834 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. — N. H. Smith has been elected a member of the board of directors of the New England Aero Club. — A. B. Snowdon is secretary of student activities for men at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. His address is Hillsdale, N.J. — Joseph Spear is head of the Mathematics Department of the School of Engineering, Northeastern College, Boston. — S. T. Steele, Jr., is a priest at Trinity Church, New York City. — W. C. Swain is now with Moody's Investment Service, New York City; home address is 71 St. John Place, New Canaan, Conn. — C. F. Vance is principal of the Hudson School, Detroit, Mich. — R. P. Wade is with the Continental Guaranty Corporation, New York City. — H. M. Warren has been made superintendent of the Southern Roads Co. with offices at 819 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Ala. — E. B. Watson is now located in Room 709 Sears Building,

Boston. — P. H. Wellman's home address is 27 Regent St., West Newton. — P. L. Wendell's address is P.O. Box 268, Marion, Ind. — H. M. Wildes' address is 1534 No. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. — J. K. Wright is with the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 165th St., New York City.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
Chestnut Hill.

Any member of the Class who has not received a copy of the Third Class Report is requested to communicate with the Secretary.

1917.

EDWARD A. WHITNEY, Sec.,  
65 Sparks Street, Cambridge.

Informal Class luncheons are being held every Wednesday from 12.15 until 2 o'clock at the Hotel Marlboro, Bromfield and Bosworth Sts., Boston. Men may drop in at whatever time suits their convenience. — The Secretary will be glad to receive suggestions from members of the Class regarding the sort of reunion to be held this June. It is important that arrangements be made early. — The Triennial Report of the Class is practically all printed and will be ready for distribution within two months. The delay has been due to the difficulty of securing the obituaries.

1918.

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, Jr., Sec.,  
23 Winthrop Hall, Cambridge.

1918 will hold its Triennial Reunion this year, the first ceremonial get-together it will have had since the war scattered the Class throughout the world. The plans of the Committee for three days of thorough festivity are now well under way. It is useless to urge every one who can to return this

June; what is more to the point, those who do not get back to Cambridge will experience keen regrets when in the future tales are told of what took place. It is easily demonstrated that a Reunion cannot be vicariously enjoyed. — Following is the news of business activities of the members of the Class: F. W. Dunn is manager of the Logansport, Ind., plant of the H. W. Gossard Co. — D. K. Dunmore is a salesman in the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; home address, 12 Balcarres Road, West Newton. — H. N. MacIntyre is an instructor in German at the Huntington School, Boston. — G. W. Merwin is in the rate-making department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City; home address, 116 West 75th St., New York. — W. P. Monroe is with the General Electric Co., Erie, Pa. — T. L. Storer is in the real estate business with R. M. Bradley & Co., 60 State St., Boston. — A. W. Pope, Jr., and C. L. Harrison, Jr., are with Houston, Stanwood & Gamble, machine tools, Cincinnati, O. — D. D. Dewart is with the Hall Motor Co., 971 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — F. B. Todd's address is now 4 Phoenix Court, Plymouth. — D. B. Arnold is with the Lancaster Mills, Clinton. — R. M. Cohen is teaching at the Kohut School for Boys, Harrison-on-Sound, N.Y. — H. J. Fisher is assistant chemist with the Division of Food and Drugs, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, State House, Boston. — K. S. Gaston is with the National Bank of Commerce, 31 Nassau St., New York City. — G. A. King, Jr., is also with the National Bank of Commerce. — H. A. Latour is with the Mack Truck Sales Co., New York City. — L. A. Wheeler is in the Harvard Law School; address, 24 Winthrop Hall, Cambridge. — Ewen MacVeagh is also in the Harvard

Law School; address, 5 Linden St. — P. M. Cabot's address is now 8 East 37th St., New York City. — H. W. Craver is in the aeroplane manufacturing business in Cleveland, O. — H. O. Crowell has been reelected principal of the Roger Wolcott School, Waban. — E. P. Hamilton is on the staff of engineers of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals, Lowell. — H. Hoffman is with the law firm of Hoffman & Vernon, 73 Tremont St., Boston. — C. DeRham is with the Durham Duplex Razor Co., 190 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, N.J.; home address, 116 East 63d St., New York City. — E. F. Rowse is a Master in English and History at the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn. — J. R. Stuart has returned from Oxford University, England, where he has been studying history and is now with the *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston; home address, The Shelters, Needham. — D. T. Dickinson, Jr., is with the National Fire Protection Association, 87 Milk St., Boston. — B. V. Imbrie graduated from the Pittsburgh Law School last summer and has been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. — P. F. LeFevre is with the Export Department of the Texas Co., petroleum products, New York City. — J. T. Rogers is in the Graduate College, Princeton University. — W. S. Whiting is in the cost, accounting, and statistical department of the United Drug Co., Boston. — A. S. Francis is with the Seamans & Cobb Co., shoe fabrics, Essex St., Boston; home address, 295 Walnut St., Brookline. — A. C. Frazer is with Elliott Davis & Co., public accountants and industrial engineers, 873 Boylston St., Boston; home address, 162 Salem St., Medford. — A. R. Gardner is with the National Bank of Commerce, New York City; home address, 484 East 23d St., New York. — A. H. Hayden is handling cargo claims for the Interna-

tional Mercantile Marine Co., New York City; home address, 96 27th St., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. — P. D. Jones is with the commercial engineering department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City; home address, 196 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. — R. W. Potter is with the *Chicago Daily News*. — M. C. Rees is with the Hamilton Woolen Co., Southbridge; home address, 51 Orchard St., Jamaica Plain. — E. W. Axe is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City. — W. C. Collins is with the Shaffer Oil Co., in Oklahoma. — M. P. Delano is with the Knox Hat Co., New York City. — W. B. Mason's address is Washington, Conn. — Edward Alden Freeman died at Newton, Dec. 13, 1920. He had been with Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, consulting engineers, Boston, and was at Springfield, where his firm was building a bridge, when he was taken ill. Freeman was born Aug. 10, 1896, at Concord, N.H. He prepared for College at the Hope Street High School, Providence, R.I. He was in College three years as an undergraduate, holding a Harvard College Scholarship in 1914-15, and was a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi. During his Senior year he was on leave of absence at M.I.T., as he had received the degree of A.B. in 1917, as of 1918. In the war he served at the quartermaster's Terminal, South Boston. A brother, Sibley A. Freeman, is a member of the Class of 1923 and is now in College.

## 1919.

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, *Sec.*,  
60 Brattle St., Cambridge 38.

Kent Dunlap Hagler, son of Dr. Elmer E. Hagler, of Springfield, Ill., died in Paris, France, Oct. 31, 1920. He was a member of the American Field Serv-

ice during the war and saw active service from August, 1917, until the Armistice, receiving the Croix de Guerre with citation. He was preparing to take up the study of chemistry at the Sorbonne at the time of his death. — G. W. Allport has returned from Constantinople and is in the Harvard Graduate School. His address is 23 Everett St., Cambridge. — P. N. Bagley is with the Timken-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich. — V. N. H. Bates is vice-president of the Cummings Traction Overtire Co., 1704 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — J. A. Beaman is with Curtis, Stephenson & Co., investment securities, 87 Milk St., Boston. — S. W. Birch is with the Burton-Rogers Co., automobile accessories, Boston. — His home address is 56 Fairmont St., Belmont. — A. R. Blodgett is with the Norton Co., grinding wheels, refractories, and tiling, Worcester. — C. G. Brandt is with Jordan Marsh & Co., Boston. His address is 65 Louis Prang St., Boston. — P. A. Brickley is with John C. Paige, insurance, 65 Kilby St., Boston. His home address is 299 Temple St., West Roxbury. — M. S. Bromwell is studying at the Harvard Engineering School. — C. W. Cook is with Webb, Kendall, & Bruce, industrial managers, New York. — R. Coolidge is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 24 Broad St., New York City. — J. R. Craig has returned from Africa. — R. G. Crimmins is studying law at Brasenose College, Oxford. — L. Crosscup is with Louis E. Crosscup & Co., printers, 287 Atlantic Ave., Boston. — J. B. Cumings has been transferred to the Rochester office of Lee, Higginson & Co. — C. C. Curtis has returned from a six months trip to Tahiti and other South Sea islands. His address is 116 East 62 St., New York City. — L. Diluzio is training for service in Italy at the main office of the American Express

Co., 65 Broadway, New York. — S. D. Dodge's address is 5600 Drexel Ave., Chicago. — S. R. Dunham, Jr. is cost accountant with the Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge. — P. B. Elliott is with Rich Cleaves & Co., 85 Devonshire St., Boston. He has recently edited a memorial volume to Francis R. Austin, '20, Albert E. Angier, '20, and Eugene Galligan, '17, entitled "On the Field of Honor." — H. Emmons, 2d, is with the Florida Cane Sugar Corporation, 67 Milk St., Boston. His present address is 15 Allston St., Boston. — S. M. Fairchild is with the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, 136 West 52d St., New York. His address is 440 Riverside Drive, New York. — G. C. Frick is with the LaRue Printing Co., Kansas City, Mo. — W. B. Harvey is with the J. L. Mott Iron Works, 41 Pearl St., Boston. — R. G. Hooke and A. R. Nelson are with the Public Service Electric Co. Hooke's address is care the Harvard Club, New York. That of Nelson is Clinton St., Jersey City, N.J. — T. T. Hoopes is a voluntary assistant in the department of arms and armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. — H. B. Joseph is with the H. Black Co., manufacturers of "Wooltex" clothing for women, Cleveland, Ohio. — F. Knoblock is on the staff of Lybrend, Ross Bros., & Montgomery, certified public accountants, 50 Congress St., Boston. — G. M. Lee is with the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Cambridge. His address is 38 Hemenway St., Boston. — W. K. McKittrick is a Second Lieutenant, Department of Criminal Investigation, U.S. Army. — W. W. McLeod is now with the Sanford Spinning Co., Fall River. — W. J. Margreve is studying at the University of Berlin and is engaged in relief work. His address is Amerikanisches Hilfswerk, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Ger-

many, Berlinerstr. 137. — R. C. Merriam is with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown. — C. A. Morss, Jr., P. Robinson, and B. W. Thoron are studying at M.I.T. Thoron's address is 41 Winthrop St., Cambridge. — J. S. Myers is with the New England Telegraph and Telephone Co. His address is 83 Brattle St., Cambridge. — F. L. E. Nosworthy is assistant to the superintendent of construction and repairs, Merrimac Chemical Co., Everett. — H. W. O'Neill is a chemist with the New England Oil Refining Co., Fall River. — R. C. Partridge is a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery, U.S.A., and is stationed at Camp Knox, Ky. — R. Pierce's address is 115 Nesmith St., Lowell. — E. R. Pineda is teaching Spanish at the Clason Point Military Academy, New York. His address is 500 W. 122 St., New York. — H. Pulitzer narrowly escaped death in an airplane crash in France on Oct. 23, 1920, when his machine fell near Dijon. — F. W. Rice, Jr., is with Blodgett & Co., bonds, Boston. His home address is 16 Elko St., Brighton. — N. R. Rojas is in charge of the hacienda "La Candelaria" at Sucre, Bolivia. His address is 28 Calle Bustillo, Sucre. — W. Roos is in the California sales department of the Lamson Co. of Boston, manufacturers of pneumatic conveyors. His present address is 161 Santa Clara Ave., Oakland, Cal. and his permanent one is 48 Prosper St., San Francisco, Cal. — C. A. Rupp is an instructor in mathematics at Harvard College. — D. C. Stanley's address is Tennis Place Apartments, Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y. — F. C. Turnbull lives at 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N.Y. — C. Ufford's address is 41 School St., Middleboro. — L. A. Whitney is assistant treasurer and sales manager of Charles White Wood & Co. Inc., 176 Federal St., Boston. His home address is 1572 Massa-

chusetts Ave., Cambridge. — J. B. Wilson, Jr., is with S. S. Kresge & Co., 475 Washington St., Boston. His present address is 197 Linden St., Everett. — N. A. Aldrich is the Fall River representative of Foley, Rogerson, and Rivinius, brokers. — M. L. Anderson is a chemist with the Edison Electrical Illuminating Co., Boston. — J. S. Baker is with the First National Corporation, Boston. — A. J. Bulger is working with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. — F. M. Crystal is a second-year student at the Columbia University School of Mines. — F. V. Demarest is the representative at Clinchfield, Va., of the International Coal Products Co. of New Jersey. — R. Elman is a student at Johns Hopkins University. — W. B. Felton and W. Gaston are first-year students at the Harvard Law School. — H. C. Flower, Jr., is with the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo. — W. R. Foss has been made director in charge of operations and research of the Wooster Brush Co., Wooster, O. — S. H. Hall is a chemist with the General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His address is 705 W. Market St., Akron. — H. E. Hinners is an instructor in music at Amherst College. — W. C. Hubbard is corresponding secretary of the Chicago Railway Equipment Co. His address is 69 E. Division St., Chicago. — G. F. Jewett is at the Harvard Business School. — R. McA. Lloyd, Jr., has left the National City Bank and is now with the Liberty National Bank, New York. His home address is 3 West 8th St., New York City. — W. H. Murphy is a chemist with the Newport Co., manufacturers of dyes, Carrollville, Wis. His address is 604 Van Buren St., Milwaukee. — W. R. Odell, Jr., is with the International Harvester Co., Chicago. His home address is 68 E. Cedar St., Chicago. — F. S.

Owen is a copy writer and salesman for Collins & Kirk, Inc. advertising agency, 610 So. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. — Morris Phinney is traveling in the Orient. — F. W. Rice, Jr., is the Philadelphia representative of the Walker Yarn Co. His address is 745 So. Front St., Philadelphia. — E. B. Schwulst is in the statistical department of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. His address is 2124 East 7th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn. — F. S. Swayze is in the traffic department of the New York Telephone Co. — R. Tapley is an instructor in English at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. — F. M. Trainer is with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — F. H. Turnbull is with the National City Bank, New York. His address is 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. — F. C. Turner is with Boyden & Seacie, public accountants, 6 Beacon St., Boston. — F. M. Warburg is studying the banking business in Germany. His address is 24 Neue Rabenstrasse, Hamburg. He will return home in June. — F. F. Webster is an assistant at the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. — J. B. Wilson, Jr., is with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Springfield. His address is 60 Spring St., Springfield.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

##### *Honorary.*

A.M. 1890. Alfred Tredway White was drowned while skating Jan. 29, 1920, on Forest Lake, near Central Valley, N.Y. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 28, 1846, and was educated as a civil engineer at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1866 he entered mercantile business in New York. Six years later he began to study the problem of housing, and in 1876 he constructed the first successful tene-

ment house in this country. He established also the first seaside home for children of the alums. It was for his work in housing reform that he received an honorary degree from Harvard College. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, served as its president for twenty-five years, and was secretary of it at the time of his death. He was a director of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society; he had been for two years commissioner of city works for Brooklyn, and during the war he was active in the affairs of the Red Cross. He married in 1878 Annie Jean Lyman, of Brooklyn, who died in May, 1920. A daughter, the wife of Adrian Van Sinderen, survives him.

##### *Divinity School.*

1863-64. Everett Kent Dexter died in Boston Jan. 30, 1921. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University in the Class of 1863. After his year in the Harvard Divinity School he enlisted in the 60th Massachusetts Volunteers and saw active service; later he was made an agent of the New England Educational Commission for Freed Men, his duties being to instruct colored soldiers. After the war he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and practised law there for two years. He then returned to Massachusetts and practised law in Boston.

##### *Law School.*

LL.B. 1877. Walter Bond Douglas died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1920. He was born in Brunswick, Mo., and graduated from Westminster College in 1873. From 1901 to 1906 he was judge of the circuit court in St. Louis. He had been president of the Missouri Historical Society and had always been active in work to preserve landmarks

and buildings of historic interest in and around St. Louis. Two daughters and three sons survive him.

### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Professor Horatio S. White, '73, has published the second volume of the *Memorials of Willard Fiske* (Richard G. Badger, Boston, \$3). It is entitled "The Traveller" and contains a number of papers written by Fiske and describing his travels in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, and Iceland.

*Books of the War*, by Theodore Wesley Koch, '93, has been translated into French by Abel Doysié. Marshal Foch has written a preface to the French edition.

Charles Wharton Stork, A.M. '03, has written an introduction to a volume of "Favorite Poems" selected from the magazine *Contemporary Verse*.

*River Verses* (Richard G. Badger, Boston, \$1.25) by Lowell Starr, '17, is a small volume of poems, somewhat fantastic in both form and substance. They are illustrated with sketches by the author.

Wilfred H. Schoff, '94, Secretary of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, has published *The Ship "Tyre"* (Longman's, Green & Co., New York). He shows that the dooms pronounced in the 27th and 28th chapters of Ezekiel are symbolic of the fate of conquerors, and were fulfilled at Nineveh, Babylon, and Rome. Mr. Schoff has made in this book a careful study in the commerce of the Bible.

William Chase Greene, '11, contributes an essay on "The Spirit of Comedy in

Plato" to Volume XXXI of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge).

Americans are, as a rule, ignorant of Canadian literature; indeed, many of them probably do not know that Canada has a literature. For their enlightenment Ray Palmer Baker, Ph.D. '16, has collected much interesting material in his volume, *A History of English-Canadian Literature to the Confederation* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, \$2.50).

In the series, *Church Principles for Lay People*, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, '91, has published *How to Pray* (Macmillan Co. \$1.50). Dr. Slattery analyzes and interprets the Lord's Prayer in a way that will be helpful to many readers.

Fresh evidence of the many-sidedness of Henry Adams is furnished in his *Letters to a Niece and Prayer to the Virgin of Chartres* (Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.50). Mrs. La Farge, his niece, furnishes a delightful portrait of him.

### SHORT REVIEWS.

*Thought and Expression in the Sixteenth Century*, by Henry Osborn Taylor, '78. New York: Macmillan Co. 2 vols. Cloth, 8vo. \$9.00.

This work is a notable addition to the products of American scholarship. Like Mr. Taylor's "The Mediæval Mind," published in 1911, it places him in the small and distinguished group of great American scholars. Many other men have doubtless read as many books as he has, but, lacking his talents of creative synthesis, of mental poise and of descriptive expression, they remain grinds.

Just as in "The Mediæval Mind" Mr. Taylor gave a conspectus of the thoughts, ideals, and principles which flourished among Europeans from the Ninth to the Fourteenth Centuries, so in this book he continues his examination through the Sixteenth Century. This includes two of

the most important episodes in the course of human history, the Renaissance and the Reformation. Mr. Taylor's method is not so much to follow the pedigree of each of these epochal developments — a method which has grown rather trite and suspicious through the labors of a certain class of investigators during the last twenty years — as to state fully enough the point of view of each of the dominant men, leaving the reader to determine if he chooses, the relation between one man and another. The result is that you cannot fail to discover among them a certain general resemblance, at least in externals, just as you see at a glance that on the outside George Washington and his contemporaries dressed differently from the men of to-day. Or, to use a perhaps more pertinent simile, all the Englishmen whom Mr. Taylor discusses have the common trait of speaking English, the French, French, and the Italian, Italian.

In no other work with which I am acquainted, can one find so many brief but comprehensive sketches of the leaders of the Renaissance and of the Reformation. Mr. Taylor has great skill in extracting the essence of a man's teachings. He has also impartiality. I think his readers would find it hard to decide whether he sympathizes with Luther, for instance, rather than with Calvin. No doubt many Germans could not follow Mr. Taylor in placing Luther above Goethe as the greatest intellectual and spiritual force which Germany has produced; but is he not right? *Faust* continues to be popular and therefore keeps Goethe's fame in the ascendant, but is not his gospel, which seemed most vital to the men of sixty years ago, who enthusiastically welcomed the scientific and evolutionist doctrines, showing signs of wear?

In all Mr. Taylor's gallery the portrait which, for various reasons, may strike some persons as the most unexpected is that of Rabelais. He drew it, apparently,

with special carefulness and zest. And yet, I am not sure that he defines quite satisfactorily the reason why Rabelais stands as so commanding a figure in the French Renaissance and in French literature. Assuredly, one of the marked results of the Renaissance was to throw aside the ban which the medieval churchman had directed against the human body. They had taught that the body and its natural appetites were of the devil and must be shunned. The Renaissance, denying this, glorified the body, and declared that the animal side in man must no more be regarded as ignoble and unworthy, than must the intellectual and spiritual sides. They all formed parts of the whole, nor must one be considered superior to the others. Does not Rabelais devote his genius to glorifying this fact? And does he not, like most of the writers who set out to glorify the animal, lose sight of the other elements in man? Except that they possess talents of different scale, what differentiates his obscene drolleries from those of Pietro Aretino? I ask the question merely to show that I feel some lack in Mr. Taylor's interpretation of Rabelais. I regret that in quoting from Montaigne and some of the other French Humorists, he gives the antiquated French original instead of a translation. Is it not desirable in a work of this kind to have the text consistently in English and to restrict to the footnotes any passages from foreign languages which the author wishes to quote in the original?

His portrait of Leonardo da Vinci also falls a little short of some of the others. It seems too miscellaneous. Leonardo was, of course, a man of most astonishingly various talents, but he was also, after all, a unit. Perhaps if Mr. Taylor had stated at the start that Leonardo's *Codices* containing his notes on the sciences and his inventions, had remained hidden for three centuries because he used



a cipher which was not discovered until recently, his sketch would have been clearer.

I cannot even mention briefly the twenty or more other sketches in this work. The second volume is chiefly devoted to England. It traces the development of Religion from Wyclif to Richard Hooker, thus comprehending what is generally called the English Reformation. He has a chapter on the Puritans and on Hugh Latimer. Then he devotes a large and rich section to the Elizabethans, especially the poets and dramatists who remain for all time the voice of Renaissance England. Throughout the book, he forms his own opinion of each event and of each man, so that you feel that Mr. Taylor has himself seen whatever person or happening he describes.

He writes always clearly, sometimes impressively, and often with enlivening sarcasm. He says of Queen Elizabeth's great minister, "with ample talent for mendacity, Burleigh was an honest man." Elizabeth herself also he hits off in a few penetrating strokes (II, 185). Any one who is familiar with the heaps of articles, pamphlets and treatises that the critics have dumped over the tombs of every Elizabethan poet during the past thirty years, will wonder at the skill with which Mr. Taylor passes among them, pointing to the specific quality or qualities of each. He has not lost his freshness of observation through the reading of many commentators. One reads what he has written about Shakespeare even, with satisfaction, and one perceives that the subject is not exhausted but that the critics who have been writing about it were. Mr. Taylor's achievement may encourage us to hope that the day of the etymologists, who have usurped the field of literary criticism — especially in the case of masters of literature, of Shakespeare and Dante and of four or five other moderns, not to mention the Immortals of Greece and Rome — may be coming to an end.

He closes his work with a review of the leaders in Philosophy and Science, and with an epilogue on the Sixteenth Century achievement in forms of self expression. Thus it will be seen that he has compassed all the chief interests of the Renaissance, Religion, Painting, Poetry, Politics, History, Science and Philosophy. Of course only a man as learned as Mr. Taylor himself would be qualified to review this work thoroughly but intelligent readers cannot fail to be interested in all of it, and they can at least pronounce an opinion on the manner in which it is written. I have attempted merely to point out some of its noteworthy qualities by which I have been impressed. — *William R. Thayer*, '81.

*The Principles of Aesthetics*, by DeWitt H. Parker, '06. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1920.

It is refreshing to read an *Aesthetics* by an author who has both an intimate knowledge of the various forms of art and a keen appreciation of the different aspects of beauty. One realizes that Professor Parker is not only excellently well informed regarding the literature of his subject, but that he has also felt very deeply. The book is built upon an empirical basis which makes it superior to many of the abstract discussions which have appeared in the past. It is inevitable that the author in drawing upon his rich aesthetic experiences should color his book with his own personal reactions and judgments of taste. But the gain from the close touch with actual facts is sufficient to meet the objection that the treatise is limited by an individual and somewhat prejudiced point of view.

The style of the book is such that it will undoubtedly be more useful as a textbook than as a book for the general reader. The facts are presented in a more or less dogmatic manner and discussions and polemics are for the most part avoided.

The first half of the book deals with the general principles of art. The author has made a very wise selection of the points which are fundamental to an understanding of the æsthetic experience. The usual definition of beauty is given, namely, that it is of value in and for itself. The place of both emotion and intellect in art is described. Art is differentiated from science and from nature. It is shown that the æsthetic object may be found anywhere, that nothing is too lowly to be beautiful, but that permanence is one of the chief characteristics of a work of art.

In describing unity special emphasis is rightly placed on the fusion of form and the content which it expresses. After describing the various theories of the art value the author defines it as "the free expression of experience in a form delightful and permanent, mediating communication." In the analysis of the æsthetic experience there is a long account of the difference in the perceptions of the higher and lower senses. The unique place of emotion in the experience of beauty is also shown. Although the author has frequently stressed the importance of emotions over ideas in art he does not make the mistake of ruling out the intellect, which, as he states, should remain in control. The author's criticism of experimental laboratory æsthetics is, to a certain extent, justified, for such experiments are generally carried on upon a selected group under artificial conditions. He fails to recognize, however, the suggestive value which such results have had in the development of æsthetic theory.

It is unfortunate that Professor Parker, in this part of the book, has not attempted a more thorough psychological analysis of the principles which he has described. There is, indeed, a decided evidence of verbiage. One has a distinct impression of remaining on the surface of things. There is also a certain heaviness in style which qualifies the pleasure that

one would otherwise obtain from the author's scholarly exposition.

In the second half of the book music, poetry, prose, painting, sculpture, and architecture are treated under separate chapters. In this section are applied the principles which were described in the first part of the book. The last chapters are devoted to the relation of art to morality and to the similarity and differences of art and religion. There is a good bibliography. A book of this nature should also have an index.

Herbert Sidney Langfeld, Director  
Harvard Psychological Laboratory.

*The Traditions of European Literature from Homer to Dante*, by Barrett Wendell. '77, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Harvard University. With Bibliographical Suggestions and Index. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

One cannot help feeling grateful to the college generations, whose ignorance of "the literary traditions of our ancestral Europe" induced Mr. Wendell to plan the lectures which were delivered to English 31 in the second semester of the academic year 1903-04. At that time I was a member of the class, which — if my memory does not play me false — realized that it was getting something new, as Mr. Wendell talked to us for one hour a week on Greek, Roman, mediæval, Elizabethan, and more modern Continental literatures. After our time, this material was expanded into what became known as "Comp. Lit. 1"; and approximately the first half of that course is preserved between the covers of this book.

Everything that Mr. Wendell writes stimulates his readers, and his latest volume is no exception to the rule. Carrying the traditions of European literature from the earliest Greek times through the age of Rome, the early Christian centuries, and into the heart of the Middle Ages,

he ends a clear and comprehensive survey with Dante. It might be suggested that more emphasis could have been laid on the Celtic, Scandinavian, and West Germanic elements of our past, but the "general readers" for whom the book is intended will follow his story with an interest which will not flag, because Mr. Wendell shows how each step depends on the one before, and how closely linked history and literature have always been. The ancients are not ancient, but our ancestors; if things had not been as they were, we should not be as we are; and we have, therefore, a personal concern in the unfolding tale.

Nor is this wholly what De Quincey calls "literature of knowledge" — as opposed to "literature of power"; for there is much of the individuality of the writer in these pages — a precious content which will be welcomed by Mr. Wendell's old students, and greeted with pleasure by his new readers, to which number the book is sure to add many.

Physically, the volume is not too bulky for comfort; the paper is good, and the type excellent. A collection of bibliographical suggestions will guide the readers who are impelled to explore further such fields as especially attract them; and an index makes everything within the book easily accessible.

*Robert Withington, '06.*

*The Dame School of Experience, and Other Papers*, by Samuel McChord Crothers, S.T.D. '82. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.

In this volume Dr. Crothers pursues his pleasant, desultory way among a number of subjects; he makes no exhaustive explorations. He is like a bright-eyed person sauntering along a street of shops, pausing in front of a window to observe carefully a particular object, and then suddenly crossing the street in order to examine another shop window in which he

is sure that a similar article will be displayed. His progress is somewhat wayward, he is as abrupt sometimes as the humming-bird; you must be alert to follow his quick and sudden and whimsical excursions. Quaint contrasts and curious parallels have a fascination for him. Odd mental reactions of the individual, subtle processes in the minds of teachers and pupils, of writers and preachers, invite his intelligent and keenly analytic attention. His comments on human nature are invariably shrewd; they are often witty. A characteristic passage is the following: "The tactless person treats a person according to a scientific method as if he were a thing. Now, in dealing with a thing, you must first find out what it is and then act accordingly. But with a person, you must first find out what he is and then carefully conceal from him the fact that you have made the discovery." Entertaining and suggestive papers are those on the Perils of the Literate, and Natural Enemies and How to Make the Best of Them. If there is to be any adverse criticism ventured upon the essays that make up this volume, it is that they give out more light than warmth. They sparkle, they flash, — but there is in them no strong feeling and not much sentiment.

*The Happy Hunting Grounds*, by Kermit Roosevelt, '12. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

Mr. Roosevelt describes his experiences as a hunter of big game in Africa, Arizona, and Canada, and as a hunter of rare books in South America. But attractively written and interesting though these descriptive sketches are, and though they reveal a versatility that is a rightful inheritance, they are not the heart of the book, nor are they the part of it to which a reader is likely to return with a stirring of emotion. The first essay, which gives its title to the volume, is the one that

readers will remember and read again — the first essay, and also, for its kindred character and quality, the last. In the first, Kermit Roosevelt gives the story of his comradeship with his father, particularly in the African and Brazilian expeditions. He draws the portrait of his father with skill as well as with affection; it is a charming expression of filial piety. His anecdotes are significant and picturesque, and by means of them he makes his hero so vivid that at the end of the sketch he hardly needs to quote lines from Kipling in order to say, "That was my father, to whose comradeship and guidance so many of us look forward in the Happy Hunting Grounds." The last chapter in the book is a sketch of Seth Bullock, Sheriff of the Black Hills Country, one of the last of the typical frontiersmen and one of the most staunch and adoring of Colonel Roosevelt's friends. In all his writing Kermit Roosevelt shows himself a literary craftsman of parts, and still better a sympathetic student of books and beasts and men.

*Musical Memories of Camille Saint-Saëns*, translated by Edwin Gile Rich, '02. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., Inc., 1919.

This volume of Saint-Saëns' recollections can hardly fail of a divided reception. The young musician, secure in his convictions, disinclined to weigh the opinions of one two generations older than himself, will inevitably react in a hostile fashion toward the intolerant and at times seemingly wilful attitude toward modern music. He will see in these opinions an obvious personal irritation, and little effort toward a judicial critical point of view. Older readers, on the other hand, will view this book from a different angle. They are certain to be engrossed by first-hand sketches of personalities now fading into legend, by the clear presentation of musical tastes, creeds, and enthusiasms of an epoch other than their

own. They will find much valuable information of an historical order related in a simple and entertaining style.

Thus the chapters "Memories of My Childhood," "The Old Conservatoire," "Victor Hugo," and "Musical Painters" contain sidelights on musical and literary conditions which we could ill afford to lose. Similarly those on "The Last Centenary at Heidelberg," "Seghers," "Pauline Viardot," "Rossini," "Jules Massenet," "Meyerbeer," and "Jacques Offenbach" are genuine correctives to judgments on these figures which are too often one-sided or incomplete.

Certain chapters, such as "Anarchy in Music," wherein an old man vents his spleen upon what from his personal limitations he does not understand, can hardly call forth more than a smile. The shortcomings shown herein and in various episodic remarks throughout the book may be safely discounted in view of the far greater proportion of positive value of these recollections. We look fortunately to other critics for a keener understanding and a juster estimate of modern music, while probably no living musician could supply the illuminating accounts of older days that Saint-Saëns has done.

The translation is capably done with the exception of a few slips in giving the equivalent of technical terms. There is also an occasional carelessness in the proof-reading of titles and names. But here again the virtues outweigh the defects.

Edward B. Hill, '04.

*Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy*, by Charles Wendell David, Ph.D. '18. Harvard University Press, 1920.

The story of the eldest son of William the Conqueror is a romantic and tragic one. The easy-going prince, with his bursts of energy and flashes of ambition, was no match for the rivals in his own house. "Overshadowed by his great

father, cheated of a kingdom by his more aggressive brothers, and finally defeated in battle, deprived of his duchy and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, his misdirected life offers a melancholy contrast to the more brilliant careers of the abler members of his family." Mr. David's narrative is the first account of Robert's life that has been based upon an exhaustive examination of documentary materials, but it is not a biography of the dry, scholastic sort. In its pages not only Robert, but also the Conqueror and William Rufus and Henry I are vivid and alive. Equally picturesque are the narrative of the Crusade, from which Robert returned a hero, only to fritter away his power and prestige, and the description of feudal conditions in France and England. But it is as a story of striking personalities that Mr. David's book will make its chief appeal to the general reader.

*The Life of Joseph Hodges Choate, as Gathered Chiefly from his Letters*, by Edward Sandford Martin, '77. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Two volumes.

This is a work which the reader is likely to take up with keen anticipation, and to lay down with a certain sense of disappointment. It opens with Mr. Choate's own story of his boyhood and youth, which pictures with a good deal of vividness the life of Salem and of Cambridge in the middle of the last century. But the autobiography comes to an untimely close, and the letters which form the greater part of the two volumes have not the richness or the substance that one might expect. They are almost all letters that Mr. Choate wrote to members of his immediate family, and they have hardly more significance or distinction than would be likely to characterize the family letters of any affectionate husband and father who has had the benefit of an ex-

cellent education and a wide experience. They are rapid and sketchy, as family letters are pretty sure to be when the writer looks forward to an early opportunity of furnishing the interesting details by word of mouth. The reader derives from them a most agreeable impression of Mr. Choate's thoughtful, kind, and affectionate regard for the members of his family, but he does not find much comment of value on men or affairs. There are allusions to cases, expressions of satisfaction over the outcome, but little to show how a great lawyer worked, what his problems were, what matters outside of his domestic interests engaged his attention. Even as Ambassador he is not more communicative; his references to interesting and distinguished persons are usually in the way of mere mention rather than of vivid or enlightening comment. One cannot help thinking that his letters to some of the men with whom he was associated must have contained material and expression of more general interest than this sheaf of almost exclusively domestic correspondence.

Mr. Martin has introduced into the work some of Mr. Choate's after-dinner speeches — a welcome interpolation.

*The Frontier in American History*, by Frederick J. Turner, Professor of History in Harvard University. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The history of the United States is not like the history of any other nation of which we have knowledge; it is the history of a great wave of civilization and culture sweeping across a continent and changing the wilderness into an empire. In a way the movement of white men across the New World can be compared with those prehistoric waves of conquest that peopled Europe thousands of years ago, with the stocks that still exist there. But the men of that day were mute, unlettered, with only the barest rudiments

of civilization. The United States has been occupied and fashioned by men of the most active and advanced races in the world. The story of European settlement and early cultivation we can only guess at. The story of America lies an open book before us.

There is a curious fascination about that story. There is adventure, chivalry, romance in every chapter of it. And it is all conditioned by the frontier. The history of no part of the country, however old and settled down, is what it would have been if a few hundred or thousand miles away there had not been a frontier creeping steadily westward through the forests, across the prairies, and over the mountains. Only now has the frontier disappeared; there is no longer any well-marked line when the advance of civilization cuts into the substance of the savage wilderness. Our future history will be a different thing from our past history for that reason — a different and a less fresh and interesting subject of study.

In this book Professor Turner has sketched the movement of the frontier and the influence of its lively and courageous spirit on the rest of the country, from those days when it began just outside the clearings at Jamestown or Plymouth to the present day. He has done it with a great deal of learning; the book is amply documented and bears evidence of wide and patient research. But he has done it, too, with sympathy and imagination. He has given us a book in which the history is strongly tinged with romance, and in which the romance is firmly held in check by historical method. There are also chapters that are philosophical in character, particularly those at the close of the book, in which he draws from the facts he has spread before us his conclusions about the social forces in our history, about the part the pioneer has taken in shaping the ideals and the practical character of American democracy, about

the changes that American experience has made in the social and political theories of the world.

The book will repay reading by every one. It ought especially to interest readers in the Middle West, for Professor Turner has a strong conviction that there lies the strength of America, and he gives no small space to a discussion of the present character and the future development of that great region. On the whole an unusual book, not the less because it does for the first time with authority what it would seem must have suggested itself to every serious student of American history.

*The American Colleges and Universities in the Great War*, by Charles Franklin Thwing, '76, President of Western Reserve University. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1920.

To recount in any other than bare statistical form the efforts and achievements of the colleges in the war and to make vivid now the spirit that animated students and teachers alike could have been no easy task; but President Thwing has accomplished it. His work is based upon an examination of the evidence furnished by hundreds of institutions; it covers the motives of college men entering the service, the students' Army Training Corps, the College Officers in war service, the spirit and the religion of the student soldier, the contribution made by the scientists, and that made by the women's colleges, and a variety of other significant topics. President Thwing writes with a warmth and feeling which makes the book something more than a recital of facts.

*English Pageantry: An Historical Outline*, by Robert Withington, '06. Vol. II. Harvard University Press, 1920.

In a second sumptuous volume Professor Withington pursues his history of English Pageantry, from the rise of the

Lord Mayor's Show, in 1209, down to the present time. He describes the survivals and revivals of Folk-pageantry, trade-pageantry, and political pageantry; and he gives much attention to the pageant as planned and produced by Mr. Louis N. Parker, "the inventor and founder of modern pageantry." An interesting section of the work is that which is devoted to an account of pageantry in the United States. The book is provided with a number of excellent illustrations, and with a copious bibliography and index.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*The Frontier in American History*, by Frederick Jackson Turner, Professor of History in Harvard University. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1920. Cloth, 375 pp.

*The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri: the Italian Text with a Translation in English Blank Verse and a Commentary*, by Courtney Langdon, '82. Vol. II. Purgatorio. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 399 pp. \$4.

*The Dame School of Experience, and other Papers*, by Samuel McChord Crothers, S.T.D. '82. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Cloth, 279 pp. \$2.

*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, edited by a Committee of the classical instructors of Harvard University. Vol. XXXI. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Boards, 169 pp.

*A Cycle of Adams Letters, 1861-1865*, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, '07. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Two vols. Boards, illustrated, \$10.

*English Pageantry: an Historical Outline*, by Robert Withington, '06. Vol. II. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 435 pp. \$6.

*The Seven Parsons and the Small Iguanodon*, by Gerald H. Thayer. G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York and London, 1920. Boards, illustrated, 31 pp. \$1.25.

*How to Pray: A Study of the Lord's Prayer*, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91. New York: Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, 130 pp. \$1.50.

*The American Colleges and Universities in the Great War*, by Charles F. Thwing, '76. New York: Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, 277 pp. \$3.

*The Letters of William James*, edited by his son, Henry James, '99. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1920. Cloth. Two vols. Illustrated. \$10.

*Freedom of Speech*, by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., LL.B. '13, Professor of Law in Harvard University. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 431 pp.

*Collected Legal Papers*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, 516 pp.

*French Classicism*, by C. H. C. Wright, '91, Professor of the French Language and Literature in Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 200 pp. \$2.50.

*A History of English-Canadian Literature to the Confederation*, by Ray Palmer Baker, Ph.D. '16, Professor of English in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 200 pp. \$2.50.

*Fugitive Essays*, by Josiah Royce, '11, with an introduction by Dr. J. Loewenberg, '08. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Boards, illustrated. 429 pp.

*The Traditions of European Literature from Homer to Dante*, by Barrett Wendell, '77. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Cloth, 669 pp. \$6.

*The Life of Joseph Hodges Choate, as Gathered Chiefly from his Letters*, by Edward Sanford Martin, '77. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Cloth, illustrated. Two vols. \$10.

*The Mesta: a Study in Spanish Economic History, 1273-1836*, by Julius Klein, Ph.D. '16. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, 444 pp. \$4.

*Thought and Expression in the Sixteenth Century*, by Henry Osborn Taylor, '78. New York: Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, two vols. \$9.

*Insects and Human Welfare*, by Charles Thomas Bruce, '14, Asst. Professor of Economic Entomology, Bussey Institution, Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 104 pp. \$2.50.

*Memorials of Willard Fiske, the Traveller*, collected by his Literary Executor, Horatio S. White, '73. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1920. Cloth, 294 pp. \$3.

*The Nation and the Schools*, by John A. H. Keith, '99, and William C. Bagley. New York: Macmillan Co., 1920. Cloth, 364 pp.

*Modern European History*, by Hutton Webster, Ph.D. '04. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1920. Cloth, 672 pp.

*Les Livres à la Guerre*, par Theodore Wesley Koch, '93. Préface par M. le Maréchal Foch: traduit de l'Anglais par Abel Doysié. Paris: Édouard Champion, 1920. Illustrated. 408 pp.

*A Mind Adrift*, by Daniel Wright Kittredge, '02. Seattle: S. F. Shorey, 1920. \$1.

## MARRIAGES.

\*It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1886. Wendell Baker to Mrs. Katharine Kimball Rhoades, at Boston, Dec. 31, 1920.

1886. Henry Arthur Griffin to Mrs. Elizabeth Ryle Strange, at New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

1893. Frank Josselyn Currier to Grace

- Elizabeth Silsbee, at Lynn, Jan. 15, 1921.
- [1893.] George Lawrence Day to Della Isabel Joyce, at Newport, R.I., Aug. 14, 1918.
1894. Edwin Alliston Howes to Charlotte May Cooke, at Boston, Sept. 2, 1920.
- [1894.] Martin Mower to Sarah Yerxa, at Cambridge, Nov. 11, 1920.
1894. Francis Cox Walker to Eleanor Esmond Gillespie, at St. John, N.B., Jan. 1, 1921.
1898. Harry Rufus Stanley to Katharine Beebe Scovelle, at Melrose, Sept. 22, 1920.
1899. John Whipple Frothingham to Helen Losanitch, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1921.
1900. Richard De Blois Boardman to Muriel Egerton Winthrop, at New York, Jan. 8, 1921.
1900. William Stocker Clough to Leonora G. Rouzer, at Orange, N.J., May 15, 1920.
1900. Gardiner Greene Hubbard to Anne Bulger, at Twickenham, England, Dec. 16, 1920.
- [1901.] Brainerd Taylor to Helen Cady, at Mansfield, Dec. 25, 1920.
1902. Robert Walton Goelet to Anne Marie Guestier, at Bordeaux, France, Jan. 24, 1921.
1902. Frank Melvin Sawtell to Margaret Smith, at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27, 1920.
1903. Herbert Spencer Allen to Kathryn Elizabeth Sheehan, at Holderness, N.H., May 29, 1920.
1903. Francis Jaques to Suzanne Valentine Séguillon, at Paris, France, April 24, 1920.
1905. Amos Lawrence Hopkins to Mary Campbell Bonner, at San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 9, 1920.
- [1905.] Frank Whitney Merrill to Evelyn Sheldon Walker, at New York, Jan. 4, 1921.
- [1905.] Arthur Piers Legh Turner to Mary Douglass Parmely, at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 12, 1920.
1906. Kenneth Moller to Mrs. Margaret Walter Sercomb, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 1, 1921.
- [1906.] Kingsley Mortimer Whitcomb to Lela V. Steell, at Scranton, Pa., Jan. 4, 1921.
1907. Waldo Peirce to Ivy Troutman, at Paris, France, August, 1920.
1907. Donald West to Mildred Dana Markham, at Pasadena, Cal., June 8, 1920.
1908. Henry Stirling Blair to Charlotte Talfourd Bennett, at San José, Costa Rica, Oct. 16, 1920.
1908. John Bayard Chevalier to Louisa Howard, at Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1921.
1908. Leonard Allison Doggett to Elizabeth A. Creelman, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1920.
1908. Benjamin Moore to Alexandra Emery, at New York, Dec. 2, 1920.
1909. Richard Manning Faulkner to Marion Carter Thompson, at Brookline, Nov. 13, 1920.
1909. James Henry Fraser to Mildred A. Fortier, at Toronto, Can., Dec. 27, 1920.
1909. Julian Ellsworth Garnsey to Elosia Jaquins, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 3, 1921.
1909. Edson Bernard Smith to Irene Vance Carruthers, at Winthrop Dec. 15, 1920.
1910. Percy Anthony Broderick to Mary Edith Hogan, at Lexington, Nov. 24, 1920.
1910. Lawrence Lindsay Brown to Dorothy Ketchum Puddington, at Madison, N.J., Dec. 23, 1920.
1910. Howard Farlowe Kent Cahill to Inogene Truax, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1920.
1910. Paul Adams Merriam to Marion



- Lewis Weis, at Lincoln, R.I., Jan. 1, 1921.
- [1912.] Amos Francis Breed to Helen Wallace Collins, at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1921.
1912. Edward Sewall Lancaster to Ruth B. Blackington, at New York, Aug. 21, 1920.
1912. Louis Vandervort Lieurance to Lucille Walker, at Wilmington, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1920.
1912. Oliver Wolcott Roosevelt to Mrs. Verdery Akin McMichael, at New York, Jan. 14, 1921.
- [1912.] Eric Seymour Winston to Diane Thomas, at Newark, N.J., Dec. 18, 1920.
1913. Henry Reginald Carey to Margaret Howell Bacon, at Germantown, Pa., Jan. 22, 1921.
1913. Isadore Alfred Wyner to Amelia M. Green, at Boston, Jan. 27, 1921.
1914. Robert Francis Foster to Rose Holsbauer, at Plymouth, Ind., Sept. 14, 1920.
1914. William Nelson MacGowan to Hazel Dorothy Warner, at Oak Park, Ill., Nov. 20, 1920.
1914. Kenneth Colburn Parker to Dorothea Virginie Fuller, at New York, Dec. 24, 1920.
1915. Frederick Jones Alden to Wynette M. Whitney, Aug. 4, 1920.
- [1915.] Pierre Alexander Gouvy to Marguerite Thierry, at Lourches, France, June 8, 1920.
1916. James Emerson Hoskins to Muriel Irene Haywood, Oct. 21, 1920.
1916. Fred Campbell Meier to Agnes Eastman, at Framingham, Oct. 23, 1920.
- [1916.] Charles Wesley Purdy to Katherine Menzies Pinckney, at Andover, Dec. 11, 1920.
1917. Francis Inman Amory to Margaret Perin, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1921.
1917. Charles Francis Eaton to Ethel Melba Mersereau, at Brookline, Jan. 8, 1921.
- [1917.] Charles Gray Little to Joy Bright, at Brough, England, Oct. 9, 1920.
1917. Adolphe Helck Wenzel to Zillah Townsend Thompson, at New York, Nov. 30, 1920.
1918. Charles William Whipple Pickering Heffinger to Hildegard Porter, at Boston, Dec. 31, 1920.
- [1918.] Walter Bailey Chaffin Washburn to Helen Meredith Matthews, at Providence, R.I., Jan. 1, 1921.
1918. Thomas Alfred West to Florence Ellis Mandell, at West Newton, Jan. 15, 1921.
1918. Francis Colt de Wolf to Hazel Kearney, at New York, Nov. 21, 1920.
1919. William Edward Daly to Margaret Gertrude Connolly, at Cambridge, Jan. 23, 1921.
- [1919.] Sydney Hooper Hall to Norma Louise Butt, at Winthrop, Dec. 15, 1920.
1919. William Jacob Mack to Henriette Louise Meyer, at New York, Nov. 22, 1920.
1919. Donald Carleton Stanley to Jennie Inman Cooper, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1920.
1920. John Perrin to Beatrice Clark Webb, at Boston, Dec. 4, 1920.
1920. Charles Henry Sprague to Eleanor Buck, at New York, Nov. 25, 1920.
- A.M. 1908. Walter Van Dyke Bingham to Millicent Todd, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Dec. 4, 1920.
- M.B.A. 1912. Konrad Foester Schreier to Mildred Josephine Schmible, at Hubbard Woods, Ill., Nov. 27, 1920.
- D.M.D. 1917. William Augustine Connelly to Katharine Margaret Cauty, at Reading, Jan. 12, 1921.
- M.D. 1919. Charles Wesley Blackett, Jr., to Josephine Sewall Parsons, at Dudley, Nov. 13, 1920.

## NECROLOGY.

*Graduates.**The College.*

1850. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, A.M., LL.D. (Hon.), d. at Boston, 17 Nov., 1920.
1860. Charles Henry Fiske, d. at Weston, 31 Jan., 1921.
1860. Arthur May Knapp, d. at Newtonville, 29 Jan., 1921.
1862. Henry Upham Jeffries, d. at Hakone, Japan, 28 July, 1920.
1864. John Perry Barrett, d. at Wheatland, Ill., 10 Jan., 1921.
1865. William Elbridge Boardman, M.D., d. at Boston, 11 Jan., 1921.
1867. George Combe Mann, LL.B., d. at Richmond, 28 Jan., 1921.
1871. Francis Inman Amory, LL.B., d. at New York, N.Y., 7 Jan., 1921.
1872. John Freeman Tufts, A.M., d. at Wolfville, N.S., Can., 7 Feb., 1921.
1872. James Holden Young, LL.B., d. at Ghent, N.Y., 25 Nov., 1920.
1873. Frederick Washington Story, d. at Baltimore, Md., 14 Sept., 1920.
1874. Arthur Lewis Goodrich, A.M., d. at Auburndale, 30 Jan., 1921.
1877. Barrett Wendell, Litt.D. (Hon.), d. at Boston, 8 Feb., 1921.
1879. Charles Hoover Whiting, d. at Paris, France, 7 Oct., 1920.
1881. Dudley Bowditch Fay, d. at Boston, 7 Feb., 1921.
1882. Henry Reese Hoyt, d. at Chicago, Ill., 4 Jan., 1921.
1882. Eliot Dawes Stetson, d. at New Bedford, 25 Dec., 1920.
1883. Gardiner Greene Hammond, d. at New York, N.Y., 17 Jan., 1921.
1883. Richard Crane McKay, d. at West Medford, 25 Jan., 1921.
1886. Howard Taylor, d. at New York, N.Y., 26 Nov., 1920.
1888. William Henry Furness, 3d., d. at Wallingford, Pa., 11 Aug., 1920.
1889. James Thomas Malone, d. at New York, N.Y., 1 Dec., 1920.
1892. Frederick Lewis Dabney, d. at Boston, 25 Nov., 1920.
1893. John Lewis Hildreth, Jr., d. at Bayonne, N.J., 3 Dec., 1920.
1893. Motte Alston Read, d. at Charleston, S.C., 12 July, 1920.
1895. Jere Joseph McCarthy, LL.B., d. at Watertown, 15 Dec., 1917.
1896. Arthur Dyrenforth, d. at Chicago, Ill., 13 June, 1920.
1897. Chan Loon Teung, d. at Hong Kong, China, 13 Feb., 1917.
1899. Edmund Mortimer Blake, d. at Oakland, Cal., 12 Jan., 1921.
1901. Nathaniel Hart Pride, d. at Milton, 5 Dec., 1920.
1901. Frederick Joseph Slattery, LL.B., d. at Roxbury, 22 Oct., 1920.
1902. Frank Peter Parker, Jr., d. at East Milton, 19 Dec., 1920.
1902. Lincoln Ware Riddle, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Cambridge, 16 Jan., 1921.
1904. Arthur Kinney Adams, A.M., d. at San José, Costa Rica, 2 Nov. 1920.
1905. Frederick Beaumont Eaves, d. at Bridgeport, Conn., 12 Dec., 1920.
1908. Lawrence Havemeyer Butt, d. at Riverside, Cal., 24 Dec., 1920.
1910. Arthur Bowker Parsons, A.M., d. at Berlin, Germany, 18 Dec., 1920.
1910. Alexander Campbell Wiley, d. at New York, N.Y., 29 Nov., 1920.
1913. Kurt von Schenk, d. 27 Nov., 1920.
1913. Howard Edwin Settle, M.D., d. at Brookline, 20 Dec., 1920.
1917. Louis Dlugg, d. at Boston, 29 Jan., 1919.
1918. Edward Alden Freeman, S.B., d. at Newton, 13 Dec., 1920.

*Scientific School.*

1855. Clarence Gordon, d. at Sharon, 26 Nov., 1920.
1870. George Staples Rice, d. at Montclair, N.J., 7 Dec., 1920.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1900. Joseph Merrill Norton, d. at Cambridge, 25 Dec., 1920.  
 1905. Frank William Lease, d. at Salem, Ohio, 12 Aug., 1917.  
 1910. Philip John Stoneberg, d. at Bishop Hill, Ill., 19 Dec., 1919.

*Medical School.*

1882. Benjamin Seaver Blanchard, d. at Brookline, 14 Jan., 1921.  
 1882. Samuel Ayer Kimball, d. at Brookline, 27 Dec., 1920.  
 1899. John William Foss, d. at Phoenix, Ariz., 18 July, 1916.  
 1902. Louis Allen Crocker, d. at Brewster, 7 Jan., 1921.

*Dental School.*

1909. Isadore Hyam Lazarus, d. at Oak Bluffs, 21 Feb., 1920.

*Law School.*

1865. Orville William Coolidge, d. at Niles, Mich., 15 Oct., 1918.  
 1868. Joseph Balch Braman, d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Nov., 1920.  
 1870. Charles Montgomery Reed, d. at Boston, 4 Dec., 1920.  
 1898. John Walter Lord, d. at Baltimore, Md., 22 Dec., 1920.

*Honorary Degrees.*

1890. Alfred Tredway White, A.M., d. at Central Valley, N.Y., 29 Jan., 1921.  
 1909. Sir William Peterson, LL.D., d. at London, England, Jan., 1921.

*Temporary Members.**The College.*

1869. Charles William Moseley, d. at Newburyport, 23 Dec., 1920.  
 1877. George Rose Peck, d. at Auburn, N.Y., 28 Nov., 1920.  
 1882. Henry Whitney Munroe, d. at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., 5 Dec., 1920.

1884. Robert Milton Parks, d. at Louisville, Ky., Aug., 1917.  
 1893. George Lawrence Day, d. at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., 6 Jan., 1921.  
 1893. Clarence Bigelow Denny, d. at Dedham, 23 Nov., 1920.  
 1901. Thomas O'Donnell Hillen, d. at Baltimore, Md., 1 June, 1919.  
 1902. Lucius James Knowles, d. at London, England, 26 Nov., 1920.  
 1905. Wilson Chase Dexter, d. at New York, N.Y., 6 Feb., 1921.  
 1905. Henry Bowers Willard, d. 25 June, 1917.  
 1906. Charles Julian O'Sullivan, d. at Lynn, 1 June, 1918.  
 1907. Charles Winslow Shea, d. at Silver City, N.M., 16 Sept., 1920.  
 1913. Samuel Henry Marcus, d. at Pasadena, Cal., 9 June, 1916.  
 1917. Walter Thomas Edward Gleason, d. at Boston, 9 Nov., 1917.  
 1917. Eugene Raphael Cummings, d. at Cambridge, 11 June, 1920.  
 1920. Edwin Merrill Clarke, d. in an accident on Lake Michigan, 10 Nov., 1920.  
 1920. George Evans Turnure, Jr., d. at New York, N.Y., 30 Nov., 1920.  
 1921. Joseph Lamont Gavit, d. at Englewood, N.J., 22 Jan., 1920.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

- 1898-99. Charles Dana Meserve, d. at Newtonville, 20 Jan., 1921.

*Medical School.*

- 1874-75. William Jonathan Swift, d. at New York, N.Y., 20 Dec., 1920.  
 1889-93. William Brecke Deane, d. at Fort Washington Park, N.Y., 29 April, 1920.  
 1895-96. George Francis Hanrahan, d. at Lawrence, 5 Nov., 1915.  
 1897-98. Samuel Herbert Webster, d. at Winthrop, 4 Jan., 1921.

*Dental School.*

- 1911-14. Benjamin Morton Swain, d. at Melrose, 27 Jan., 1920.

*Law School.*

- 1858-60. Charles Hutchins Hapgood, d. at Washington, D.C., 1 Feb., 1917.  
 1860-61. George Washington Breckenridge, d. at San Antonio, Texas, 28 Dec., 1920.  
 1861-62. Walter Scott Thomas, d. at Troy, Ohio, 15 Dec., 1915.  
 1867-68. Stephen Burpee Appleby, d. at Woodstock, N.B., Can., 10 Dec., 1903.  
 1870-71. Desault Badelaque Kirk, d. at Mount Vernon, Ohio, 24 May, 1920.  
 1877-78. George Michael Halm, d. at Phoenix, Ariz., in 1913.  
 1880-81. John Aloysius Collins, d. at West Roxbury, 26 Dec., 1920.  
 1880-82. Charles Francis Aldrich, d. at Worcester, 5 Jan., 1921.  
 1881-84. William Frederick Parker, d. at Wolfville, N.S., Can., 10 March, 1918.  
 1883-84. Charles Frederick Worcester, d. at Townsend, 14 Oct., 1920.  
 1886-87. Phil Moore Leakin, d. at New York, N.Y., 26 Jan., 1921.  
 1893-96. Charles Herbert Swan, d. at Dorchester, 3 Dec., 1920.  
 1912-13. Morris Jacob Wessel, d. at Newark, N.J., 10 Oct., 1918.

*Divinity School.*

- 1863-64. Everett Kent Dexter, d. at Roxbury, 30 Jan., 1921.  
 1884-86. Henry Clay McDougall, d. at Franklin, N.H., 3 Jan., 1921.

## UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Duddleian Lecture was given on February 16 by Rev. William Morgan, Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics at Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ontario.

Professor Henri Guy, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Toulouse, Exchange Professor of French Literature at Harvard, is giving a half-course on the Sonnet in French Literature and a series of lectures on Corneille.

Percy S. Straus, '97, has presented to the Harvard College Library the original document of the agreement made by the Town and Church of Concord in 1653 to give yearly for seven years the sum of five pounds to the College at Cambridge.

Two changes have been made in the requirements for admission to Harvard College and the Harvard Engineering School. The credit allotted to elementary algebra in the examinations for admission is increased from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units to 2 units; and candidates for the degree of S.B. in Harvard College or in the Engineering School may substitute an examination for admission in Latin for one based on two years' preparation in French, German, or Spanish.

Professor Hotne, of Padua University, is giving during the second half year a half course on the History and Government of India. Professor Rogers of the University of Virginia is giving two half courses on Colonial Problems and American Governmental Problems; and Professor Lewis of the University of California is giving a half course on the Philosophy of Evolution.

John Tucker Murray, '99, has been appointed director of the Summer School for this year.

During the week of the April recess the 47 Workshop players will present a group of short plays in Utica, Buffalo, Cleveland, and other cities.

Dr. John Lovett Morse, Professor of Pediatrics in the Harvard Medical School has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 21.

The office of the Harvard Endowment Fund is now in Wadsworth House, Cambridge.

Central High School, of Springfield, won this year the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa School Trophy for the third time since it was first awarded in 1915. The trophy is awarded to the school that supplies the highest percentage of students winning honors in their entrance examinations. The Country Day of Newton, St. Mark's, and Hotchkiss have each won it once.

Professor William G. Howard has been elected president of the Modern Language Association of America.

Professor Ephraim Emerton has been elected president of the American Society of Church History.

The Yard has been closed to automobiles, except to those of officers of the University and to business automobiles.

Edward A. Whitney, '17, has been appointed curator of the collection of books and pamphlets on the war that the Library is gathering.

Under the auspices of the Harvard Memorial Society, a dinner commemorating the 200th anniversary of Massachusetts Hall was held on the upper floor of that building on the evening of December 10. About ninety men were present. Professor C. N. Greenough, President of the Memorial Society, introduced the toastmaster, Judge W. C. Loring, '72. The speakers were Governor Coolidge, Professor Edward Channing, and President Lowell. Judge Robert Grant, '73, read a poem. The dinner consisted of baked beans, scalloped oysters, Virginia ham, corn meal pudding, and squash pie; clay pipes were distributed among its guests. Much of the old silver owned by the College was brought out for the occasion.

Harvard students who were registered at the Student Employment Office earned during the year 1919-20 about \$77,000. Of this amount, about \$42,000 was earned in term time. Out of 998 who registered at the office 382 secured work through that organization.

General Nivelle, commander of the French troops at Verdun and representative of France to the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, and Colonel Paul Azan, aide to the General and head of the French mission to Harvard during the war, visited the University on December 8. The regulation salute of 17 guns was fired by the Harvard Field Artillery Unit, under command of Major R. C. F. Goetz, from a battery set up before the steps of Widener Library. General Nivelle and Colonel Azan made brief speeches in the Harvard Union.

"America to England, 1620-1920," is announced as the subject of the poems to be entered this year for the Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize of \$125 and a silver medal.

Henry Herbert Edes has resigned as Editor of the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue. The 1920 volume, recently published, is a monument to the thoroughness and skill with which he performed his editorial work.

Prof. Lawrence J. Henderson has taken the place of Professor A. B. Hart as exchange professor to France, Professor Hart having found it impossible to make the trip this year.

#### VARIA.

Richard Lempp, S.T.B., '09, chaplain in the German army from 1914 to 1918, has an article in the *Harvard Theological Review* for January on "Church and Religion in Germany." It begins as follows:

"The editors of the *Harvard Theological Review* have asked me for an article on 'the state of religion in Germany as affected by the war, and its outlook in the period of reconstruction upon which — we may hope — the world is now entering.' With some hesitation I comply with their request; but I must beg my readers to allow me first a word of very frank introduction.

"Americans can have little idea of the

terrible sufferings of my country, or of the hopelessness of the future which the peace of Versailles has set before us; nor can they easily imagine the mood of a nation which, after gigantic achievements and the most heroic endurance, has at last been broken in body and spirit by the force of hunger that its enemies saw fit to employ as an instrument of war. If, after the slaughter of the innocents, the representatives of Herod had inquired of the good people of Bethlehem concerning the outlook for religion in the period of reconstruction then beginning, they would hardly have elicited a dispassionate reply."

The worthy German pastor, who draws the engaging parallel between the editors of the *Harvard Theological Review* and the representatives of Herod, adds that "mutual understanding is, after all, the indispensable prerequisite of any reconstruction." The question remains, how can understanding be mutual if one of the parties refuses to understand?

From what sources do newspaper scribes derive their information about Harvard? A remark that Professor Shaler once uttered in Faculty meeting to the effect that he would do anything he could "for any poor wight" came to the not too sensitive ear of a newspaper editor who saw in the professor's avowal of friendliness "for any poor white" an in-

timation of prejudice against colored folk and took him to task for his narrowness. One can understand how that editor's misconception arose; but what should cause the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* to print the following?

"It is now written into the classics of the Harvard academe that students may, shall, or will drink post meridian tea, not as draughts from the fountains of Helicon, but for relaxation from the dry-as-dust volumes of the curriculum. Heliconian maidens, however, supplanting the muses, will distribute the beverage in delicate cups of China pottery, and appropriate for this amber Oriental liquid which stimulates well within the legal limit of one-half per cent. In reality — though this is a diplomatic secret — the afternoon tea is intended to be an æsthetic foil to the grosser lure of athletics, toward which there has been a too strenuous tendency. The lethean beverage, rippling down the throats of youth sitting at the feet of the learned, is expected to counteract the growing disease of roughneck, developed especially by football. . . . Finer culture must surely come of social indulgence of a Harvard afternoon in this 'sober, sage and venerable liquid,' with its synchronous sweets; and what delicious co-ed gossip will be inspired by this 'tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial!'"

# THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE is published quarterly, on September 1, December 1, March 1, and June 1. The annual subscription is four dollars; single copies, one dollar and fifteen cents.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to Mr. ARTHUR S. PIER, Hyde Park, Mass.

All business communications and subscriptions should be sent to Mr. W. H. WADE, at the office of the Magazine, 99 State St., Boston, Mass.

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The Riverside Press, Cam-  
bridge, Mass., U. S. A.  
Electrotyped and Printed  
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BARRETT WENDELL

THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

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NOTES FROM SECRET PAPERS.

By JOHN A. GADE, '96.

**D**URING a recent trip to Central Europe I was interested in studying the work of the Russian and German Communists and the organization which shortly afterwards led them to attempt Revolution in Germany.

After the conclusion of the peace of Brest-Litovsk, the Bolsheviks were for the first time, through Germany, able to expand their western European program without first having to overcome several obstacles. Joffe was sent at the end of 1918 to Berlin as the official representative of the Soviet Government and was permitted, with his numerous staff, to occupy the former Imperial Russian Embassy.

The ostensible reason given for his coming was the care of the millions of Russian prisoners interned in Germany. Shortly after arriving in Berlin the Bolsheviks opened the "Bureau for aiding prisoners of war," with the present Soviet representative in Austria, Alexandrofsky, as its Chief. The only interest of Joffe and his staff among the prisoners was proselyting; their primary object in Germany was to disseminate Communistic propaganda and strengthen the Communist Party, and their further object, to sow the seeds of revolution in western Europe. Joffe at once vigorously and intelligently took hold of work among the German laboring classes, and also took the preliminary steps to form among them and in the prison camps an organized Red German army.

The work so diabolically planned by the German staff and secret service in Berlin and Copenhagen and so successfully carried out by the Russian-Hebrew Communist intermediaries, resulting in the disintegration of the Russian Empire, was to come back like a boomerang. The parcels of money shipped from Berlin were to return home for the same purpose — to undermine. The "Bureau for aiding

prisoners of war" turned quickly into a propaganda "Zentral." Huge sums were daily paid by its increasing staff to prisoners, mill and factory hands, miners and railroad employees. Active workers were sought and trained from among the members of the German Communists. Joffe's offenses became finally so flagrant that he was requested, in the fall of 1919, to return with his staff to Moscow. Having expected to be thrown out of the country, Joffe had made his plans and delegated the continuance of this work to the German, Oskar Kon.

It is necessary to digress in order to make clear the reason for Kon's selection and his relation to the entire fabric. The "First Congress of the Russian Communist Party" decided in 1919 to establish centres or so-called "Western European Secretariats" in various parts of Europe, all subject to the orders of Zinovieff (Appelbaum), the Chairman of the Third International. The work of the Secretariat was to be: propaganda, gathering information, and maintaining connections between the Third International and local Communist groups. Copenhagen was to be the "Centre" of the foreign Commissariats with Litvinoff (Finkelstein) in charge. He was directed to refer to Zinovieff through Frederik Strom in Stockholm, whose couriers, instructions, and money in turn either took the Helsingfors-Teriki-Petrograd route or else that of Reval-Narva-Petrograd. Oskar Kon was appointed in Berlin "Chief of the German Section of the West European Secretariat."

Joffe upon his reluctant departure was thus selecting no greenhorn as his successor, but one well versed in many parts of the game.

After the unsuccessful revolution which broke out in Germany about a month after the signing of the Allied armistice, Kon received instructions from Moscow to turn over the management of the German Section of the West European Secretariat to Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht, and to devote himself solely to continuing the work of the late diplomatic representative. Upon the two former disappearing from the stage, Paul Levy succeeded them in Frankfurt-am-Main, selecting the local chief of police as his assistant. Fresh energy was given both Secretariat and Embassy when Victor Kopp (Kappelevitch) arrived in Berlin in December, 1919, visibly to occupy the post which had apparently been empty since Joffe transferred his activities from Germany to peace councils in the Baltic States. Curiously enough, Kopp did not receive his instructions directly from the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, but secretly

from a council of five, organized in Berlin and consisting of Reich, Shapiro, Broido (Mordukovitch) Weinberg, and Rudnyansky. I spent one evening in proximity to the five. I have never laid eyes on a more villainous-looking crew. Though Reich figured on the list handed the German Foreign Office as Kopp's Secretary, the master takes his orders from the servant.

Upon arriving, Kopp started his work most cautiously, making constant complaints to the German Government that Russian reactionaries living in Berlin were spreading calumnies against him and rendering difficult the accomplishment of his benevolent and useful desires. Kopp left the dangerous work to Reich, who was soon recognized by the German police from pictures in their rogues' gallery as a gentleman earlier known to them under the name of Gordon. Close and valuable contact was shortly formed with such German Communists and Independent Socialists as Gutmann, Schwab, Jung, Reichenbach, Depner, and Goldberg, and various business offices were opened in Berlin. New and apparently independent offices appeared, such as the "Berlin Express," the "Bureau of Commercial Instruction," and the "Orient Express." German commercial spirit was evidently not broken, but once more, despite the Allies, reaching out to reconquer lost fields of industrial enterprise. Reichenbach, Depner, and Gutmann, all of whose earlier business careers seemed unknown to the interested and curious public, were in charge of the two "Expresses," which dealt in agricultural machinery and all kinds of drugs and medicaments. Herr August Depner went so far as to request the printing bureau of the Foreign Office for letters of introduction to various German business houses of similar interests to his own, a request which met with little enthusiasm owing to the fact that the Foreign Office in Wilhelmstrasse was well aware of the fact that Herr Depner's real business was to ship to Soviet Russia arms, ammunition, and equipment, to advertise Soviet Russian raw products, and to spread propaganda relating to the advantage of resuming trade relations with Russia.

The most inconspicuous and modest of the three new establishments, the "Bureau of Commercial Instruction," which, however, needed three managers, Messrs. Reich, Jung, and Schwab, recruited and organized the Red Army. Abramovitch, recently arrested in France, proved a valuable foreign correspondent.

Such, in brief, were the first institutions organized by the Russian Bolsheviks in Germany. Their organizing ability was astonishing

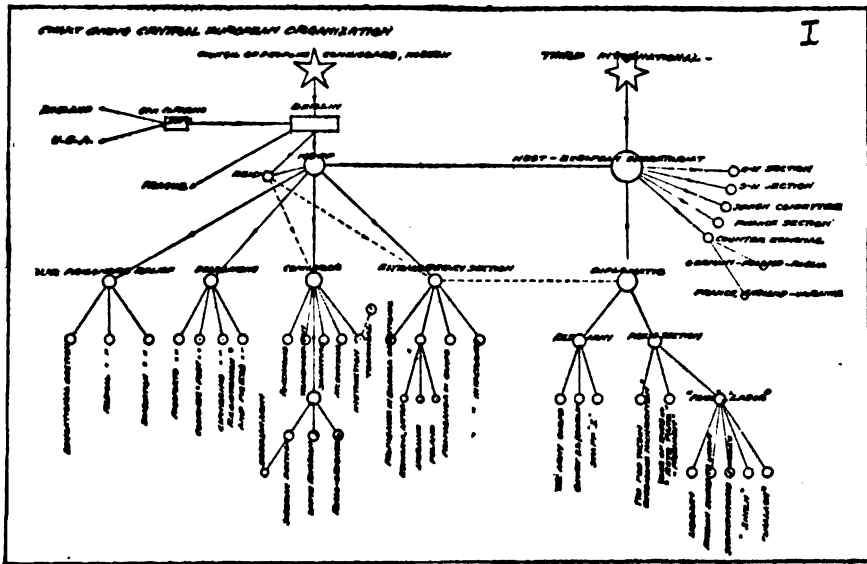
and their monied resources baffling. As they grew in power, so did also Kopp's circle of important official acquaintances and his own official and unofficial staff.

Diagrams I and II give the present evolution of the three offices which had started so unostentatiously.

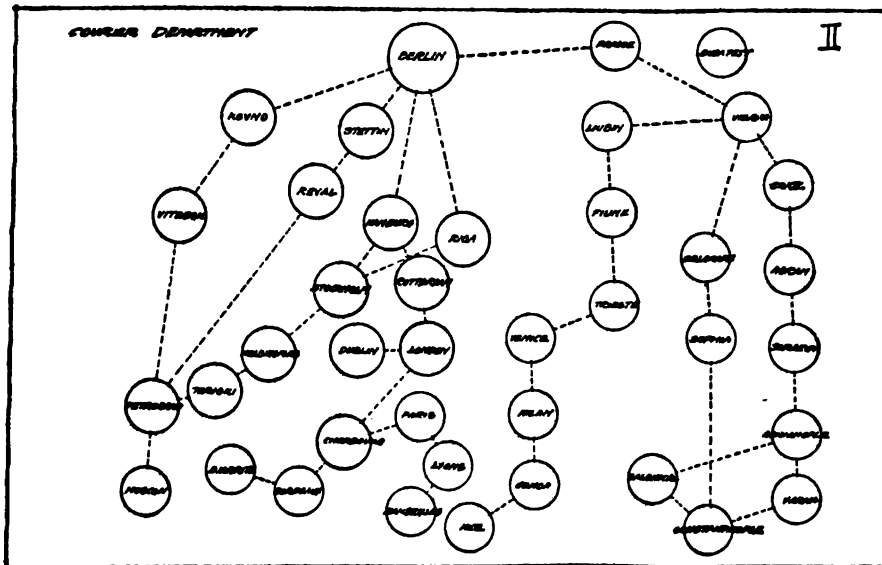
The business of the Soviet Government is to-day conducted as follows: Consular affairs at Unter den Linden 1, the Prisoners of war at Potsdamerstrasse 75, and Commercial affairs at Lützow Ufer 1. Diagram II illustrates the courier service between Moscow and the Soviet's missions established in neighboring countries with which diplomatic relations have been established. Messrs. Koch and Reimers, located in Stettin, form the connecting link in and out. All mail both to and from the steamers is expedited by local employees and not by the couriers, who merely report to Koch and Reimers' general post-office. As the Berlin couriers have become known to troublesome German officials and diplomatic mail has, alas, been subject to frequent search, a series of packages all bearing the same dispatch number are dispatched by a number of couriers whenever the Berlin-Moscow mail is ready to be sent. Only one package contains the real mail. It is thus difficult for the German secret service to know just which courier to bribe or which package to seize.

The Soviet mission in Berlin causes the German Foreign Office astonishingly little trouble in regard to passports, owing to the fact that a trusty friend, named Mark Bulyak, living in a Berlin *pension*, issues such German credentials as are necessary for travel to Russia. A letter was unfortunately recently found on the Soviet courier, Slevkin, addressed from the Berlin Embassy to the Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, and to Commissar Zinovieff, in which these high officials are informed that in case of need all counterfeit papers can be engraved, executed, and signed in Berlin. There were, it said, plenty of seals on hand as well as American, German, British, and French passports.

While the Berlin office dealing with consular affairs has thus a multiplicity of business, that of "prisoners of war" has of late stagnated. Its earlier propaganda and information work has been taken over by the "Extraordinary Section," and its Red Army work by the West-European Secretariat. The Bureau of Commercial Affairs is, on the other hand, constantly growing. Krassin, when recently on his way to Lloyd George, stopped sufficiently long in Berlin to conduct a series of important semi-official trade conferences with the Rhein-Elba-Schuckert syndicate, which represented extensive German



### DIAGRAM I



**DIAGRAM II**

industrial interests. For this Krassin was singularly well fitted. Years ago he was arrested in Finland by the Imperial Russian Government for various shady transactions. After serving a certain period in prison, German pressure from the very highest German quarters brought about his liberation and entry into Germany. After educating himself further as an engineer in a technical high school in Germany, he was offered a position by the all-powerful Siemens-Schuckert electrical firm in Berlin, by which he was later sent to Petrograd as one of its managers in a branch office. Here he not only did plenty of electrical engineering business for his firm, but became one of the most useful German government spies. Later when the only method of breaking the strength of the Russian armies on Germany's eastern front seemed to be to disintegrate the nation from behind, with Bolshevism, Krassin became one of the most valuable go-betweens. Such is the man with whom the British Government has been negotiating and such was the man who now was negotiating with firms closely affiliated with his old German employers.

The object of the German conferences was from the German point of view, to determine the Soviet Government's capacity for payment. It was diamond cut diamond. Krassin wriggled as best he could, finally promising satisfactory figures by the end of last February. The Germans embarrassed Krassin by asking how he was to pay for orders he was anxious to place amounting to billions of marks, when they believed only 135 million gold roubles were left in the Russian Treasury. A general agreement was, however, reached, by which the Soviet Government was forced to agree to pay a deposit of fifty per cent cash upon the entering of the orders and the remaining fifty per cent when the goods were ready for dispatch from Germany.

Krassin left, and Lomonosoff, who arrived later, to order 2000 locomotives, had similar credit difficulties, while Nemenoff had to return to Moscow unable to place a single order for drugs and hospital supplies.

About all the Bolshevik "Commercial Bureau" has actually been able openly to dispatch has been Kopp's order for thirteen carloads of technical and medicinal wares for which he in turn was forced to pay thirty-two million gold marks. The efforts are to-day directed toward purchasing electrical apparatus and war material.

The commercial bureau did not at first attempt direct purchases, but preferred Scandinavian middlemen and particularly Norwegians. Norway, discovering what was going on, immediately put her foot



down. Then Kopp subsidized a large number of German export and import houses which pretended to be doing business with Russia on their own account, but were in reality acting as Kopp's agents.

The "Commercial Bureau" in Berlin has to-day, in addition to the purchasing, transportation, scientific, technical, and accounting departments, also one with evidently no special function. This directs the "Russian Oriental Society," the "White Russian Syndicate," and the "Siberian Department," as well as a multitude of other underground activities, such as the war materials bound for export at Stettin, and the uniforms and military supplies which were forwarded in place of the spinning and weaving machines contracted for with the German Ministry of Trade in exchange for flax. Everything is camouflaged in the telegrams. Thus, when Kopp wires on the last of January to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Moscow as follows: "The order for paints has been transmitted to the Warsaw post — Dispatching only via Stettin under specially discreet conditions" — "paint" is the code word for "picric acid."

Payments are made to Germany in the following manner. Either Bolshevik gold is sent to Sweden, where it is sold and in return transferred to Berlin in the form of German bills of exchange, or jewels or precious stones are sent to Reimers on orders from Kopp. Thus diamonds were recently disposed of to the value of eight and one-half million marks in Berlin. Once in a long while a small consignment of raw materials is given in payment.

What is called the "Extraordinary Section" of the Berlin mission busies itself principally with propaganda and intelligence. It does not confine itself to prison camps (Red soldiers interned during the Polish-Russian war) and the German laboring class, but also works in adjoining new Russian border states. It is subdivided as follows: (a) Russian camps in Germany, (b) German factories, (c) border states, (d) school of instructors, (e) camps.

Kopp appoints special instructors for each camp, whose work is to organize within them Communist committees and military-revolutionary tribunals. These tribunals condemn their fellow prisoners to death, and either see that the sentence is executed directly or else, after ordering some member of the condemned one's family to death in Russia, hand the prisoner the photograph of the mutilated corpse. In some camps the Commissars work perfectly openly, as, for instance, the brutes Eiduk and Gay in the Faluwedel camp. The Communists among the prisoners are plentifully provided with funds; the others

are left to starve and freeze. Thus, in the Gustrow camp each Communist receives ten marks per day; in all of them the Communist organization receives a subsidy either in money or other material, and two agents, Schiller and Hirsu, with headquarters in Berlin, make their regular rounds of the camps to superintend and give orders and report to the "Extraordinary Section."

Lectures are likewise provided. Thus the Jewess, Holstein, lectures in the Gustrow camp on the French Revolution, in another the theme is the speedy overthrow of the present bourgeois German Government, and in the Parchim camp the speakers have succeeded to such an extent that the previously indifferent majority are now clamoring to be allowed to return to the Soviet Arcadia. Officers as well as men are plied with propaganda. In order to convert the former, a number of officers who previously were used for a similar purpose in General Wrangel's army have been brought to Germany from the Crimea and formed into an "Officers' Propaganda Council," which proceeds from one camp to another. When freed, the less trustworthy of the converted officers are dispatched to the Red Army in Russia, while the others are appointed to special work in the camps. General meetings of all camp workers are periodically held in Berlin under Kopp's personal direction.

The same division that is busied with "Russian camps in Germany" also keeps track of all other Russians who have fled to Germany. It places spies in their workshops and *pensions*, such as Frau Ruge in the "Russian Cottage Industries," it has an eavesdropper in their "Students' Union," such as Preu. Even their social gatherings have constantly to expel some unwelcome guest who is found to be an agent of the "Extraordinary Section."

Nowhere do the poor, miserable, tortured Russians seem to find peace or safety from the persecution of their own countrymen.

The division on "German Factories" has much to do. Those in charge return periodically to Kopp, for transfer to Moscow, specially printed sheets on which are filled out for each factory the number of active Communist workmen, the number of those who are armed, the expenditures for storage of arms in secret places, and the expenditures for subsidies to Communists. In Berlin the factory forces have been divided into ten districts, with headquarters at 60 Unter den Linden. The Chief of the "Extraordinary Section" employs a large proportion of his 116 present agents for "factory work." These, under Loboff's direction, decide on strikes, on agents for each factory,

what agitation is particularly to be undertaken among the women, what in the public schools, etc. Berlin is, in fact, honeycombed with officers agitating among the laboring classes.

The division on "Border States" is to-day principally interested in Czecko-Slovakia, and the close liaison with Prague. Its agents are constantly visiting the surrounding states, keeping in particularly close touch with Austria.

To show how far-flung is the battle-line I quote the following from a speech made by Gutmann, of the "Secretariat of West-European Propaganda," at a secret meeting in Bremen last New Year's eve.

"I cannot," he said, "refrain from emphasizing the extremely favorable results which our sympathy with, and support of D'Annunzio in Fiume have brought us. Through him we were able to effect an easier and more simple transfer of money for the upkeep of the work in Jugo-Slavia." And again in the same speech: "The enmity between Czecko-Slovakia and Hungary, between Jugo-Slavia and Austria, and lastly between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, has thrown open to us a wide field of activity. The Little Entente, which in reality unites no one, but merely shuts off the possibility of an active, genuine union, is not only useful but downright indispensable to us. We have supported its organization in every possible way, and our work is now concentrated on keeping it in its present status."

The division of "School of Instructors" is the last. Most of the instructors come from Moscow and are Germans who return to the Fatherland with convoys of German war prisoners, exchanged for Russians. They have all graduated from the Moscow school of propaganda. A local school is about to be opened in Frankfort-am-Oder, and its students will be recruited from among the most promising Russian soldiers of the camps, proficient in the German language.

But to return to the West-European Secretariat, and more particularly to its work in Germany. The leaders have never considered Germany truly fertile soil for their propaganda, but have rather viewed the German masses with contempt, alternately sneering and despairing at the present apathy and sluggishness of the German laborer. The lack of heart and spirit of the German Communists was very evident last January. On the anniversary of the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg large Communist meetings had been held in Berlin, after which a portion of the audience broke through the first cordon of guards in the upper portion of Unter den Linden and swept

on down toward the Brandenburger Thor, intending to force their way through the thin line of soldiers stationed there and continue to the Reichstag building. Being in the thick of it, I had an excellent chance to observe the extent of the Berlin proletariat's determination. As soon as the troops opened fire, half a dozen Communists dropped. The remainder scattered and ran and the whole affair was concluded.

While there is little expectation to-day of accomplishing a general German Communist uprising, resulting in revolution, the main object is to drill and strengthen the Red Army and organization, so that when Poland may be again and more successfully attacked, or a Communist upheaval may take place in Czecho-Slovakia or Roumania, the Red German Army may join hands with its eastern comrades and strike the intermediary burghers in the back.

The last outbreak in Germany was ordered more as a test of strength than in the hope of success. Immediately before it Radek said: "Even if the masses in Germany are not yet ripe, it is impossible to wait any longer. Even if the German masses do not at present possess the requisite revolutionary impulse, nevertheless a trial is indispensable and must be made at once. The world revolution will move westward over the head of brainless Germany."

As a result of the Bolshevik estimate of German revolutionary psychology, Kopp received recently the following order from Moscow: "Rivet your attention upon agitation, develop your propaganda service, remove all Bessarabian prisoners still remaining in German war camps and transfer them as agitators to Roumania. Send such others as you can temporarily spare to Roumania and Hungary."

I have previously stated that the "West-European Secretariat" was the foreign fighting organization of the Third International. Lange, Tirb, Berlyach Hedg, Lachmann, Mouchmann, Heine, and Limenstein are the chief spirits of the German section in Berlin, with three busy offices. The German section of the "West-European Secretariat" is ironically referred to by the Bolsheviks as the "diplomatic section." East Prussia and Bavaria and South Germany do not come under the jurisdiction of Berlin.

The Press work and the Red Army are particular concerns of the Secretariat. The former is directed from the four cities, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, and Hamburg, the principal printing being done by Stankevitch's press in Dresdenerstrasse 1, Berlin. *Krasny Nabat* (The Red Tocsin) and the well-known *Nory-Mir* (The New World), as also the *Zhizn* (Life), are their principal organs, while the German

*Freiheit* and *Rote Fane* are heavily subsidized in the same manner as the English *Daily Herald*. The work is done so cunningly outside their own organs that others again, as well as various Russian societies, are either partially or unwittingly used for propaganda purposes.

But the propaganda is not merely disseminated by such means, but also through carefully organized lectures in factories, workshops, camps, and mines, and by cinemas, theatres, pamphlets, and books.

The following instructions were forwarded to Berlin as soon as the organization of the German Red Army was determined: "The formation of a Red German Army has been decided upon. As soon as the proletariat rises in Poland and other countries situated between Russia and Germany, the Red German Army shall be prepared, weapons in hand, to overthrow its own Government and set up Soviet authority. As soon as the Russian Soviet forces approach the German frontiers, the Red German Army shall smite the intermediary bourgeois forces in the rear, join the advancing Red soldiers of Russia, which will thereupon jointly attack the crumbling western Governments." So much for Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and France! The Red Army, drawing its troops from among Germany's 800,000 Communists, is stationed in every town of any importance from the Baltic to the Tyrol, from the Rhine to Poland. At the beginning of this year its general staff controlled 536 heavy, and 1012 light machine guns, some 200 cannon, almost half a million rifles, 31 aeroplanes, 75 mine and flame throwers, 17 gas machines, 8 tanks, and 13 armored cars. No wonder France did not find that deliveries of German war materials tallied with known supplies! A large portion of this material, it is true, belonged to working-men's organizations. These are, however, ruled by loyal Communists, so that the latter have little anxiety as to who will be in control when the critical moment arrives. Headquarters are in Berlin, Königsberg, Kassel, and Halle. A recent reorganization has redivided the Red Army into eight corps, Berlin figuring as a separate military unit or "Soviet Number 22," whose soldiers drawn from the twenty-two police districts have been assigned the honorable duty of overthrowing the functioning Government. While Nika, Brandler, Talcheimer, and Waller are the commanders, the insinuating Karakhan acts as liaison officer with the Soviet mission. In the selection of the men for the most trusted regiments, youth and physical strength are emphasized as highly as sound Communist principles. The first military education is given through such organizations as "Der Freie Bursche" in Berlin or the "Group of Communist Youths" in Tilsit.

The strongest military organization is to-day in Hamburg, where the officers receive up to twenty marks a day, partly from Berlin headquarters and partly from Litvinoff's Copenhagen purse. The Berlin army is divided into seven regiments each of a thousand men. The program is to bring this up to twenty regiments before the year is over. Each regiment has its revolutionary tribunal and its own political commissar, as well as a fighting battalion, artillery, sapper and commissary divisions, and liaison officers. While technical instructions and lectures are given in secret, the soldiers are drilled quite openly on the Afrikander Platz. Every soldier has a number and is only known by this to his comrades. The officers are assigned the lowest numbers. Each regiment is divided into five companies, and these again into four platoons. Former non-commissioned officers are in charge of the drilling. The arms consist partly of rifles and partly of revolvers. Each regiment has at least one heavy piece of artillery, while some, such as the regiment of the "Norden" district in Berlin, have the good luck to have three.

The Military Attaché of the Mission, Grigorieff, commands the Berlin army. Before the war he was a colonel in the Imperial Army under another name. Upon leaving Moscow he received the following orders from Trotzky: "Communists of the German Red Army must be given fighting efficiency. Communications must be improved and all dissension among the organizations eliminated. Equipment must be improved and supplies increased. German civilians who received officers' commissions during the war, as well as non-commissioned officers and sergeant-majors, must be induced to join the Red organizations. Germans desiring to join the Red Russian Army on the Polish front must immediately be dispatched to it. Any attempt by the burghers class to form anti-Bolshevik bodies must at once be blocked by the Communist members of the Reichstag. All foreign missions, embassies, and legations must be closely watched."

Well-run offices, camouflaged in one way or another, are in charge of the recruiting. Thus the "Vulcan" in Rosenthalerstrasse, the bookshop in Annenstrasse 1, and the office of the Rote Fane.

In order to hinder the enlistment of *agents-provocateurs* all who attempt to enlist must produce proof that they have rendered service to the Communist Party, are recommended by three members of the K.P.D., in good standing, and Russians must in addition furnish credentials from the Soviet mission.

Such are the outlines of the organization which is watching with the patience and intensity of a cat the course of German political events, hoping that reparations and indemnity may produce such conditions of genuine misery and despair that the psychological moment for Communistic action is at hand.

## THE CULT OF PURE SCIENCE.

By JULIAN LOWELL COOLIDGE, '95.

IN the year of Grace 1750 the Académie de Dijon offered a prize for the best essay upon the following topic: "Si le rétablissement des sciences et des lettres a contribué à corrompre ou à épurer les mœurs." History does not record how many contestants there were in this bizarre competition. The prize was awarded to an obscure young Genevan whose past life served as a proof of his contention that the effect of modern conditions was to corrupt manners, Jean Jacques Rousseau.

It is hardly believable that in the present age any serious society should offer a prize for an essay on any such topic. The debate as to the moral effect of letters may be left to the censorious and the liberal who delight in such questions, but Science! The moral effect of Science is about as suitable a topic for argument as the moral effect of the attraction of gravitation; it is not on moral grounds that the disciples of Einstein are trying to put Newton out of court. The concepts and catchwords of Science dominate all of our ideas from comparative theology to pugilism. Really, it is quite inconceivable that such a large number of people could continue to live, I do not say well, but to live at all, on this one planet, were it not for a vast mass of scientific discoveries, the bulk of which were made in the last hundred and fifty years. We need not inquire whether or not we should be grateful to Science for making the coexistence of such a large population possible; without the triumphs of physics, of chemistry, of bacteriology, of navigation, the population simply would not be here. Science has enormously increased man's capacity to live, and also to destroy his fellows; it has not done much to increase his capacity to meet death. Here at least is a field where it has not edged out religion.

It is tedious "*à faire dormir debout*" to recite what we owe to Science in the conduct of everyday practical life; let us rather inquire whether all branches of Science have a right to share equally in the

eulogy. When we speak, not of Science, but of sciences, their name is legion, and they seem to contribute in varying degrees to the sum total of human happiness. How profoundly is the life of each of us influenced by the science of telephony; do we experience an equal influence from the science of phonetics? Have architecture and archaeology equal claims to our gratitude? When mysterious physical ills depress us, we turn with confidence to the physiologist; when do we show an equal trust in the knowledge of the philologist? The entomologist is our captain in the warfare against our enemies in the insect world; how often is the etymologist chosen to a similar position of leadership? The mere recital of this list of contrasted names shows that it is extremely loose thinking to consider all branches of Science in the same light, and to bestow on all the same sort of praise. Most people feel that there is a perfectly clear line of demarcation between those sciences which minister in practical ways to human welfare, and those whose service, if any, is in the realm of the spirit. Let us accept this distinction as a first approximation to the facts, and set on one side the linguistic and archæological sciences as being apart from all that concerns man's physical welfare. Even the historical sciences are only secondarily occupied with teaching us valuable lessons, or they were so until the advent of Mr. Wells. As for psychology, it seems as if that might be of incalculable benefit some day, but apart from psycho-pathology, its contributions to the detection of crime and vocational guidance have failed to revolutionize Society, and its child, scientific pedagogy, is rather coldly received by the sister sciences. On the other side of the sheet we naturally set the quantitative sciences, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and, to a certain degree, the natural sciences, as botany and biology. To these the utilitarian is generally ready to give an unqualified meed of praise. If any one doubt their importance in our daily life, let him drink from the pure springs of *Popular Mechanics*, or the *Scientific Monthly*, or one of the engineering journals, or, best of all, the Sunday newspaper. He will be bewildered with the accounts of how each one of a score of sciences ministers to our temporal welfare, and will thank God that he lives in an age of telephones, and antisepsis, and soap.

When the claims of these various branches of learning to our gratitude for benefits rendered have thus been amply demonstrated, the average inquirer will probably consider the question as closed. The curious-minded may, however, feel tempted to go one step further, and examine the ways of life and thought of the great men from whom



these blessings flow. Let us leave aside the man who is occupied in applying Science to daily life, the engineer, the practising physician, or the industrial chemist, and look particularly at that type of scientific man whom his fellows delight to honor. This is the man who appends strange capitals to his signature in token of honorary degrees received, and who belongs, in Kipling's phrase, "to more learned and scientific societies than will ever do any good in this world or the next." We need not follow him to the mysterious meetings with others of his order, where only a minority of those present have any clear comprehension of the meaning of the various communications, and the real benefit is obtained in the very commonplace process of eating and gossiping in small groups. No, let us merely look at the sort of papers which are produced by this race of scientific supermen when they are entirely free to follow their own wishes, and to write on the topics nearest their hearts. We shall exclude the medical sciences. One either believes very much in the importance of these latter, or one believes in them not at all; in any case the possibility of application to human welfare is never absent from the writer's mind. Let us begin with mathematics, which has rather a time-honored position in the field. It is true that we have come some distance from the view which held that because Bishop Wilberforce had taken a first class in the "Honour School" of mathematics at Oxford, he was competent to debate the subject of evolution with Huxley. It is also true that a brilliant contemporary philosopher has defined mathematics as that science where one never knows what one is talking about, or what is the meaning of the results obtained. It still remains a fact that mathematics is the most exact of all the sciences, and that other sciences are exact just in proportion as they are mathematical. We turn to the last number of the *Transactions* of the American Mathematical Society, for this is certainly the journal which epitomizes the best American mathematical thought. Here are the titles:

"Minima of Functions of Lines."

"Invariants of Infinite Groups in the Plane."

"On Triply Orthogonal Congruences."

"A Set of Properties Characteristic of a Class of Congruences connected with the Theory of Functions."

"Concerning Approachability of Simple Open and Closed Curves."

The average reader will conclude that even if open and closed curves be approachable, the same is not true of anything else in this

list, and will rightly conjecture that no one of these learned essays deals with a subject which has any practical importance whatever.

Let us pass to the sister science of astronomy, which has long held an honored place in America, and which Americans have cultivated with peculiar success. We need not turn to the thousands of pages, each containing hundreds of observations of the right ascensions and declinations of fixed stars that do not stay fixed, for modern astronomy is not primarily interested in such things; let us look rather at the list of papers presented to the American Astronomical Society at its last summer meeting:

"Preliminary Work for the Eclipse of 1923."

"Note on the 100-inch Hooker Telescope."

"Mt. Wilson Photographic Map of the Solar Spectrum."

"Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 6385."

"Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss. 5900."

"Light Curve of Eros in 1914."

"Curious Effect of Superposition of Photographic Plates."

"A Region of the Sky Rich in Variable Stars."

"A Graphical Construction for Obtaining the Period of Phenomena."

"Nova Cygni 3."

"Spectroscopic Binaries."

"V Eridani."

Perhaps the curious outsider might understand a little in the drift of the paper on the Hooker telescope or that on the superposition of photographic plates; for the rest —

Let us turn to physics. Here, as we should expect, the practical outlook is better, though not brilliant. We consult the *Annales de Physique*, bibliographical section, which gives a list of recent scientific communications in different languages, presumably a selected list. We give the titles in the order in which we find them:

"On the Influence of the Deformation of the Knife Edge and the Plane of Suspension on the Time of Oscillation of a Pendulum."

"Does Relativity Reject the Idea of Cause?"

"Einstein Displacements in the Gravitational Field."

"The Most Economic Frequency of Omission for Acoustic Signals."

"Localization by Sound."

"Parallel and Equal Cylindrical, Conductors."

"Electrostatic Potential in the Fluorine System."

"An Absolute Bispherical Electrometer."

"Molecular Theory of Paramagnetism of Solid Salts."

The paper on localization by sound was meant for a popular audience, and so is not strictly comparable to others we have given. On the other hand, the reader should try to disabuse himself of the idea that the Einstein theory has any practical value. We pass to chemistry, and dip at random into the *Journal* of the American Chemical Association:

"Ionization of Very Dilute Electrolytes."

"Decomposition of Stannous Chloride."

"Dielectric Constants of Hydrocarbon."

"Synthesis of Benzoylene Ureas."

"Quaternary Salts of the Cinchona Series."

"Vanillyl-acyl Amides."

Perhaps the impatient reader would be glad to shut up the chemists with the mathematicians, to see which would succumb first. He turns desperately to Natural History, and picks up at random a volume of the *Bulletin* of the (Harvard) Museum of Comparative Zoölogy:

"Parasitic Hymenoptera from the British Solomon Islands."

"Ants of the Genus *Opisthopsis*."

"Medusæ and Siphonophoræ."

"Avifauna of Newfoundland."

"Surinam Birds."

The comparative legibility of titles, apart from all question of practical importance, induces us to turn hopefully to the *Journal of Experimental Biology*:

"Thrombosis in Phlebitis."

"Reactive Powers of the White Rat."

"Respiratory Rhythm of Frogs."

"Relation of Plasticity to Sex and Age in the Dancing Mouse."

"Crystallography of Hemoglobins."

"Nervous Coördination of the Auricles and Ventricles in the Heart of a Lizard."

Phlebitis and hemoglobins have a hopeful medical sound; but the heart of a lizard! We take a last sample from the (English) *Annals of Botany*:

"Studies in Seed Germination."

"Mode of Origin, and Vascular Supply of Adventitious Leaves of *Cyclamen*."

"Rôle of Seed-Coat in Relation to Germination of Immature Seeds."

"Leaf-Structure of *Liliaceæ*."

"Anatomy of *Rhododendron Ponticum*."

Let us face the situation frankly. We have first a long list of linguistic archæological and historical sciences whose practical importance is so minute and incidental that it would be a waste of time to discuss it. Then, when we come to the exact sciences, the sciences of careful measurement and laboratory methods, which we tacitly assume are fundamental in so many parts of industry, and essential to our physical well-being, we find that the devotees of these sciences, when left free to follow their own inclinations, give their best thought to matters utterly remote from the needs and interests of a sweating, travelling world. Is it not perfectly clear that we are here dealing with a sort of freemasonry or cult, a system of rites and passwords, of ritual and formulæ and offices, which binds the initiated together, and which is utterly closed to the profane? Is there not a certain analogy between the high priest of pure Science and the medicine man of some savage tribe, who is vaguely supposed to fulfil some useful function, but who is really tolerated because no one has been smart enough to find him out? Of course even the purest scientists perform, at times, useful functions. Lesser men of tangible usefulness maintain contact with them, and do not appear to be harmed thereby. And in times of stress even the Olympians themselves seem capable of serving their day and generation; witness the work of the National Research Council, the scientific advisers to the Air Service, the Chemical Warfare Service, and the Submarine Detection Service during the war. But the American people have never considered war, or the preparation therefor, as their principal occupation, and Science must find some better justification for its existence than as a harmless peacetime occupation for potential technical advisers to the Government in time of war.

The problem presented by the existence of a priestly caste of pure scientists is of comparative indifference to people brought up in the "laissez-faire" philosophy of the nineteenth century. Live and let live is a good motto. Some moralists may make objections to the Freudian psychology, as others have done to the Higher Criticism, but it can scarcely be seriously maintained that scientists constitute a

dangerous class in the community, and if they do not, why not let them go their silly way in peace? But the matter is not so simple for one who is oppressed — there is no other word for it — with the present-day over-developed sense of social responsibility. These scientists do not produce wealth; therefore they live on the wealth produced by others; and even though the wage of the individual scientist is usually small enough, the incidental cost to Society is considerable. Many of them exist and function, in virtue of large endowments, controlled by persons who are responsible to no one outside their own body. Are there not many ways in which these large sums might be spent with much greater benefit to the general public? For purposes of popular humor, the scientist may be classed with the clergyman and other futile persons who serve as a legitimate target for ridicule; but actually the scientific body contains many of the ablest minds in the community, and is undoubtedly the class whose training costs the community most. And they repay this expensive education with a form of service which the vast majority of the community neither appreciates nor understands. Incidentally they constitute an additional strain on the financial and educational resources of the State, for many of them are University teachers, and give, to what they are pleased to call their research, time and strength which must obviously be subtracted from what they have available for their pupils. Quite frankly, what is the social justification for the retention of this Brahmin caste in a democratic community?

It is far easier to raise a question of this sort than to find any semblance of a satisfactory answer. The man with a muck rake always appears as a bold champion of human rights, while the apologist for anything or anybody cuts rather a sorry figure. Perhaps there is no answer, and when all sophisms about Science, spelled SCIENCE, have been torn aside, we shall find no real justification for the retention of a scientific priesthood in the body politic. But if we are bound to be open-minded enough to admit of this possibility, we are under no less of an obligation to listen fairly to the other side. And there must be another side, for, manifestly, there is a considerable body of high-minded and intelligent citizens who trust the scientists, and glory in their achievements. In fact, some of the stock reasons for not abolishing pure Science are so familiar that they occur instantaneously to every one. Who is to decide in the long run what branch of Science will eventually prove of practical importance and what

will not? How often have what started as purely theoretical speculations revealed great practical potentialities! Ask a practically trained electrician, be he Edison himself, what use he can make of a partial differential equation; his answer will not be fit for print. Yet it is commonly said that without Maxwell's equations, Marconi would not have discovered wireless telegraphy. Roentgen would not have accidentally photographed the bones in his own hand if he had not been experimenting with cathode rays. Could the first investigators in the field of bacteriology have had the faintest idea that it would one day be the basis of medicine? Will any one to-day define the limits of the service of pure chemistry to the physiology of the future? With a little effort it is quite easy to work one's self up into a fine fury at the thought of any body's having the presumption to say what particular bit of scientific discovery may not one day be of serious practical importance. And yet, in what I call my conscience there always remains a suspicion that there is a certain amount of self-deception in this righteous attitude. As I look over lists of scientific titles where I feel the slightest competence to judge, which does not often happen, I feel convinced that all but a very small minority represent efforts that will never yield practical fruit. We are safer, I think, to drop this line of reasoning, and say that Science is a shy maiden who must be wooed, not coerced. Serve her faithfully and for her own sake, and she will yield her fairest favors; treat her as a drudge and you will get but a niggardly return. There is every reason why the pure scientist and the practical technician should seek for fruitful collaboration, and the needs of the latter will often be the best guides to the studies of the former. The pure scientist need not be a crank, except for purposes of popular humor, and he should be as responsive as every other good citizen to the practical needs of his time; the more practical "flair" he has the better. But open-mindedness, disinterestedness, and candor must always be the supreme virtues for him. In the same way with regard to the question of educational economy. A teacher who gives part of his time to scholarly research is not thereby necessarily neglecting his pupils for the sake of his books or his laboratory. Quantitatively he may give his classes that much less, qualitatively he may give them that much more. As a matter of cold fact, the best class of young Americans simply will not go into the profession of University teaching without this possibility for research. No teacher has such a deadening effect upon a class as one to whom the subject-matter is dead, but

few indeed are the teachers who can see their subjects "sub specie æternitatis," who are not themselves seekers for new truth therein.

It would be easy enough to multiply arguments in defense of pure Science on these practical grounds, but such is not the true way. Its essential value to Society is spiritual. The adventurous spirit that seeks undauntedly for truth is of more value than the truth he may find. A race of men willing to make heavy sacrifices to lift by ever so little, the veil of mystery that surrounds us, will be a higher race, not from what it learns, but from the endeavor to learn it. "Without vision the people perish"; if they have not even the desire to see, they have perished already. We can even go a step further and affirm the paradox that we must have Science, as, otherwise, we could not have scientists. Some people may feel disinclined to put an excessive social value on the average scientist that one meets, but even if this estimate were correct, it would merely be an instance of the incalculable wastefulness of Nature. Who can calculate the priceless value, both intellectually and practically, of such giants as Archimedes and Newton, of Galileo and Lavoisier, of Faraday and Darwin? A nation where intellectual curiosity is stifled will never produce such men. The presence of a considerable body of earnest and disinterested seekers after truth creates the only milieu where such leaders can be born and flourish. What discoveries might not Archimedes make if he were to revisit an Earth where all the resources of modern mathematics and physics were at his command! The average scientist need feel no shame if his life-work consist in a humble contribution to prepare the world against such a contingency. Of course a community composed entirely of pure scientists would be an intolerable one for the average man to inhabit, but the same is true of a community where any one type is found to the exclusion of all others. Who would wish to live in a society made up exclusively of practical politicians? But we are surely not wrong in seeing a tremendous social value in our maintaining a small body of men, like the scientific fraternity, for the idealism that is in them. They are not perfect, they are capable of selfish ambition, of vanity and jealousy, even if the more tangible rewards which men usually prize are closed to them. Yet, in the last analysis, they work from a motive which is essentially artistic, if not religious, to accumulate for future generations an ever increasing store of intellectual wealth —

"To follow knowledge like a sinking star  
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought."

## MAKESHIFTS.

BY SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86.

IN a recent paper I ventured to suggest one reason why Harvard seemed to fail in the discharge of the high mission entrusted to her. The views I expressed were of a very general character. On this occasion it may be worth while to consider the criticisms directed against her educational system a little more particularly.

If one reads attentively the various articles of a critical nature that appear in the *MAGAZINE* and elsewhere, one has the impression that the writers feel as if they had been defrauded in some way by the University: they went there in the expectation of getting something they failed to receive. What their expectations were they do not specifically say, but these are perhaps unconsciously revealed none the less. Some who retain a belief in a "Royal Road" seem to imagine that a personally conducted system would have facilitated their progress. Several are of the opinion that the members of the Faculty might have shown them more individual consideration — to their mutual benefit. Others obviously had literary ambitions. They looked to Harvard to put them in the way of successful authorship, and smarting under a sense of failure (there may have been no failure in some cases but the general tone of their lamentations — and there is a deal of lamentation — seems to imply it) they have persuaded themselves that Harvard should bear the responsibility. A number had hoped to improve their social qualifications, while many others are rather vague as to what they wanted, but are unhesitatingly positive they didn't get it. All, however, are generous enough to suggest improvements that will save others from sharing their unhappy experiences. Sad to say, none of them seems to be conscious of the suspicion that attaches to the workman who quarrels with his tools.

The modern theory is that you cannot silence discontent by ignoring it; therefore suggestions of this kind should always be discussed if only to show to what their adoption might lead, or in what way they are impracticable under human conditions.

There has been an idea at work for some time that more should be done for the young man when he first presents himself at the University. He should have competent and sympathetic advice as to the courses he should follow and the work he should do. To meet



this so-called want, instructors have been appointed to deal with groups of Freshmen individually, look over the choice of studies they have made and give them sage counsel thereon. Well and good; — but the way this plan works in practice is clearly set forth by one of these writers:

"The assistant professor to whom I was allotted said to me when I handed him my list of courses, 'Well, you seem to know what you want to take' — and hurried off to a lecture. Afterwards, he did not recognize me in the Yard as one of his Wards, and that was all the counsel I ever received."

What else, short of casting his horoscope, could the poor man have done? As his Protégé calls at an inopportune moment, his knowledge of the ways of the student world would lead him to suppose that a brief interview only was desired. He is shown a list of subjects that appear to be consistently chosen for a definite course of study, and he gives his verdict accordingly. If future counsel is needed, he naturally expects the young man to ask for it, — and as a class is awaiting him he closes the conference.

But the gist of this question may be extracted from another sentence in this same paper:

"To suppose that a boy of eighteen, *with no perspective whatever, and no clear idea of what he wants to do in life*, can map out a college course with any sense of fitness is almost a denial of the need of Education."

Of all the amazing documents that issued from America during the War (and they were many) the most amazing was "The Plea of the Mothers of America to the Mothers of Europe" to watch over the moral welfare of the sons they were sending over. The naïve unconscious implications of that plea are sufficiently bewildering, but what shall we say of the sentence I have just quoted? Are the homes of America so void of intellectual atmosphere, are the schools so crassly and uninspiringly mechanical that a youth with the prospect of a University before him, may reach the age of eighteen without so much as having his interest awakened or his ambition stirred by anything in all this wide universe; Father, Mother, Teachers, Companions, has none of these ever pointed out to him a path across "the great field of human knowledge" and endeavor that he felt the least curiosity to explore for himself? And he is to come to Harvard forsooth to be spoonfed until his appetite is developed? *Niente affatto!* Such an immaturity, if he really exists, should never be allowed to approach the place.

I impenitently confess that I have scant sympathy with those who propose a more intimate relationship with the Faculty. I cynically imagine that in their mind's eye they see the University divided up into Socratic circles in which it is their delightful privilege to play the rôle of the protagonists in Plato's dialogues while their less aspiring contemporaries sit in envious admiration. The objections are obtrusive — at least to the unaspiring.

There is another set not quite so conscious of intellectual merit who are convinced that a widening of professorial hospitality would make all things in the College world run smooth and even. The idea is not new.

"The class attendant on Professor Dingo's lectures was a large one, and it became my pride, as the wife of an eminent scientific man seeking herself in science the utmost consolation it could impart, to throw our house open to the students as a kind of Scientific Exchange. Every Tuesday evening there was lemonade and a mixed biscuit, for all who chose to partake of those refreshments. And there was Science to an unlimited extent."

Delightful for those who like it, but need the institution be made compulsory? And in any case, surely, Gingerbread hunters can find some more fruitful field than Cambridge is ever likely to become.

The unfairness, the unreasonableness indeed, and the purely personal character of some of the criticisms of the methods of instruction are provokingly shown in an article on "A's in English." The complaint seems to be that out of a class of two hundred men in English Composition, those who pragmatically followed the course and drilled themselves to "write their own language intelligibly" got good marks, while some half dozen literary devotees who, while struggling with the Ideal, sent in "quite impossible subjects — that produced no effect of maturity and assured command of English" presumably got bad ones. And why should n't they? The course was never intended to be a nursery for genius, and even if it were, genius is none the worse for discipline; — as the writer's admired de Maupassant well knew and — forgot to his cost. And if a Sunday dinner table *à la Flaubert* were not available, why could not the half dozen malcontents have formed one of their own on its model and talked shop to their hearts' content? By his own account, the methods employed were admirably suited to their purpose only they did n't chance to suit his purpose. Where does the blame lie? Are Gates and Harvard to be held to account because the restive six were

more generously endowed with soul than with sense? The famous traveler from New Zealand, however, may be disposed to wonder how it happened that two hundred men, some twenty years of age, held fit to enter a great University, should require almost elementary instruction in the composition of their native language.

In my day Harvard Social life was the subject of much unintelligent comment. Harvard was "the rich man's college," she was "snobbish," "indifferent," more heinous still, "undemocratic," everything in fact that she ought not to be. It is not strange, therefore, that suggestions for improvement should still be forthcoming. Almost anything might have been expected, but the proposal to convert the unappreciated Union into a dance hall has the merit of surprise. Is dear old "Department and the use of the globes" to be added to our already somewhat lengthy curriculum? Shades of the Puritans, how the generations degenerate!

However easy it may be to treat this social problem with levity, I believe it is one that affects Harvard life more painfully and more profoundly than any other. What heartburnings and disappointments, what life-long bitterness and resentment must it not occasion; — and there is no help for it. All that is involved is so much a matter of course to him of the birthright, such a tormenting mystery and rankling injustice to him who is without it. One hesitates to touch the subject, — how necessary that it should be clearly set forth.

Unreasonable as it may seem to the inexperienced, mental and moral worth in itself establishes no claim to social recognition in the sense in which we must now consider it. The first requisite is that a man shall not offend. What constitutes offense? There is the difficulty. Why does the hearty slap on the back and the boisterous laugh delight one circle and send a shiver through another? It is as hard to explain the phenomenon to one who does not intuitively understand it as it is to explain the difference between red and blue to a blind man.

Social intercourse is governed by inexorable conventions that are as the laws of nature to those who have been subject to them from the cradle; they are as meaningless as runes to those who have not learned them. Conformity with them is the basis of manners; — nonconformity descends by degrees to boorishness. Wherever social divisions have been established for ages, birth in itself entitles a man to social recognition according to his rank because from it may easily

be inferred the social code he has been taught to respect. His own conduct must ultimately confirm his right, but the presumption is in his favor; if he is well born he is assumed to be well bred.

In a community like America, where society is undefined, such tests have only a limited application. It is not so easy to ascertain a man's antecedents: therefore he is more readily judged by his manners, and unfortunately the manners of one locality are not the manners of another. A man of natural refinement, delicate sensibilities and a sympathetic imagination quickly perceives the difference, directs his conduct accordingly, and speedily makes himself acceptable — or inoffensive — in circles of which he has had no previous experience. Otherwise there could be no social advancement for the individual.

On the other hand, the man who lacks these finer natural qualities finds himself repulsed where he sought to please and the experience is a bewilderment and a torture to him. He believes himself to be a gentleman for he knows himself to be actuated by the highest motives; he is conscious of abilities greater than those of the men who turn from him; but he has no perception of the almost physical discomfort his lack of finish, as it were, inflicts upon those who have been more fastidiously fashioned. In such situations Youth is unwittingly cruel; — for that reason many men of sterling merit but lacking adequate social preparation, would be better advised to choose a local college where their limitations would be less conspicuous or more generously understood, and their confidence and happiness less imperiled by baffling contrasts and self-imposed humiliations.

That resentful sense of having drawn a blank in the Harvard lottery that some men seem to feel and to which I referred in the opening paragraphs of this paper, receives its sharpest expression in the following:

"You and I know that, in substance, a college degree means nothing whatever except a period of residence; that as a hall mark of sound education it is as completely discredited as the cost plus system; that in gaining a couple of coveted letters invaluable formative years are wasted, vicious habits of irresponsibility often acquired, and misconceptions of what one can do and what the world wants done are formed which only bitter failure can efface."

I beg to be omitted, — the "period of residence" alone was very much to me, and I can only grieve that another man should have had an experience so sadly different from my own.

Wasted years, vicious habits and perilous misconceptions find their victims everywhere. A degree does not claim to have the virtues of a patent of nobility. It is intended to certify that a student attended an institution for a certain time and pursued a prescribed course of study with sufficient industry to enable him to pass (more or less satisfactorily) a number of not too exacting examinations, — further than this the parchment declines to commit itself. It tells of apprenticeship served, not of mastery attained. As for the two “coveted letters,” they are so considerably reticent, the mischievous fancy may interpret them as it pleases.

No, no, “T is in ourselves that we are thus or thus.” Education is a development from within, not a moulding from without. Our fecund Alma Mater in all her glorious maternity never did and never will beget a genius. Those of her sons who deserve that august title owe it to the use they made of the facilities she afforded them for self-development — the rest is an impenetrable mystery.

There was an old lady once who is known to the literary world as Mr. F’s aunt. She never claimed to be an expert in Education, but one of her recorded sayings may well be treasured in the memory of all who like to meditate on that perplexing subject.

“You can’t make a head and brains out of a brass door knob with nothing in it. You could n’t do it when your Uncle George was living; much less when he’s dead.”

I trust the gentlemen whose papers I have touched upon will not be so ungenerous as to mistake my raillery for deliberate discourtesy. Their grievances are not all imaginary and I truly respect their seriousness of purpose. I too believe that there is something wrong somewhere. We only differ in our diagnoses. We may find it helpful to glance over our valued President’s address at the Alumni Exercises in June 1920. I have taken the liberty of emphasizing a few sentences.

After intimating that without the Endowment Fund, Harvard would have been a bankrupt institution, the President said:

“It is notorious that education is always the last activity of man that follows the movements of the day. It was true not so very long ago, and it is true now to some extent, that a great part of the boys who come to college have a feeling that that is a privilege for having a good time for four years, and that there is no obligation beyond doing that little minimum — *which must always be little* — which brings a parchment with a signature. *And I notice that they are encouraged therein often by their parents.*

"I notice that still, although as far as I can see the young men in college *work at something*, much harder than they did when I was in college, — if you will talk to the juniors or seniors, particularly, you will find them on the whole a pretty busy body of men, — *they are not all busy about studies, they do reasonably in that line*, but they are busy about a great many other activities that are valuable and profitable. I think, however, *their sense of proportion is sometimes not as good as it might become*.

"Now, what determines their sense of proportion? *It is determined by the alumni and the parents*. So long as the community in which we live, and the parents of the boys who go to college, really think it is more valuable for that boy to play on a team, or to make a good club, than to improve his mind, so long will the boy do it. *I do not blame him in the least*. In other words, when I came out here I had supposed that my duty consisted in trying to educate the students in the University, but I have gradually discovered that one's real duty is to try to educate the community about the importance and the value of the education which is given here."

Unconsciously in this Address, President Lowell echoes and gives authority to the various complaints we have been considering. There is the same suggestion of a general lack of purpose; the same disparaging estimate of the value of the diploma; the same sensation of an atmosphere uncondusive to seriousness or scholarship; the same admission of wasteful activities and neglected opportunities; — and most discouraging of all, the same disposition to shift the responsibility for this condition of things to other shoulders.

"Education should follow the movements of the times." We are told that the parents of to-day take little interest in the moral and intellectual aspects of College life; they prefer that we should develop its social and athletic side; they want their boys to be amused, not worried. Is this a "movement" for Education to countenance and encourage? Against such tendencies Harvard should set a face as stern as her Puritan founders would have shown. If she has not the courage, the strength or the authority to do this, she is bankrupt in the worst of senses, for she is a moral defaulter.

From what President Lowell said in another passage of his Address, I gather that he sees as I do that conditions in America give small encouragement to scholarship. The tangible rewards in public and in private life are not adequate to the effort and the time that scholarship demands. But that is all the more reason why scholarship should

be insisted upon for its own sake by those who are in a position to see that it is so regarded. "The parchment with a signature" should not be given for a *minimum* of effort; to win it a man should be compelled to employ the most of his time and the best of his energies in intellectual development. Such discipline does not of course imply a cloistral austerity. His physical and his social nature must never be ignored but they should certainly be subordinated to the chief purpose of his College life. If it is not within the power of a University to insist upon this "sense of proportion" in its students, it is useless as an educational institution, however attractive and otherwise profitable it may be as a place of residence.

The mad competition for mere numbers in which the larger Colleges of America are engaged must in the end defeat its object. The strength of a building depends upon the quality, not the quantity, of the material employed. The value of a College lies in the kind, not in the number of its graduates. The mental and moral tone of an institution is that of the average of its members, and it may safely be said — under the conditions described by President Lowell — that the larger the membership the lower the tone. The finest teaching staff in the world can accomplish nothing with men who lack earnestness and enthusiasm.

I shall be told that Harvard is a costly undertaking; her endowments are not equal to her needs; she is largely dependent upon the generosity of her Alumni; the richer the Alumni the more secure her future, — therefore make the College attractive (and easy) to the rich young man.

There is no objection whatever to Harvard's becoming the chosen College of the rich; there are a thousand sufficient reasons why she should not abate a single one of her standards and ideals to win them to her. Indeed the future of scholarship in America may be said to be in the hands of the rich, for wealth gives the leisure and independence that make scholarship possible in a country where it is otherwise unrewarded.

Herein lies Harvard's opportunity. Those who can afford the best prefer to have the best. If she makes it known that she is intolerant of triflers; that she accepts only those who seriously seek her assistance; that the man who holds her degree may truthfully and proudly claim to have the best education his country can give, she will of necessity become a centre of influence and a real University. To attain such rank she may be obliged to pass through difficulties and discouragement.

ments but the end is certain unless America is to become contemptible in the eyes of the world; and once that end is attained (and even while it is being attained), there will be few of her sons who will be justified in deploring the years they spent within her halls.

### THE HOLLIS FAMILY AND HARVARD COLLEGE.

BY REV. C. J. STREET, M.A., LL.B.  
MINISTER EMERITUS OF UPPER CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THE name of Hollis has been a familiar one to me ever since I became minister of Upper Chapel, Sheffield, in 1903. I found there a Hollis pew, maintained for over two hundred years by a body of Hollis trustees, who during this period have made an annual grant towards the minister's stipend, and supported the unsectarian Hollis Hospital, a block of almshouses for old women, for whom it has been my pleasure to initiate and provide periodical services. Making myself familiar with the history of the venerable congregation, I found that one Thomas Hollis helped to instal it in a home of its own so far back as 1678: when the present chapel was erected, in 1700, he was the largest contributor; and his son Thomas was the first-named trustee in the deed which conveyed the property and established the trust for the free worship of God. When, therefore, I paid my first visit to Harvard University, in 1907, and found there a memorial Hollis Hall, my interest was aroused; and when I found that it was especially this Thomas Hollis, Jun., the first trustee of my church, who was being commemorated because of his generous gifts to the College, continued and amplified by the family, it was strengthened. So, when I was selected last year as the preacher for the Tercentenary Commemoration of the Pilgrim Fathers for the International Congress of Religious Liberals at Boston, there seemed to be a peculiar appropriateness that the two lines of development of Free Religion in the Old Country and the New should converge in this way after three hundred years. For the spirit of Thomas Hollis was just the best spirit both of the Pilgrim Fathers and of the like-minded men who stayed at home, in that it stood for freedom to worship God without human fetters, the fullest pursuit of truth, and maintenance of a high standard of culture.

The "Thomas Hollis, Jun.," in whom Harvard is particularly interested, was the third, at least, of that name, for his grandfather, a



whitesmith of Rotherham, Yorkshire, who was buried there on 4th February, 1663, was Thomas also. It was a tradition in the family that the Hollises, Earls of Clare, who became extinct in Queen Anne's time, were a branch of their family which separated in the reign of Henry VII, but it was not in their democratic nature to boast of aristocratic connections. Of the grandfather very little is known, but his son "Thomas Hollis, Sen.," as he is called, who was born at Rotherham in 1634, baptized there 4th September, and died in London on his birthday in 1718, after eighteen years of blindness, was a remarkable and greatly honored person.

Thomas Hollis, Sen., was in his fourteenth year bound apprentice to his maternal uncle Ramskar, a cutler, in Sheffield. There he attended the ministrations of a remarkable man, Rev. James Fisher, then vicar of the parish church, who later was ejected for nonconformity either in 1660 or 1662, and became the founder of the congregation which made its first home in the New Hall and afterwards in the present Upper Chapel. Fisher, who was a distant relative of the Cromwell family, was a sturdy Independent of strong individuality and pronounced views, and his influence was great upon young Hollis. Indeed, to this more than anything else must be attributed his lifelong interest in the Sheffield Nonconformist Church; for, though he left that town before he was twenty, to settle in London, and never returned to live there, he was till the end of his life the most generous friend the congregation knew. In London he took charge of a branch of his uncle's business in the Minories, and became a wholesale dealer in cutlery, and other articles of Sheffield manufacture. There he built up a great connection, became a rich man, and was as generous as he was rich, particularly in supporting religious and educational institutions of the various branches of Nonconformity. In his native county he built chapels and established schools at Rotherham (where a body of Hollis trustees still administer the funds) and Doncaster, as well as helping in the erection of the great chapel at Sheffield — all of these devolving by natural course into the hands of the Unitarians. These chapels were all of an Independent foundation, though intended for common worship by Protestant Dissenters generally. Hollis did not confine his charity to one party, though, as Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, his favorite preacher, said in the memorial sermon, "it might extend more to those who were of his own persuasion, being sincere and thinking himself in the right."

And this brings me to the consideration of a question about which,

I believe, there has been much unintentional confusion. It has been generally supposed that both Thomas Hollis, Sen., and Thomas, Jun., were Anabaptists, but there seems to me no sufficient evidence to justify such a conclusion: indeed, the evidence available points quite otherwise. Hollis, Sen., became an Independent through Fisher's influence, and not a single fact can be adduced to show that he changed his convictions afterwards. He never joined any of the Anabaptist groups of worshipers in London, but instead, for sixty years he worshiped regularly at Pinner's Hall, of which he himself took a lease for ninety-nine years in 1678 — the very year of the opening of the first Nonconformist place of worship in Sheffield, largely by his generosity. Pinner's Hall was the great centre of Nonconformity, in which Independents and Presbyterians preached in turns, now and then an Anabaptist being allowed to do so; but it was mainly an Independent foundation. Oliver Cromwell had worshiped there, and there Baxter, the silver-tongued advocate of a United National Church, might often be heard. The first traceable statement that Hollis, Sen., was a Baptist is found in the "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq." (the fifth of that name), published in 1780; but, in default of a shred of evidence and in view of all the circumstances, I consider this to have been a mistake, probably due to his generous treatment of Anabaptists along with other classes of Dissenters.

The same remark applies to the commonly accepted opinion that Thomas Hollis, Jun. (b. 1659, d. 1731), the chief Harvard benefactor, was a Baptist. Strange, if he was so, that there is no record of his having been baptized; still more, that he followed his father's example and remained throughout his life a devoted member and liberal supporter of the Pinner's Hall Congregation, which was predominantly Independent. It is true that in 1716 he and his brother John paid for the erection of a new baptistry in Paul's Alley, Barbican, London, which was placed at the service of Baptist churches for a small fee. It is true that among his multitudinous beneficiaries were some poor Baptist ministers and institutions. It is also true that when he endowed Harvard with a professorship in divinity he expressed a particular desire that no candidate for the office should be disqualified because he was a Baptist by conviction. These facts may have been taken to indicate that he was a Baptist himself, but this by no means follows. Instead, they simply show, in all probability, that he was broad-minded enough to help and honor those who had the courage of their convictions in using the religious liberty to which they had a

right. Not even the despised Anabaptist should be excluded by his fellow-Protestants because of his obnoxious opinions. At the same time, it seems to me not at all unlikely that there was a good deal of private sympathy with this particular kind of heresy in the minds of the Hollises, both senior and junior, even though they never attached themselves to the sect.

The gifts which Thomas Hollis, Jun., made to Harvard were numerous and most generous. Beginning in 1719, they were continued throughout his life. From a memorandum which he made on 31st July, 1727, it appears that up to then the net amount of his donations to the College, apart from other gifts which could not be valued in coin, was £4900 in New England money. A portion of the endowment went by his direction for the maintenance of a chair in divinity, a further portion to a professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy, and yet another for scholarships to ten divinity students. The only conditions he attached to the endowment of the Divinity professorship were that no Baptist should be disqualified for the office and that no declaration should be required from its incumbent beyond a simple profession of Christian faith.

It has often been occasion of wonder why this liberal English Dissenter, who never visited America in his life, should have taken so much interest in the growing educational institution at Harvard rather than in any of the similar and older foundations at home. There are very simple and natural reasons for this, starting from the main fact that he was broad-minded enough to wish all groups of religious people to worship God in their own way without interference, and strove to bring about a good understanding and working arrangement between them. In his own country there was no educational establishment where all Protestants, whatever their creed, might receive untrammelled preparation for the Christian ministry; he found one in Harvard. That was the main reason for his consistent support of this progressive school. Another was that such support was already a family tradition; for his uncle, Robert Thorner, left the sum of £500 to Harvard by his will, which took effect in 1690. Thomas Hollis, Jun., was executor, and it was conversations in this capacity with Dr. Increase Mather, President of Harvard, who was on a mission to England, that made him aware of its broad spirit, and good work, and showed him that it would be well to follow his uncle's example.

Thomas Hollis, Jun., through twice married, left no issue. His

brothers Nathaniel and John also became benefactors to the College. So were their descendants. The fourth Thomas Hollis was Nathaniel's son, and the fifth and last (a son of the fourth) was the "Thomas Hollis, Esq.," of the elaborate "Memoirs." Timothy Hollis, the heir of this notable man, was the son of John. The last male representative of the Hollis family was Timothy's grandson, John. It is an interesting fact that all the trustees of the Hollis Hospital, the almshouses in Sheffield already referred to, established by Thomas Hollis, Sen., and further endowed by Thomas, Jun., and other members of the family, are lineal descendants from the founder, though none bear his name; and also that it was the original meeting-house of the Non-conformists, called New Hall, which was forsaken when the present Upper Chapel was erected in 1700, that was purchased and transformed into the almshouses. It is less than a score of years since they were pulled down for street improvements, and modern buildings in a beautiful suburb were erected to replace them.

It may also be worth noting that the Thomas Hollis of the "Memoirs," though a professed Dissenter from the Established Church, "never resorted to places of public worship, nor ever connected himself in the way of church membership with any religious sect or party whatsoever." It is told of him that, when asked what was the difference between Orthodox and Liberal Dissenters, he replied: "Well, you know what Strickland says of the Orthodox Dissenters: they worship God for twenty minutes and dictate to man for sixty." Asked if the Liberal Dissenters were any better, "Not much," said he; "they dictate to God for twenty minutes, and worship men for sixty." This brief article is written within a few miles of Corscombe in Devon where this last Thomas Hollis spent his latest years.

## OF "FLUMMERY."

By ROBERT WITHINGTON, '06.

THOMAS CARLYLE once wrote a valuable treatise to warn men to look beneath the surface; and "Sartor Resartus" can be read with profit to-day. But the reader is apt to forget that beneath the surface are qualities which can be "outwardly figured" — and that we can show our respect for these qualities only by respecting the outward sign thereof. That too much emphasis can be laid on externals, I am only too willing to admit; that this is a reason for condemning the externals does not follow.

Some twenty years ago — on November 2, 1901, to be exact — the *New York Times* (*Saturday Review*) printed a paper which has been resurrected, and is now embalmed in Young's "Freshman English." This article deals with the "flummery" of college caps and gowns. It is interesting to note that the essay antedates the revival of interest in pageantry in England and this country, in the first decade of the present century; and it may also be remarked that caps and gowns have not only survived the attack, but are growing into favor steadily — on the principle that if you have to have appropriate dress, it is well to wear it oftener than once or twice a year. This increasing favor is not due to the pageantic instinct — always latent in humanity, but in these days urged to a vigorous development; for the teacher, or student, in cap and gown does not represent some one else, some historical character, long since dead — nor does he personify some allegorical figure who has never lived; but the pageantic instinct is strong in this eminently "practical" age, and the unthinking mind links with it this feeling for the value of appropriate dress.

The older generation of teachers felt, in general, much as did the writer on "flummery." To them, academic dress was distasteful, at best — although they distributed diplomas which bore the outworn phrase, "et concessimus omnia insignia et jura ad hunc gradum spectantia." To-day the Master of Arts and the Doctor of Philosophy have no particular "rights" above their fellow-men — the days of "benefit of clergy" are no more. The "insignia," only, remain; and these have been called "flummery."

The psychological value of a uniform is generally admitted. An army would hardly be an army without some distinguishing dress. No matter how straight a line you may form of men in civilian clothes,

it would lack the trimness of the same men in khaki. Not only are the personal idiosyncrasies, so obvious in a mob, hidden beneath the uniform costume, but the costume helps to arouse and maintain the *esprit de corps* which is the chief value of an organization or an institution. The trouble with the uniform of, let us say, an orphan asylum, or the uniformity advocated by some Socialists, is that it serves only to emphasize the drab monotony of the mediocre. But even in extreme cases it is the outward sign of the bond which holds the component parts together — the sign of the spirit which welds the individuals into a whole. The stripes of the prison are loathed as a sign of shame — unless some martyr glories in his imprisonment: respect for Government or Church is reflected in respect for the uniform or the "cloth."

And when the uniform is worn, it gives a dignity to a group which a ribbon, a button — or even the printed tag or arm-band which sometimes replaces these — fails to give. "But why," asks the captious critic, "why all this flummery in an age when all men know how to read? Why should not the several bachelors and doctors of law, divinity, medicine, and the rest simply inscribe their respective degrees on the dressing-gowns or bath-robos that they wear at commencements and upon other occasions of scholastic state?" This is — perhaps intentionally — childish. In the army one does not find the general's star, the colonel's eagle — or even the lieutenant's bar — "flummery," even though one knows how to read. Indeed, one can learn to read insignia as easily as letters — and would any one suggest that an officer wear his rank embroidered in letters of silk across his chest?

The cap and gown is the uniform of the scholar; and his academic grade is there recorded, as rank is shown on every uniform from the Grand Master of the Lodge to the Admiral of the Fleet. To be ignorant of the incentive which such display of rank gives is to be ignorant of the elements of human psychology — not to mention the practical uses of the insignia in army and navy.

"Is is not," again inquires the critic of the cap and gown, "is it not the duty of our educational institutions to teach young men to 'look forward, not backward . . . ?'" Not wholly. For only by the past can the future be read, and it is part of the duty of our schools and colleges to give our youth an insight into the past. All thinking men emphasize the value of the study of history; the past is the brake which should prevent the present from running wild. Even to the unthinking — to whom publicity is everything — the past can be made to appeal,

by reminding them that history is but "canned publicity." The present becomes the past so very soon — an effect is so very quickly turned into a cause producing another effect — that we cannot afford to lose all touch with the past, even were that possible. It is, of course, possible to lose all knowledge of the past; but the past has brought us where we are.

The origin of the gown, of the uniform, is in the past; but that is no reason for getting rid of them. One might as well eradicate the Teutonic, the Latin, and the Greek elements of our language. It is not "flummery" in these days to suggest the origin of our institutions; and the past has always a value — a college, like a business house, gains much from a rich tradition, from a long and honorable career. The uniform of a regiment, like the cap and gown of the scholar, helps to keep the tradition before the present.

The gown is dignified, and gives distinction to the body of teachers who wear it. The senatorial toga — now occasionally referred to in newspaper headlines, but otherwise obsolete — had an effect on the Roman populace, the memory of which sheds light, to this day, on our togaless Senate. The clergyman's surplice, the priest's waistcoat, bring a respect for the calling which the clothes of a businessman who may be equally upright and charitable cannot command. The judge's robe owes its existence to the same principle which makes an athletic team regard a uniform as a prime necessity: in it, he represents Law and Order — the Government, in short — as the team represents its Alma Mater. The city court lacks dignity where the municipal judge wears no *uniform* — and the gown is nothing else. A judge is more than a man on a bench, and a priest is not merely a man at the altar; it is fitting that both should wear the costume which, in our minds, is associated with their callings.

The remarks of the critic might, indeed, apply to suitable dress for any occasion: his paper is that of a man who questions the value of a white shirt. The dinner-coat, the morning-coat, the full-dress costume for evening wear, are — from one point of view — superfluous; in countries nearer the actual fighting than was ours, custom led to the abandonment of such "flummery." The amenities of social life are returning, as civilization recovers; with them comes a renewed recognition of the psychological value of evening dress. The cap and gown is the appropriate dress for academic occasions, and, as such, is no more "flummery" than any costume over and above the minimum necessary for decency or warmth.

If a degree be worth getting — or giving — the outward sign of it is worth wearing at appropriate times. Even a democratic nation has to admit the necessity of distinctions and rewards (human nature being what it is); and the Republic of Letters offers prizes, the winners of which record their distinctions in college catalogues and in "Who's Who." If the thing be right, the sign of it is legitimate.

Sam Lawson, the sage of Oldtown, once remarked, regarding British titles, that he s'posed they were all right, and he'd noticed that Americans regarded them with as much respect as any one. Even in Massachusetts, just after the Revolution, men liked to be called "Judge," or "Colonel," or "Deacon" — to have some title which differentiated them from their neighbors. An Order of Knighthood, the members of which were addressed as "Sir," would be more in keeping with our ideals than a Society of Sons of Veterans, or Descendants of the Pilgrims; *for it is only when recognition of achievement becomes hereditary that it becomes un-American.* A college degree is, like the Distinguished Service Cross, or the Congressional Medal, a recognition of personal achievement. It means studies faithfully performed. The achievement is outwardly figured by a costume — the cap, and gown, and hood — and such a costume is not "flummery," but the coin which represents (or ought to represent) spiritual wealth.

## UNDERGRADUATE INTERESTS.

By ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, '95.

I WILL ask you to utilize the hour," I said to the class in English Composition, "in writing an essay on whatever is for each one of you his chief interest. Try to deal with the subject in such a way that the reader will catch some of your interest, or at least understand why the subject should constitute for a person a chief interest."

During the agitation produced by my speech, I opened the copy of the *Atlantic Monthly* with which I had provided myself and settled down to enjoy a comfortable hour.

It was then 1.40. For three or four minutes my reading was disturbed by the whispered conversations of friends inviting or receiving suggestions; then the room became quiet. Thirteen seniors, twenty-eight juniors, and one hundred and twenty sophomores were now absorbed in their literary task, and I read serenely on.

At one minute of two a sophomore rose from his seat, advanced



down the aisle, and laid his theme on my desk. I looked at him in a manner that I conceived to be menacing and that I hoped would be remarked by the rest of the class. He seemed unabashed, however, and turning walked towards the door. One hundred and sixty pairs of feet beat time with his steps. It is apparently the custom for a class thus to applaud or deride a member who makes a conspicuous and premature withdrawal. Whether the motive is to applaud the hardihood of the act or to deride the "smartness" of it I am uncertain. I made a memorandum on the back of the theme of the time at which it had been handed in, and returned to my reading. But in another moment I was again interrupted; another sophomore was approaching with his theme. I received it as I had the first, ungraciously, but my disagreeable manner did not seem to daunt that frank and smiling face. He too withdrew to the resounding accompaniment of many feet. From that time on I was repeatedly putting down my magazine to mark the time of delivery of a prematurely born theme. It appeared as if a number of men had been waiting for one bold enough to initiate an exodus, and then had plunged to follow him.

I expected to find that the themes on which the least time had been spent would be the most inadequate and defective. As a matter of fact, the proportion of defective themes in that group was not much higher than in the group delivered at the end of the hour.

The tabulation of all the themes would probably be tedious to the reader; a tabulation of the first sixty that I read may be taken as representative of the diversity of subjects and points of view. Out of these sixty, seven had no bearing on the topic assigned. Although I had announced the requirement in a loud, clear, and resonant voice, and then in order that there might be no misunderstanding, had repeated the announcement, seven men out of sixty were so hard of hearing, or inattentive, or uncomprehending, that they wrote anecdotes or arguments or descriptions instead of setting forth and explaining their chief interest.

The interests of the remaining fifty-three were classified as follows:

Football	5	Finding a chief interest	2
Baseball	3	Woman	2
Golf	3	Tennis	2
Law	3	Swimming	1
College and College life	3	Knitting	1
Sailing	2	Return to Normalcy	1
Crew	2	Politics	1
Gunning	2	Literature	1

Why the instructor should be		Business	1
reading the <i>Atlantic Monthly</i>	1	Engineering	1
Collecting	1	Travel	1
Restoration of World Order	1	Reading	1
People	1	Making a Library	1
Fishing	1	Farming	1
Horseback riding	1	Rag Business	1
Mathematics	1	Social service	1
Motion Picture Business	1	Developing personal efficiency	1
Economics	1	Drinking	1

Analysis shows that only three themes were written in a frivolous or facetious spirit. The student who professed to find his chief interest in knitting, the writer who was distraught because the instructor was reading the *Atlantic Monthly* rather than the *Cosmopolitan* or *Snappy Stories*, and one of the two essayists on Woman regarded the task as one to be approached with levity. "Consider the first stitch," wrote the exponent of Knitting in an endeavor to simulate a gusto for his subject; "Consider the first stitch, the glow of the work as the *œuvre* takes form, the doubt as to its eventual shape, the dismay as a stitch is dropped, the joy of picking it up again, and at last the glory of the knowledge that you, you alone, have knitted a sweater — or is it a sock?" "Always the same woman inside," philosophized — or rhapsodized — the youthful Feminist, "whether she adorns the pinnacles of society, or sits amidst books in a young ladies' seminary, or tends an operator's switchboard, or walks the streets, the docks, and the dark alleys; still, always she is the same little woman, sensitive and sentimental, shy to a degree at least, and ever a wee bit proud. She means well, sweet thing; God bless her." Glancing at the note on the back of this theme, I found that the writer, overcome possibly by the agitation of his thoughts, had sought the open air at two o'clock.

The other theme on Woman was less abstract, more concrete. "My chief interest? Well, I did think of football, but at that moment there flashed into my mind the vision of Brothers Field at Andover, the pigskin in play, a thrillingly pretty girl in the lower stands not five yards from my end. Which caught my eye, the ball or the girl? The girl — damn it. A play went round me, and I went out. Did I ever meet the Lorelei of the bleachers? I did not." From this untoward episode the writer proceeds to offer some fairly sound remarks on the subject of women. "One considers them in a general way much more than anything else," he observes.

Perhaps to the themes written with frivolous intent should be

added that on Drinking. Yet there was in it so much genuineness of feeling that it seems hardly to deserve the epithet "facetious." "Drinking," observes the writer, "may be of two sorts: first, the drinking of tea, which is quite proper in the case of women, but in the man is most inappropriate and requires a certain sleekness of outward appearance, an æsthetic taste somewhat warped, and an ability to seem at home in the company of women while in the house, which is matched by an inability to be at ease among men while out of doors." Earnestly the writer laments the triumph of the prohibitionists and the cult of tea-drinking; defiantly he cries, "Take your tea and keep your hands soft and lily white; but give me a pair of hard rough fists and—my booze."

The themes that dealt with the various sports were nearly all couched in terms of stolid approval and were unimaginative and mediocre. (And here I would observe that great athletes are usually, though not invariably, matter-of-fact and literal in expression. The Homer of their heroic exploits is seldom one of themselves; he is likely to be some shrimp-like creature who crouches in the bleachers.) Was it a spark of imagination or a lack of precision in phrasing that allowed a golf enthusiast to write, "One cannot describe the feeling of a well-hit golf ball. It has to be experienced to obtain the thrill." None of the writers who claimed football or baseball or crew as a chief interest wrote as if part of the interest lay in striving for a place on a class or a University team. From none of the papers that I read did I get the impression that "making a team" was an absorbing interest for any one. In every case it was the fine points of the game, and the pleasure to be got from it, not the glory to be won through it, that furnished the subject; the point of view, if lacking in originality, was always that of the disinterested sportsman.

Seldom did a writer strike an introspective note. The themes were nearly all cheerfully objective; none betrayed egoism. I paused a moment when I read, "It is my chief interest to ascertain in what way I may be of most service to others." Could a young man avow that interest without being something of a prig? But the theme as it proceeded was convincing. "Such a desire is part of a heritage handed down by my Jewish forefathers, a heritage acquired by them in their centuries of struggle against oppression and intolerance. . . . It is a time when humanity is calling for help — and I shall do my best to answer this call for volunteers." No, there was no priggish insincerity here; the writer was trying to express one of the deeper impulses of his heart.

Equally appealing was the utterance of a young war veteran who, as a schoolboy of seventeen, had served in France, had been wounded, had gone through experiences tragic and disillusioning, and had come back to enter college. In his freshman year he had found lessons "trivial and unimportant. They were not, but my point of view was warped. I missed the absolute frankness that had existed between man and man. My ideas of life were considered precocious. My chief interest, at present, is to revert, as nearly as possible, to a normal point of view, a normal outlook on life, and normal aspirations."

The student who found in Mathematics a chief interest displayed insight and philosophy. "Any one will grant that the greatest pleasure in life comes from a job well done, and that perfect pleasure comes only from perfection. Mathematics is one of the few lines of endeavor in which perfection can be obtained, and recognized when it is obtained. . . . The idealist with the romantic desire to regulate all life by definite rules to be able to say yes or no to every question, will find Mathematics a perfect pastime. It will afford him the mental pleasure that no actual experience can."

One student found "after a few minutes of desperate groping" that he was "startlingly deficient in any definite goal." "Suppose I decide to be interested in Business, that grim god of the cities who repays gold for youth and sucks out all culture and love of beauty to make room for hard precision and that password of our day, Efficiency? Suppose I become a business man, what then? What of all my authors, whom I shan't have time to read? What of all the thoughts I should have liked to have written down and perhaps, one day, to have published? What becomes of the woods I used to love, the secret lakes, the grass covered with dew, and smelling of the morning wind? All these things pass, or but exist in retrospect, and even memory is dimmed by that one fixed interest that must control the votary at the rude altar of Business. Do I choose the life of an artist and dwell in those same dear regions of the wind and dew, I tire by and by, and grow restless for the city again, and a chance to sell a little youth for hard, bright gold."

Of course young men are shy about revealing themselves; they dissemble their best quite as much as they conceal their worst, and we cannot expect them upon command to declare all that is nearest and dearest to their hearts. We may assume that the responses of the class were nearly all made as impersonal as possible, and that the choice of subject was sometimes dictated by a desire to keep the real human

being undisclosed to the instructor's prying eyes. Nevertheless, after reading the improvised essays of an hour, I felt that the members of my class had painted with surprising distinctness a composite portrait of the Harvard undergraduate. They nearly all revealed a certain docility of temper and liberality of feeling; they were not shrill or truculent or dogmatic; they were amiably disposed and open-minded.

Why all the loud outcry of late concerning the wild, undisciplined, decadent tendencies of American youth? Certainly these undergraduates show no premature sophistication, no lack of zest in the performance of duty as well as in the pursuit of happiness. Their spirits are high, and so are their ideals. They are not too much dismayed by the mess that their elders have made of the world. They do not feel that they have a grievance against life. Probably there is no genius among them, but there is much good human material that will be serviceably employed, for they have already formed the habit of looking out and not in; their eyes are friendly and humorous, and they are of good heart.

### "THE STUDENT IN ARMS"—OLD STYLE.

By SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, '93

**T**HE instinct for soldiering is deeply implanted in the human male from earliest youth. The semi-barbaric appeal of martial music and trappings is first felt, and childhood never tires of the drum, the trumpet, the cocked hat, and the flag. Later comes the development of the "gang spirit," and the growing boy joins eagerly with his fellows in mimic marches, in shouts of command, and in concerted attacks on an imaginary foe. Later still is added the sense of reality and the appreciation of technique, so that the young man revels in the mechanism of a rifle and its possibilities, in the exactitudes of the drill manual, and the minutiae of military etiquette. At this stage he either becomes a critical amateur of drills and parades, or—being at a highly impressionable age—he is easily influenced by the posture of public affairs and the trend of public opinion, and himself joins some warlike organization. That consummation often occurs while he is in college, as may be observed with approval among the undergraduates of to-day.

It was just as observable nearly three hundred years ago. But it was then observed with alarm. For the old-time militia was a

very different affair from the intelligent, serious-minded, and hard-working body of the present. "Training days" were inseparably associated with rum; and if our troops swore terribly in Flanders, there is reason to suppose they also did in Massachusetts. It is one of the oddest streaks in the early New England character that the most sober and God-fearing citizens, pillars of the church and patterns of righteousness, if stood up in line with matchlocks in their hands, immediately did their best to fulfil the popular conception of an ignorant, brutal, and licentious soldiery.<sup>1</sup>

This inconsistency was largely the result of tradition. When the Puritans left Old England the train-bands there had sunk to a very low state of efficiency. The ancient "Assize at Arms" had fallen completely to decay. The yeomanry were called out hardly once in five years, and even then many paid the required fine rather than attend. Few of the members knew so much as how to load a musket, though it is to be suspected all knew how to brew a bowl of bishop.

In the new world, after the first sharp pinch of necessity for protection against the savages had passed, military training degenerated in the same way. The company drills, which had begun bravely enough once a week, gradually ran down to once a quarter. The discipline and instruction amounted to almost nothing. The professional drill-masters who had been specially imported for the purpose either died off or tired of the job and returned to the more exciting fields of Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Dunbar. A prolonged period of peace added to the demoralization. The arms deteriorated and were handled with increasing carelessness. Accidents were frequent, sometimes fatal. So were brawls and affrays, a "muster" affording capital opportunities to settle private grudges and pay off old scores. If swords were not precisely beaten into ploughshares, helmets were quite possibly converted into punch-bowls. Training days became little more than authorized occasions for letting off steam. Altogether, in the opinion of the Harvard College authorities, the militia was an excellent thing to keep their young divinity students away from.

The decline of discipline began very early. In 1641, the Reverend Thomas Shepard, minister at Cambridge and chief sponsor for Harvard College, evidently after viewing a drill of the local train-band, was

<sup>1</sup> This deplorable bit of psychoanalysis was noted in Cambridge so early as 1641 by the Rev. Thomas Shepard: "Take a poor souldier alone, he is as other men; but when they are got into a knot together, now they grow strong against all lawes of God or men." Sermon on *Subjection to Christ*, 119.

moved to observe: "Men come when they list to those meetings, and so time is lost; and when they do come, [take] no care, I had almost said conscience, to minde their work in hand, and do it with all their might, as it to which they are called; but Officers may speak, charge, cry, yea strike sometimes, yet [they] heed it not; it's intolerable! But that Members of Churches, which should be examples to others, should do this, at best it is but brutishnesse." With an inimitable mixture of the old bull-dog spirit and the new religious bigotry, he exclaims: "If there be but English blood in a Christian, he will endeavour to be perfect in his Art herein; but if grace, much more; that he may make one stone in the wall, and be fit to shed his blood, if need be, for the defence of Christ's servants, Churches, and [the] cause of God." The clergy, indeed, leaned heavily on the temporal arm, and noted its shakiness with keen apprehension. "T is not now an artillery day," explains Shepard, alluding to the sermons always preached on those occasions, "only I must speak a word because 't is a thing of moment, and matter of great conscience with me."

Throughout the greater part of the colonial and provincial periods, speaking by and large, the militia system was notoriously ineffectual. Unless stiffened by professional aid from the old world, the native discipline and tactics savored strongly of the school of Falstaff. The Reverend Samuel Nowell (H.C. 1653) complained in his Artillery Sermon of 1678 that the companies drilled "all in a huddle and ridiculously disordered." Eight years later his classmate the Reverend Joshua Moodey sought by his exhortations "to revive our Military Discipline, and the Spirit of Souldiery, which seems to be in its wane." A letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Wainwright (H.C. 1686), during the Port Royal Campaign of 1707, shows the morale of the New England troops and the capacity of their officers were then dangerously low. Of the capture of Louisburg in 1745, Dr. William Douglass remarked irreverently that "the Siege was carried on in a tumultuary random Manner, and resembled a Cambridge commencement." The newspaper accounts of the later musters show that they consisted mainly of "elegant entertainments" (mostly spirituous) provided by the commanders, and elaborately staged — and perfectly useless — sham battles, a good deal in the nature of modern "pageants." Even in the Revolution, de Kalb and von Steuben found they could be most useful as drill sergeants; Lafayette beheld with stupefaction an American regiment take ground to its right "by an eternal counter-march, beginning on the left flank"; and Washington almost broke

his heart in struggling "to introduce order and discipline into troops who have from their infancy imbibed ideas of the most contrary kind." The fact is that your true-born Yankee does not take kindly to the idea of war; unpreparedness is his long suit; he lays to his soul the flattering unction of a supposed invincibility should he "spring to arms"; and if the worst comes to the worst he trusts — usually with success — to his lucky stars.

With the view of the Harvard Corporation the civil authorities quite concurred, though on a somewhat different ground. A great deal of the inefficiency of the militia system was due to the rule of universal service, whereby the whole breeched portion of the population from sixteen to sixty (or even older), the fit and the unfit, the willing and the unwilling, the sober and the drunken, were thrust willy-nilly into the drill-ground with every variety of weapon and every degree of aptitude. Still, even then there was an exemption law, and a far more sensible one than at present. It was based not upon the claims of others, but upon the man's own value to the community. If enforced in recent years it would have prevented the now too familiar story of the sacrifice of the flower of the nation's youth while the drones and the sluggards remain safely at home. Under its provisions the leaders and the prospective leaders of the people, the best educated and the most difficult to replace, were not called upon to waste their time in farcical training, or to risk their lives in case of war. Among those specifically exempted were the clergy, the physicians, the magistrates, and the teachers and students of Harvard College.

Nevertheless, so strong was the instinct for soldiering already mentioned, that no sooner was the College started than the students began to waive their rights and volunteer to "train." Such an evasion was far from agreeable to their preceptors, who passed among the very first laws of the College (1642): "None shall, under any pretence whatever, frequent the company and society of such men as lead an ungirt and dissolute life. Neither shall any without license of the Overseers of the Colledge bee of the [Ancient and Honorable] Artillery or traine-Band." This oblique yet masterly thrust, perhaps the first rebuke endured by an organization long-suffering but notoriously tough, was followed eight years later by an equally effective piece of sarcasm. The law was now revised to read: "Neither shall any schollar exercise himself in any Military band, unlesse of knowne gravity and of approved, sober and vertuous conversation, and that with leave of the President and his Tutor."



Such a qualification evidently amounted (as was probably intended) to a total prohibition, since for a century after Harvard was founded there is no hint of an undergraduate joining any company or showing any practical interest in military affairs. The only exception occurs, rather strangely, at the very beginning of the College annals — and is not really an exception at all, since the student in question, though he took the martial fever at the usual period, had pretty thoroughly recovered by the time he became an undergraduate, owing to the fact that he entered at the very mature age of twenty-six.

This incipient warrior was John Oliver, who arrived from England as a youth of sixteen with his father, Thomas Oliver, in 1632. Two years afterwards he was chosen corporal to Captain Underhill, who commanded the “ward of two kept every day att the fort att Boston.” He was so proficient that he was soon promoted to sergeant, and was spoken of as “an expert soldier,” who showed much “usefulness through a publick spirit.” As the fort had “divers pieces of ordnance mounted on it,” he was evidently well versed in their use, and may be considered the exemplar and patron saint of the present Harvard Artillery Unit.

But Theology, the overwhelming power of that day, must needs snatch Sergeant Oliver from his culverins and patereros, and nip his military career in the bud. Along with some threescore other early Bostonians, he was suspected of favoring the heresies of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, and in 1637 the whole group were deprived of their arms and ammunition, lest they, “as others in Germany, in former times, may, upon some revelation, make some suddaine irruption upon those that differ from them in judgment.” (Upon the startlingly modern sound of this quotation, which rings as true to-day as almost three centuries ago, comment is superfluous.) In clearing himself of this accusation, the young fighting-man became so deeply involved in religious matters that he gave up his brilliant professional prospects and entered Harvard College to study for the ministry. But fortune was against him once more. Scarcely had he graduated, ranking (socially) first in the Class of 1645, ere he sickened and died.<sup>1</sup>

We might here interject that, like Oliver, at least two early presidents of Harvard came to their places in the College with an honorable military record behind them. John Leverett (Class of 1680) took his seat in 1707 fresh from his labors as one of the “joint commissioners for the superior command, conduct, rule, and government

<sup>1</sup> Sibley, *Harvard Graduates*, 1, 102.

of her majesty's forces on the expedition to Nova Scotia and L'Acadie," in which he also raised and commanded a company of volunteers. He was at the same time lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorables. He even administered the affairs of the College in a crisp and semi-military manner that proved wonderfully effective: the institution thrived and expanded, and the students observed unusual discipline and order. The Reverend Samuel Langdon (H.C. 1740), elected president in 1774, was a chaplain to the Massachusetts forces in the extraordinary Louisburg campaign of '45; so that when he made his famous prayer with the American troops before they started for Bunker Hill he was only reenacting a rôle familiar to him thirty years before.

In his display of "usefulness through a publick spirit" by real military service, however, John Oliver left no imitators among the rest of the Harvard students, although some few served in the colonial wars after graduation. Considering our modern experience in these matters, it is a sorry contrast to record that of undergraduates who actually doffed cap and gown to buckle on the harness of war, Mr. S. E. Morison, '08, who has made exhaustive search,<sup>1</sup> can find not one until the Louisburg expedition. For that astounding operation, Benjamin Prescott (1747), of Concord, and David Lee (1748), of Marblehead, were among the volunteers. Since Lee took the step "without leave," he was degraded fourteen places in the class for his unauthorized patriotism. He survived the campaign, and gamely returned to take his punishment, but died before graduation. Prescott was "killed by the Indians at C. Breton," and thus seems entitled to the honor of being the first Harvard undergraduate who fell in the service of his country.

This generally non-belligerent attitude of the early collegians is the more noticeable when compared with the enthusiasm shown by their contemporaries in the old country, on whom their conduct was supposed to be so closely modeled. Oxford in particular turned out an inspiring number of student volunteers to fight for their King in the Civil War. One fifth of the undergraduates at Christ Church took commissions, and in 1642 "a corps of four hundred and fifty men connected with the University as scholars or servants had been organized." Still, at the younger university several powerful reasons combined to make the students pacifists. The exemption law (which

<sup>1</sup> "Harvard in the Colonial Wars," *Graduates' Magazine*, xxvi, 554. Many of the facts in the preceding paragraphs have been taken from this valuable study.

had no parallel in England), the College orders, evidently reënforced by public opinion, and the general ineptitude of the whole militia system, not to mention the difficulty of providing themselves with the necessary "armor, breasts, backs, headpieces, and blunderbusses," kept them even from participating in the trainings of the local Cambridge company.

Parenthetically, that company did very well without them. It is a kind of civic paradox that the town most noted for such a peaceful institution as a university has bulked so large in warlike memorabilia. Here assembled the first American army, and here Washington took command. Here was designed and first displayed the "Cambridge Flag," from which was later evolved our national standard. Here was the prison-camp of the first hostile force captured in the war for independence. Hence marched the first company of volunteers for our internecine strife. Here was established the first state arsenal, and one of the principal powder magazines, recalled by "Arsenal Square" and "Magazine Street." So, even in the infancy of the settlement, Cambridge was the headquarters of one of the two chief military men of the colony, Daniel Patrick. "This Captain," says Winthrop, "was entertained by us out of Holland (where he was a common soldier of the Prince's guard) to exercise our men. We made him a captain, and maintained him." He was granted the little knoll in the river marshes, ever since called "Captain's Island." The separate Cambridge company was organized the same year Harvard was founded, and was at first commanded by George Cooke, who later went home to fight and die under Cromwell. From that time onward the local train-band kept up a somewhat celebrated existence, under such noted leaders as Major-General Daniel Gookin, that "Kentish souldier" who was "a very forward man to advance martial discipline, and withal the truths of Christ," Colonel Edmund Goffe of the Class of 1690, and the amazingly versatile Major-General William Brattle of 1722, soldier, physician, parson, lawyer, politician, and much else beside, who retained his command nearly up to the Revolution. Toward that date there are also traces of the very unusual addition of a troop of cavalry.<sup>1</sup>

If the scholars could not take part in the training days on Cambridge Common, at their very doors, they could act as spectators, so long as they did not transgress the early College law forbidding them to "bee present at or in any of the Publike Civil meetings, or Concourse

<sup>1</sup> Paige, *History of Cambridge*, chapter on "Military History."

of people, as Courts of justice, elections, fayres, or at Military exercise in the time or howers of the Colledge exercise, Publike or private." We can fancy them lining the edge of the training field, and jeering unmercifully at the preposterous evolutions (or convolutions) they were not allowed to share. Sometimes their "sour grapes" attitude became decidedly troublesome. A lively example of their pranks is found in the faculty records of June 9, 1760, in the case of Michael James Trollet, who came all the way from Surinam to join the Class of 1763, but who did not succeed in staying with them long.

w'th respect to Trollet. Col'o Brattle having made complaint to us, That the s'd Trollet grossly insulted his train'd Comp'a w'h under Arms, by firing a Squib or Serpent among their fire-locks when loaded & primed & all grounded, w'rby he great[ly] endangered the limbs @ least of the Souldiers & Spectators; yet he (Coll'o Brattle) having said, That he wou'd not desire the said Trollet shou'd be animadverted upon by us; Provided he wou'd give Satisfaction to him for that his Offence, Therefore agreed, that before we consider that his Affair, He (Trollet) shou'd have Time & Opportunity given him wherein to endeav'r to make the s'd Coll'o Brattle a proper Satisfaction.

But just before this date a new idea had begun to pervade the University, very significant of the changing opinion of the times, and a new sector to unfold in the ever-widening horizon of undergraduate activities. The martial spirit of youth, so long repressed, awakened to the pleasing realization that if it could not join the "exercises" of its elders, it might without much trouble indulge itself independently. In other words, if the students were not wanted in the regular militia companies, they could organize one of their own — provided they could get the arms and permission to use them. How their first outfit was obtained is something of a mystery, but the consent of the College authorities was surprisingly ready. Craftily taking advantage of the popular enthusiasm engendered by the start of the expedition which captured Quebec in 1759, the undergraduates presented a petition "for Liberty to exercise Themselves in the use of the Fire-lock at convenient Hours." To this the faculty agreed, with the following very reasonable "Restrictions or Proviso's":

Provided, that they make no use of their Drum any Where, but in the Play-Place [the site of Memorial Hall], nor That, But in Play Time.

Provided also, That They exercise themselves in the use of the Fire-lock in the Play-Place only, and That at no other time, but after Evening Prayers.

Provided also, That they behave themselves orderly in their Exercise, &

Particularly That They explode not any of their Fire-Locks in the College Yard, or Elsewhere (Except Volleys in the Field of Exercise).

Provided also, That after their Exercise, they absolutely clear the College of all their Fire-Arms, so that if any fire-lock be found in any Chamber of the College in the Evening or on the next Day, before Evening Prayers, And also if any Breach be made upon any one of the above Articles, Then the Liberty above granted, of Exercising the Fire-Lock, shall be immediately prohibited to Them.<sup>1</sup>

Apparently we have here the germination of the first military company at Harvard. Ten years later we find it fully developed. As all nomenclature was then of classical elegance, it was known as the Marti-Mercurian Band — which was, after all, much better than the "Harvard Blues" or the "Langdon Light Infantry" — and its flag, long preserved but now perished, bore the motto "Tam Marti Quam Mercurio." In 1769 its captain was William Wetmore, of the Class of 1770. It had become so well equipped that it boasted a full uniform — a three-cornered hat, a blue coat turned up with white, nankeen "smalls," white stockings, and top-boots (some accounts say black gaiters), precisely the "buff and blue" afterwards adopted and made immortal by the Continental Army. Its officers seem to have been a captain, a lieutenant, an "ensign" or second lieutenant, and an "adjutant" or first sergeant. It had in its best estate about a hundred members, with its own field music. Further traditions concerning this epochal organization are lamentably few, but one cheerful detail is still remembered; when the company was dismissed after drill, the regular custom of all trainings was observed by "passing round three or four buckets of toddy."

Up to 1771 the members seem to have followed the ancient custom of providing their own arms, but at that date another highly significant privilege was granted. The Great and General Court was then occupying Harvard Hall for its sessions, and was so impressed by what it saw of the Band that on April 16 of that year it appointed a committee to prepare a message to Governor Hutchinson, asking for one hundred of the Province arms, "to be deposited in Cambridge for the use of the students of Harvard-College." To this request President Locke, a warm "friend to American Liberty," added his endorsement

<sup>1</sup> Faculty Records, April 7, 1759. Seven years later the military drill was influencing college life considerably. The mutineers in the Great Butter Rebellion of 1766 state: "We formed ourselves into regular Banks, marched in a Body to his [the President's] House."

in a personal letter<sup>1</sup> to the Governor, which might almost have been written in 1915.

The Students in Conseq: of this, have been pressing me to express to you my sentiments upon it, and to desire you would be pleased to indulge them. As the use of Arms among them is left pretty much to my direction I have encouraged 'em in military Exercise — and so long as they are orderly I can't but think it will be usefull. — They must they will have *some* exercise — if it is not regular it will often be mischievous — I query also whether, considering the present state of the world, it may not properly be looked on as a part of liberal education which if they do not learn now they will not have so good an opportunity to learn hereafter — many of these youths will in time probably be military Officers, and it must be in a degree incongruous to have the Command of Troops and not be able to give 'em an example of military skill.

As to the proper care and safeguarding of the equipment he proposes that the arms should be

kept in the hebrew School<sup>2</sup> all together — that the four officers should have the Charge of delivering them out and of seeing them returnd. That each student should have his name somehow fastened on his Arms — be obliged to use the same stand — and to be responsible for any damages it shall receive.

Although the number of arms asked for shows that fully one half the students were drilling in more or less open preparation for the conflict that was now almost inevitable, Hutchinson somehow allowed this dangerous bit of encouragement to go through. The academic arsenal in the Hebrew School was duly established, and continued until the actual outbreak of hostilities; for it is related that on that thrice-memorable "nineteenth of April in 'seventy-five," one at least of the scholars "hastily equipped himself from the armory of the college company, repaired to the scene of action, and fought gallantly during the day."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts Archives, 58/596.

<sup>2</sup> Hebrew had been a waning study for years, but was a kind of shibboleth with the Corporation. When the first Harvard Hall was burned in 1764, the rebuilding committee reported "That as the Hall and Library, the apparatus-room, and Hebrew-school, the Kitchen and Buttery were in the old house & were absolutely necessary for the college, it appeared to the committee that those rooms must be made a part of the new building." Accordingly the second Harvard contained a new "Hebrew School" (or as we should say, school-room), a small apartment 15x17½ ft., at the head of the stairs to the second floor, next the "Philosophy School" or physical laboratory. Probably very few Hebrew classes were held there, and by 1771 it was evidently disused altogether. See *Colonial Society Transactions*, xiv, 14-16.

<sup>3</sup> Lincoln, *History of Worcester*, 233.

Meantime a third significant alteration was taking place in the University's traditional attitude of pacifism. The College was no longer a mere divinity school, the rule that students must get special permission to "train" had been repealed long ago, and although the Cambridge company had probably looked with disfavor upon "college boys" as members up to this time, yet now, when the whole province was reorganizing its militia, collecting warlike stores, and generally getting ready for trouble, likely-looking scholars had no difficulty in joining up. The influences noted at the beginning of this sketch were allowed free play. We can trace the whole process from the diary of Samuel Chandler,<sup>1</sup> of Gloucester, a member of the Class of 1775:

1773 May 26. I see the Cadets exercise in king Street [Boston] likewise hear the band of Musick which has lately come over.

December 15. I hear from Boston yt there was a Mob this Evening & the Vessels were boarded and ye Tea hove overboard. — huzzar —

1774 September 18. At Noon News came from Boston Committee to this Town that the Soldiers had their Packs on their Backs & a Number of Boats on this side of the Common. it much alarmed the People who have kept watch all Night up the River expecting they were a going to Watertown to git the Cannon but they never came from their Camp.

Sep. 20. this afternoon the Company turned out here. they were very full [*sic*]. Capt. Gardner examined all their Arms and made a long Speech on Liberty . . .

Sep. 21. I went to Boston & . . . see the Soldiers fire in the Common. went over to the Neck where they were working in the intrenchments.

October 7, Fryday. last Wednesday I joyn'd the Company in order to learn the Exercises &c.

Just how many undergraduates followed Chandler's example is impossible to say. No rolls exist of the Cambridge company, in which they would naturally enlist, up to the day of Lexington and Concord. As that day fell in the spring vacation, most of them were absent; but at least three "scholars" are put down in the "Muster Roll of the company under the command of Captain Saml Thatcher, in Colo Gardner's Regiment of militia, which marchd on the alarm, April 19, 1775." These were John Haven, of Dedham, a junior, and Edward Bangs, of Harwich, and Daniel Kilham, of Wenham, sophomores.

Turning for a moment from the subjective to the objective side of

<sup>1</sup> *Graduates' Magazine*, x, 375, etc.

the part played by Harvard College on that day, it is worth noting that (according to Jeremy Belknap, a contemporary chronicler) General Gage's plan of operations for the British expedition to Concord was to bring it on its return march through Cambridge, where it was to be met by heavy reinforcements. The combined force was then to entrench on the Common, take possession of the town, and destroy the public buildings, especially the colleges. A general policy of "frightfulness" was to be followed that would result in the submission of the whole neighborhood. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to record that in the persons of these three students, Harvard did what it could to prevent such a catastrophe.

This brings us to the very interesting question: How many Harvard undergraduates fought in the Revolution? And the answer must be given regretfully: Mighty few. The new order of things was too unprecedented, and the old prejudices and restrictions were too strong, to permit many of the Marti-Mercurians to march forth to the actual ordeal by battle. And candor compels the confession that several who did march up the hill very soon followed the tactics of the celebrated King of France.

President Langdon's most respectful Compliments to his Excellency Genl Washington, certifying that Saml Woodward a Serjeant in the late Colo Gardner's Regiment, & in Capt Fuller's Company, is a student of Harvard College in his last year & begs my Intercession that he may be discharged from his military services.

Monday Noon Sept 18 [1775]

President Langdon's repeated profession of high esteem for his Excellency Genl Washington, asking pardon for troubling him so often with Billets — but hoping for a favorable reception of another Certificate, viz, that John Child an Ensign in Capt Craft's Company of the Regiment lately under Colo Gardner deceased, is a Student of Harvard College now in his last year, & is earnestly desirous of perfecting his public Education.

Monday Afternoon Sept 18 1775 —

President Langdon's most respectful Compliments to his Excellency General Washington; begging leave to certify him that Mr Edmund Foster, now a Serjeant in Capt Pond's Company & Colo Joseph Reeds Regiment stationed at Roxbury, is a Candidate for admission into Harvard College, & desirous of time to revive his acquaintance with the Classics that he may join this Seminary as soon as possible; tho' it will be with regret if he leaves the service of his Country, yet his Age pleads for your permission to return to his studies —

Saturday Mornng Octor 28 — [1775] <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Graduates' Magazine*, ix, 310.



The above applications were all granted. It is additionally regrettable that Foster, having invoked the protection of Harvard College to get out of his obligations, incontinently changed his mind and went to Yale.

The careful investigations<sup>1</sup> of H. N. Blake, LL.B. '58, supplemented by other sources, show that out of nearly two hundred undergraduates in the four classes at Cambridge when the call to arms sounded, scarcely a couple of dozen responded before taking their degrees, and many of them for very brief periods. The following merely joined the hue and cry on April 19, 1775. (Their ages, taken from the Faculty Records, are at the time of entering college.)

Ebenezer Battelle, '75, of Dedham (17) — private in his father's company; service, eight days. After graduating did a little militia work in 1777 and 1778.<sup>2</sup>

John Haven, '76, of Dedham (19) — minuteman, Thatcher's company, Gardner's regiment. After graduating shipped as surgeon on a vessel that was lost at sea.

Edward Bangs, '77, of Harwich (16) — minuteman, same as preceding. "Saved the life of a British soldier severely wounded, who had been overtaken in flight, and was about to be sacrificed to the vengeance of his captors."

Daniel Kilham, '77, of Wenham (20) — same as preceding; service, two days.

Thomas Noyes, '77, of Newbury (19) — captain of minutemen; service, four days. After graduating served in John Noyes's company, Johnson's regiment, August to November, 1777, "Northern Department."

Aaron Bancroft, '78, of Reading (18) — minuteman at Lexington; also at Bunker Hill.

The following seniors enlisted immediately, but as there were no more College exercises until after the usual time for Commencement, having good records they received their degrees in course, by "general diploma"; i.e., they were "undergraduates" only in a technical sense:

Samuel Dogget, '75, of Boston (16) — 2d lieutenant, Gridley's Artillery regiment, May to December, 1775; 2d lieutenant, Knox's artillery regiment, all of 1776; 1st lieutenant, second company, First Suffolk Regiment militia, commissioned October 2, 1778.

<sup>1</sup> "Harvard Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution," *Graduates' Magazine*, xxviii, 243.

<sup>2</sup> It should be remembered that after the formation of the regular Continental Army, the militia acted merely as a "home guard," and took the field only on an emergency, such as the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777.

- Isaac Hall, '75, of Boston (16) — captain of a company of minutemen, April 19, 1775; captain, Gardner's regiment, April to December, 1775.
- Benjamin Heywood, '75, of (?), (?) — lieutenant, Nixon's regiment, May to December, 1775; 2d lieutenant (later paymaster) Fourth Continental Infantry, all of 1776; lieutenant and paymaster, Sixth Massachusetts, January, 1777. Burgoyne campaign. A letter from William Weeks, '75, paymaster in Scammell's (Third New Hampshire) Continental Regiment, dated Stillwater, August 6, 1777, mentions "my classmate Heywood" as present. Captain, April 10, 1779. Served to June, 1783.
- Jonathan Maynard, '75, of Framingham (19) — sergeant (later lieutenant), Drury's company, Nixon's regiment, May to December, 1775. Returned to College and took his degree in 1776. 1st lieutenant, Seventh Massachusetts, January 1, 1777. Mentioned as present in Weeks's letter above. Taken prisoner at Coverskill in 1778. Exchanged in 1780. Captain-lieutenant, September 20, 1780. Captain, January 25, 1781. Retired, January 1, 1783.
- Levi Willard, '75, of Lancaster (14) — surgeon, Reed's regiment, May to December, 1775.

The following lower-class men served for such short terms before graduation that their studies were not seriously interfered with, and they took their degrees in course:

- John Child, '76, of Roxbury (16) — 2d lieutenant (ensign), Craft's company, Gardner's regiment, May to December, 1775. See President Langdon's letter above. After graduation, 1st lieutenant (later captain), Jackson's Continental Regiment, May 12, 1777. Resigned October 17, 1778.
- John Remington, '76, of Watertown (17) — ensign, Ninth Continental Infantry (Rhode Island), all of 1776; 2d lieutenant, January 1, 1777.
- Samuel Woodward, '76, of Weston (16) — minuteman in Lamson's company, April 19, 1775; service, one day. Later sergeant, Fuller's company, Gardner's regiment. See President Langdon's letter above. Discharged September 22, 1775. After graduation, surgeon's mate, Fourth Massachusetts, April 7, 1780. Transferred to Third Continental Artillery, May 24, 1782; service, one month.
- Hodijah Baylies, '77, of Taunton (16) — 1st lieutenant, Jackson's Continental Regiment, February, 1777. Resigned November 1. Major and aide-de-camp to General Lincoln, December. Savannah, etc. Taken prisoner at Charleston, May, 1780. Exchanged. Lieutenant-Colonel and aide-de-camp to Washington, May 14, 1782, to December 23, 1783. Yorktown, etc.
- Samuel Crosby, '77, of Shrewsbury (16) — surgeon, Twenty-First Continental Infantry, all (?) of 1776. After graduation, surgeon in Massachusetts militia, 1777 to 1779.

Nathaniel Healey, '77, of Kensington (16) — captain in Learned's regiment, May to December, 1775. Captain (later colonel) in Massachusetts militia, 1776 to 1779.

Benjamin Lincoln, '77, of Hingham (16) — Chamberlain's company, Thomas's regiment, October, 1775. Stationed at Roxbury. Granted leave of absence from College at request of his father, General Lincoln, "to accompany him in the military Service of his Country," and absent from December 8, 1776, to April 8, 1777. Also granted several short leaves, one to four weeks.

Ephraim Smith, '77, of Hollis (17) — sergeant, April 19, 1775; 2d lieutenant, Whitcomb's regiment, May to December, 1775.

Henry Goodwin, '78, of Boston (14) — captain's clerk, brigantine *Independence*, June 15, 1776; service three months, eight days. Same, January 1, 1777, for two months. Returned to College in March, 1777, and petitioned to be restored to his Class, on the grounds that "he was shut up in Boston during the whole Time of that Town's being in Possession of the British Troops, & that soon after, he enter'd into the Service of this State by Sea, & was taken by the Enemy & carried into Halifax, from whence he lately made his Escape." Granted, March 31. Council warrant for £30 1s. 4d. to him for wages, and allowance for expenses incurred in his escape, October 21, 1777.

Cornelius Lynde, '78, of Brookfield (22) — sergeant, Thayer's company, Fellows's regiment, August, 1775. Hopkins's company, Warner's regiment ("Green Mountain Boys"), January 15, 1776. Quebec Campaign. Fourth ensign, Satterlee's company, Elmore's regiment, April 15, 1776. Discharged February 1, 1777, at Albany. Returned to College several weeks before that date and petitioned to be restored to his class, "offering in excuse for his Absence, that he has been engaged in the Service of his Country, as an officer in the Continental Army." Granted January 1, 1777, "in consideration of the indigence of his Circumstances, his fair character while resident here, & his repeated advancements in the Army! evidencing his good conduct while absent." After graduation, sergeant-major and quartermaster, Simonds's (Berkshire) regiment. To Northern frontier October 12-19, 1780, "on an alarm." Became prominent citizen of Williamstown, Vermont, and pensioned in 1818.

Nathaniel Weare, '78, of Hampton (17) — sergeant, Elkins's company, November 5, 1775. Coast defence at Pierce's Island. Chandler's company, Chase's regiment, New Hampshire militia, September, 1777; service, one month. Stillwater.

Only the following had their college careers actually broken off:

Ebenezer Crosby, '77, of Braintree (now Quincy) (20) — hospital mate, October, 1775; surgeon's mate, flying [i.e., field] hospital, January, 1777; surgeon to Washington's body-guard, June, 1779. Resigned, January, 1781. Marked in Faculty Records, "left college." Received his A.B. in 1782, as of 1777. Also M.D. (U. of Pa.) 1780, etc.

Richard Perkins Bridge, '78, of Framingham (17) — surgeon's mate, brigantine *Tyrannicide*, March, 1777. Marked "left college." Never received degree.

William Spooner, '78, of Boston (14) — Lincoln's independent company, May, 1775, to 1776. Coast defence at Hingham. Bombardier, Bryant's company, Crane's artillery regiment, March, 1777. Three-year enlistment. Lost arm at Brandywine, September 11, 1777. Hospital. Corps of Invalids, Boston, 1778 to 1780. Pensioned, September, 1782. Received his A.B. in course, apparently by special dispensation. Also M.D. (Edin.) 1785. Overseer, etc.

Job Sumner, '78, of Milton (Probably 20) — Bradley's company, Robinson's regiment, April, 1775; service four days. Ensign, Draper's company, Gardner's (Thirty-Seventh) regiment, May to December, 1775; 1st lieutenant, Twenty-Fifth Continental Infantry, January, 1776; Captain, Third Massachusetts, January, 1777. Mentioned in letter of William Weeks, '75, as "my freshman Sumner at College, who is a captain of a company from Milton," Stillwater, August 6, 1777. Major, as of October 1, 1782. Retained as captain, Jackson's Continental Regiment, November, 1783. Served to June, 1784. Received A.B. in 1785, as of 1778. Faculty abates his quarter-bill charges, June, 1777, "as he has been engaged in the Army ever since the Commencement of the War, tho he never appeared to give up his Relation to the College." Died in 1789 and buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York City.

After 1778, when the classes were smaller and the worst of the fighting was over, scarcely a name appears that can properly be added to this earliest Harvard "roll of honor."

If the Marti-Mercurian Band was kept alive through those bitter years it must have been in a state of suspended animation. That was no time for boys to be strutting in blue coats and nankeen smalls, and the "province arms" were unquestionably reclaimed for more deadly purposes. After the war, though, it was floated again for a little while, until the great tide of military interests, that had slowly risen, engulfed the whole population, and as slowly sunk, left it hopelessly stranded on the sands of time. Its last known captain was Solomon Vose, of the Class of 1787, although zealous antiquaries have traced its existence, in some form, as far as 1793.

There followed nearly a generation of peace. At Harvard the youthful instinct for "playing soldiers" flickered up now and then, especially among the under-class men, but died out again in a haze of speculation. Thus Timothy Fuller of 1801 in his diary:

1798 Aug. 31. Our Coffee club met at 9 o'clock P.M. to discuss the expediency of forming a Mavortian band among the students of the lower classes,

for the seniors refuse to take any part in it. After considerable debate it was decided to advocate the plan and we subscribed to the proposed articles.<sup>1</sup>

But nothing came of such echoes of the brave days of old.

When the period of strained relations with Great Britain arrived, however, and fresh war talk began to be heard, the influence of public opinion was soon felt once more among the susceptible undergraduates. And now a really remarkable College company arose, fostered by both State and University authorities, and marking the beginning of what may be called the modern era of military affairs at Harvard. This was the famous Washington Corps. It seems to have owed its inception to Elbridge Gerry, then Governor of Massachusetts, who as a member of the Class of 1762 had doubtless joined in the formation of the Marti-Mercurian Band and seen what collegians could do with military drill. In December of 1811 he arranged for a grant of arms from the State, and the company was soon in working order. There were at first about eighty members, only seniors and juniors over five feet five inches in height being eligible. Adam L. Bingaman, '12, was the first captain, Jonathan M. Wainwright, '12 (afterwards Bishop of New York), lieutenant, and George Thacher, '12, ensign. The uniform was an ordinary black hat, blue coat, white waistcoat, white pantaloons, white gaiters, and white belt — a very dressy combination. The officers, all seniors, wore military chapeaux, sashes, and sabres.

In the autumn of 1812 the new company was presented, amidst enormous enthusiasm, with a "banner," embroidered, painted, and gilded by the young ladies of Cambridge. This very elaborate flag was almost square, bearing at the top the old motto, "Tam Marti Quam Mercurio," and at the bottom the new title, "Washington Corps." Emblematic devices filled the centre. The standard had a varied history. During the life of the Corps it was treated with the utmost reverence, and the formality with which it was brought forth from the middle entry of Holworthy for a parade was one of the most impressive ceremonies of the occasion. When the days of its pride were done, it was left to moth and dust in a forgotten corner. Later it was haled forth to become an object of derision. Old and tattered, it figured among the miscellaneous oddments carried in the mock parades of the "Navy Club," as late as 1846. Finally it disappeared altogether. In 1886 its horribly mutilated remains were discovered

<sup>1</sup> Cambridge Historical Society, *Proceedings*, xi, 35.

and identified in the rooms of the Porcellian Club, where it now reposes as one of their chief treasures.

During the War of 1812 the Washington Corps exhibited the utmost activity. (A few of its members are known to have enlisted,<sup>1</sup> but the undergraduate roll of honor for this conflict has never been completed.) Its drills were carried on, true to tradition, at or near the historic "play-place" of 1759. A graduate of 1818 long afterwards recalled its spirit, precision, and discipline, excelling any of the regular militia companies in the neighborhood. It became so renowned that it regularly gave exhibition drills in Boston. That of July, 1814, under Captain Martin Brimmer, excited particular admiration. "The firings," says a contemporary account, "were the closest we have ever heard." On another occasion, at the Navy Yard, the volley was "as one gun." On the arrival of the news of peace in 1815, "the H. W. Corps paraded & fired a salute; Mr. Porter treated the company" at his famous tavern just on the Cambridge side of the present Anderson Bridge.

Besides the Boston drills, a gala day was held in October for several years, when the company marched to Medford to be reviewed and entertained by Governor John Brooks, one of the most popular old heroes of the Revolution. In 1816 President Monroe visited Harvard. He was escorted from Boston by the Washington Corps and given a complimentary review, which so delighted him that on the spot he offered its captain, James W. Sever, '17, a cadetship at West Point. Sever regretfully declined owing to family reasons, and afterward became commander of the Boston Cadets instead.

In 1821, when the martial enthusiasm of the country was on the ebb once again, the Washington Corps, so far from sharing in the general decline, received a new and powerful impetus in the shape of the visit to Boston of the West Point Cadets. Their organization, their uniform, and their clock-like precision made a profound impression on the collegians, and were all eagerly copied. The next summer the Corps was remodeled. A second grant of improved arms was obtained from the State. The force was turned into a battalion of four companies, with about one hundred and twenty men, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The first incumbent was George Peabody, of '23. The old-fashioned single rank formation was changed to double rank, based on "Scott's Manual." The uniform was made to conform as nearly as possible to the West Point style. Fortunately, the College dress then prescribed for undergraduates was a dark gray Oxford

H. N. Blake, "Harvard in the War of 1812," *Graduates' Magazine*, xxvii, 525.

mixed, single-breasted coat, with claw-hammer tails. Over this were put the white cross-belts and waist-belt of the cadets. The officers wore the same coat, enlivened with gilt buttons and gold epaulets, white trousers, black shako with fountain plume, scarlet sash, white sword-belt, and straight sword.

Hard and constant drills, by squad, by company, and by battalion, produced an astonishing proficiency. In their zeal, the Washingtonians even attempted to pitch a practice camp near the river-bank, about on the site of Longfellow Park. Here, in the single afternoon permitted them, tents were set up and struck, guard mounted and relieved, and a "practice" meal issued; but the time proved too inadequate, and in a couple of years the experiment was given up.

In 1825 a third loan of arms was negotiated, and the Corps was actually recognized in the College Catalogue: "Military exercises are allowed on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 1 or after evening Commons, with music not oftener than every other time, and liberty of parading on the afternoon of Exhibition days." The limitation on music was to keep down expenses: it was one of the boasts of the Corps that their annual assessment was not over five or six dollars. For several (College) generations the field music emanated from two noted local characters, "Old Simpson" the drummer, and "Old Smith" the fifer. "Fifty years ago," said John Holmes (H.C. 1832) in 1875, "the rub-a-dub of the College Company in the September evenings was considered by children as natural to Cambridge Common as the chirp of the crickets."<sup>1</sup> On formal parades a brigade band of twenty-eight pieces was hired.

These parades on the three annual "Exhibition days" of the College, in October, May, and July — the term then continued till the last of August! — took the place after 1822 of the expeditions to Boston and elsewhere. They were justly famed, and occupied all the afternoon, probably much more agreeably for the spectators than the interminable "speaking of pieces" in the hot and crowded chapel all the morning. The battalion performed evolutions of the highest accuracy in the Yard and on the Common — the old training field — one of the favorite "stunts" being to march, company front, the whole length of the Yard and halt in front of Holworthy, when the line seldom required more than two or three inches to dress.

In 1828, under the command of Robert C. Winthrop, freshmen were admitted to the ranks, and few seniors took part unless officers. The

<sup>1</sup> *Harvard Book*, 1, 67.

honor of leading the organization was very eagerly sought. It used to be said that the three greatest prizes of College life were to be the first scholar, the most popular man, and the commander of the Washington Corps. The requirements for an officer were very severe. In accordance with the true critical spirit of undergraduates, the candidate must have not only all the technical knowledge and capacity for command, but must look the part to perfection. Away with the short and puffy, with the spindling and anæmic! Only the thoroughly well-set-up had a chance — a rule of real benefit to the College physique, then not encouraging. Indeed the drills, save a little football in the autumn, were about all the outdoor exercise the students had.

The election of officers took place in early July, and was of the most ceremonious character, taking up an entire day. The higher ranks were voted for at Porter's tavern in the morning, and the fortunate winners met in the afternoon in Holworthy to select their subordinates; the announcement and investiture of the new incumbents followed, and a formal dinner finished the evening. Much lobbying and caucusing preceded an election. Cliques and factions fought spitefully for their favorites. As time went on, the pernicious influence of "College politics" increased to such an extent that it was the chief cause of the break-up of the organization.

This event was hastened by the general decline in the reputation of the militia during the 1830's; and the finishing touch was given by one of the periodic effervescences of the students — the "Great Rebellion of 1834." Among the disorders that signalized that outburst, some of the battalion's muskets were thrown from the windows of the armory in University Hall and much damaged. In consequence the usual July election of officers was forbidden by the President (Quincy); and when the collegians assembled after the autumn vacation of that year, they found all the equipment had been returned to the State Arsenal at Cambridge.<sup>1</sup> There was not enough

<sup>1</sup> The last appearance of the arms was just before Commencement. On August 11, 1834, occurred the notorious attack on the Ursuline Convent at Somerville by a fanatical mob, who burned the building. In the excitement that followed, it was bruited that the Roman Catholics of the neighborhood intended to retaliate by demolishing Harvard College. Whereupon a mixed crowd of students and graduates gathered in the Yard, procured muskets, and spent the night in alarms and excursions. They were led by Franklin Dexter, '12, with ex-Commander Robert C. Winthrop as lieutenant. Of course the affair proved a fiasco, not the least ignoble of its details being that the dauntless band of defenders deputed the dangers of advanced picket and chief scout to one of the kitchen waiters. The muskets were evidently taken from the College armory, but the Washington Corps was by this time so disorganized that it took no concerted part in the proceedings. (See article by C. K. Bolton, '90, *New England Magazine*, Dec., 1893.)



interest left to protest, or to revive the organization. Its requiem was sung by B. D. Winslow, Class Poet of 1835:

That martial band, 'neath waving stripes and stars  
Inscribed alike to Mercury and Mars,  
Those gallant warriors in their dread array,  
Who shook these halls, — O where, alas! are they?  
Gone! gone! and never to our ears shall come  
The sounds of life and spirit-stirring drum;  
That war-worn banner slumbers in the dust,  
Those bristling arms are dim with gathering rust;  
That crested helm, that glittering sword, that plume,  
Are laid to rest in reckless faction's tomb.<sup>1</sup>

Another period of inactivity supervened. The short and unpopular Mexican War made not a ripple on "the fount of the Muses." Neither, strange as it seems at first glance, did that tranquil pool reflect the ominous clouds rolling up from the southward in 1860. Yet even in this case the general rule was holding good. Though there was much excitement in the community on the subject of secession, the idea of actual bloodshed was almost incredible. Besides, if active revolt should break out, was there not the regular army to cope with it? The populace, then, made no such preparations as were made ninety years before. To a young graduate of the Harvard Law School, James Prentiss Richardson, LL.B. 1855, belongs the everlasting credit of organizing the Cambridge company of volunteers (including several other graduates) who on the morning of April 17, 1861, marched first in response to Lincoln's proclamation issued two days before; but the original proposal for that organization was not published until January 5, 1861.

Electrified by the amazing news that Sumter had been fired upon, and with the splendid example of Richardson and his citizen soldiers fresh before them, the College sprang into warlike action again. Early in May, owing in great measure to the energy of Amos A. Lawrence, '35, then Treasurer of the University, the Faculty provided arms and instructors, the old "play-place" was once more turned into a Campus Martius — how appropriately is our greatest military memorial placed there! — the little octagonal gymnasium close by (now the carpenter's shop) was utilized as an armory, and the undergraduates began drilling assiduously. "Hardee's Tactics" bulged from every pocket.

<sup>1</sup> See Hall, *College Words and Customs* (1856), 247; *Harvard Book*, II, 375; *Harvard Register*, I, 55; etc.

In the course of a few weeks came the rumor that the State Arsenal on Garden Street was to be attacked by a mob, and the student corps undertook its defence. The semi-hysterical state of collegiate feeling turned the episode into a broad and rather discreditable farce. A raid by the mythical mob itself could hardly have been more disastrous to the premises to be guarded. *Quis custodiet custodes?* A writer in the *Harvard Magazine* three years later enquired reminiscently:

Are there not some still with us who can recall the Gymnasium turned into an armory, the Delta glittering with bayonets, and the gallant squad of Harvard Cadets marching up to the defence of the Arsenal? The relief of the guard there on duty, and the three days of danger, picket-duty, fun, and frolic? Are there not, even at this very moment, student-soldiers whose consciences smite them as they look above the mantel, and see there booty ill-gotten, property which somehow or other followed them home from the Arsenal, of course unknown to them and much to their displeasure?

Perhaps on account of the levity exhibited on that occasion, the College authorities made no attempt to resume the drill after the summer vacation. Nor was it offered the following year. The students, with the war in full swing, chafed with impatience. Those who were thinking of enlisting desired sufficient preliminary training to go as officers, "and do not consider it their duty to go as privates." In the autumn of 1863, therefore, the whole College signed a petition to the Faculty for drill as an extra branch of the regular curriculum. But Lawrence had now retired, arms were said to be difficult to get, and the petition died in committee. In March, 1864, the seniors, disgusted at this policy of "strict neutrality," took the matter into their own hands and formed a Drill Club, which met in the old shed (behind College House) used by the citizens' home defence unit, the "Cambridge Washington Guard." After several elections and resignations the following officers were secured: captain, H. J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pa.; 1st lieutenant, S. Storrow, of Boston; 2d lieutenant, E. R. Howe, of Cambridge; clerk, C. F. Davis, of Cambridge. Not very much more seems to have been accomplished, however.<sup>1</sup>

Indeed, the bone and sinew of the College had long before this left Cambridge for active service under one or the other of the two opposing flags. There was no such sudden exodus as in the Revolution. The

<sup>1</sup> See various contemporary items in the *Harvard Magazine*, from June, 1861, to April, 1864.

usual idea of "a short war" was at first fondly indulged in, and up to June, 1861, only eleven Northerners and twelve Southerners had enlisted in their respective armies. But the outgoing stream grew ever greater, and in 1863 was augmented by the draft, which severed the connections of fifty-seven students at a single stroke. The latest, and probably the final, summary, made up in 1911,<sup>1</sup> shows that out of the classes from 1861 to 1868 inclusive (counting in the Lawrence Scientific School), two hundred and forty-nine men served in the army or navy on the Union side, of whom seventy-three never received their degrees. Thirty-nine undergraduates gave their lives for their country.

But we have already crossed those debatable marches that separate the quaint and the traditional from the cold accuracies of modern historical statistics, and reached ground covered by the memories of graduates by no means the oldest living.<sup>2</sup> The student in arms, new style, rises before us, and eclipsed by his glorious record the teller of ancient tales must hold his peace.

### BARRETT WENDELL.

(1855-1921.)

By GEORGE P. BAKER, '87.

IN 1917 Barrett Wendell became Professor Emeritus after thirty-seven years of teaching in the Department of English. His interests and activities, outside his teaching, were varied, but it is not of these I want to write. Rather, as one who knew him as pupil and fellow worker for thirty-four of those thirty-seven years, I wish to speak of him as the teacher.

After his graduation in 1877 he spent three years in the Law School, and then, as he always seemed to believe, drifted into teaching. Professor A. S. Hill, with whom he had studied as an undergraduate, meeting him one day in the College Yard, said, "What are you doing?" "Studying law." "Are you contented?" "Not entirely." "Then come help me teach English to the undergraduates." Wendell, with

<sup>1</sup> F. H. Brown, "Harvard University in the War of 1861-65," *Graduates' Magazine*, xix, 749.

<sup>2</sup> An interesting page might be written concerning the well-remembered "Harvard Rifle Corps" of 1875-78 — apparently the only instance where the undergraduates drilled spontaneously, uninfluenced by public opinion or public emergency.

the deep-seated distrust of his powers that was his throughout life, declared himself unfitted, but Professor Hill insisted. After some careful consideration, Wendell became an instructor in English. For nearly forty years thereafter he was a very vital force in the rapidly growing Department, a figure about whom creative writing in the University centred.

I think the first effect he produced on those of us who were his pupils in the '80s was of astonishment and bewilderment. The best teaching we had known had been somewhat formal. Few, if any, of us had known striking personalities among those who prepared us for College. In Wendell we met a man who did his own thinking, whose mind brought away from its reading so much fresh, and, to us, disturbing, thought in its difference from the accepted; that we at first noted more his audacity, and, as we thought, love of epigram, than the soundness of his genuinely individual opinion. Those who loved to jog on by the conventional intellectual highways never liked Wendell. He made them uncomfortable, for almost he made them think. To those of us, however, who had done our reading of Thackeray, Dickens, and Scott with an uncomfortable sense that all the world, as we felt it or dimly suspected it to be, was not in those pages, who were to find our world expressed in Meredith on the one hand and Kipling on the other, the leadership he quickly won meant the opening up of avenues of thought many have not yet ceased to travel.

It was above all, I think, the freshness of his attack which stimulated our young minds. Those were the days when colleges studied only the works of men safely dead, and most of us were far too ready to take our literary opinions as matters of long standing. To listen to his mind playing about some well-known book was to gain new insight into it, to be roused to fierce combating of his antagonizing views, to be made to think for ourselves about books on which we might otherwise have held only the accepted opinions of the past. It made no difference, whether he was talking about Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," Shakespeare's sonnets, an Elizabethan play, or Browning's poetry, he did his own thinking in a way intensely to stimulate thought in our young minds.

This freshness of criticism was curiously characteristic. He really needed fresh fuel to keep his mind working at its best. Let him read for the first time some standard book or come back to it after the passage of years, and he was at his best. I remember meeting him one winter morning in one of the horse-cars which still ran between Cam-

bridge and Boston. Wrapped in a great coat, his feet buried in the straw which in winter used to cover the floors, he had been reading absorbedly a new book on Shakespeare's sonnets. So excited was he by the thinking the book had started that he talked steadily of the subject the rest of the way to Cambridge. So brilliant was the talk that, though as a young instructor I had other duties, I put them aside and went with him to his lecture, one of the best and most stimulating I have ever heard on the subject. He might later modify or improve the phrasing of these first ideas, but always it seemed to me his mind gave him its best thought in the mental excitement of a first reading of a notable book. This peculiarity showed in another way. After he had given a course for a few years and it began to settle into well-ordered routine, he grew weary of it. If he could not remake it and so find his own necessary stimulation, he was restless until he could turn it over to some one of the younger men coming into the Department who, as he generously insisted, could now give it much better than he. In just this way course after course, to-day well known in connection with other names, was established by him.

What bewildered us youngsters, as, to his cost, it bewildered his contemporaries and elders, was his extravagance of statement. It was not unconsidered, I believe. Partly it came from his determination to win attention for his ideas and to startle us out of accepted opinions. Partly it came from a desire to irritate those willing to echo and repeat ideas unthinkingly. He joyed in intellectual battle. He fought hard, growing more whimsical and extravagant of speech as the battle waxed. When his opponent was weakening, he smote him hip and thigh with extravagant phrasing of incisive argument. Facing defeat, he went down with colors flying, beaten, but not tamed in audacious statement. You could like Wendell or dislike him as a teacher. You could not take a middle position. Consequently, in the early days of his teaching, he had his strong partisans and bitter enemies.

What I have been saying has suggested wholly the teacher of literature, but it was really as a teacher of English composition that he did his greatest work. Those who know well his book on English composition may find in it the clear portrait of a great teacher. His was not a mind to miss the forest for the trees. He taught details for larger values. Emerging from drill in the rules of rhetoric, we found in him a man who could teach us to write because he made us use those rules without self-consciousness. With him we did not think of

writing as a matter of rules; he helped us to find something we wanted to say: then he helped us to say it well, but, above all, in our own ways. He disliked intensely picking subjects or urging them upon his pupils. They must offer, not accept. What he was constantly alert for was some sign of special gift in a pupil, of thought, of expression, or both. How unsparing he could be with the students who came to him thinking that, because they could play with words or skilfully imitate the style of some well-known author, they had literary promise! Mercilessly he showed them themselves. For him style was "a thinking out into language," and with nothing to say there could be only "words, words, words." Out of his very annoyance at any cramping and deadening insistence on rules, out of his irritation at much which in the colleges was considered good writing thirty years ago, came his own book on composition with its insistence on the real significances in good writing. One reason for his extravagance of speech, I believe, was his keen humor and ready imagination. Thinking humorously, he could hardly understand that people did not see he knew his own extravagance. Like many imaginative people, he found it difficult to believe that less imaginative folk did not see as in a crystal the working of his mind. When humor and imagination failed him in others, irritated sometimes, he found relief in wilder extravagance of statement, and triumphantly made a swift epigrammatic exit, leaving surprise, bewilderment, even complete misunderstanding behind.

Quick to discern anything worth while in the work or the character of a pupil, dogged in his determination to give a man every chance before he condemned him as neutral in values, he was witheringly intolerant of the conventional for its own sake, moral timidity, the commonplace, or worship of the letter instead of the spirit. Always, no matter how much he liked you, you would get from him the truth as he saw it. It made no difference if it hurt you, or hurt him to hurt you. He set ideas, and above all, artistic ideas very high. Insincerity, artistic hypocrisy exasperated him, and could not live in his presence. I have heard such sentences well begun fade out beneath his half-amazed, half-amused glance. To live with his mind was tonic, for it exacted sincerity and fearless honesty.

Doubtless to many people he seemed impulsive in his judgments, but we who knew him well knew that he had a fineness like the French in discerning the logical in art, its underlying principles. Like the French whom he so much loved he knew, too, that the artist is always

greater than the rule, and that rules alone cannot make the artist. That is why any seeming assumption of a royal road to learning stirred him to battle. When any one talked to him as if there were but one way in art or in life, he grew exasperated and flung about him scathing words. Pretentiousness, social or intellectual, was his horror. Though he planned his courses carefully, he was not so much the organizer as the stimulator. His mind always teemed with ideas, but his delight was not so much in shaping these ideas into well-organized plans as in casting them about him. Other people, as he battled with them over the ideas, might help him to shape them into workable plans, or he would generously let these others take them for their own if they could make them effective.

Like many rich natures, he was curiously contradictory. In his more active days misunderstanding made him enemies, but, as the years passed, his sterling qualities became clearer and clearer. As his life closed, he must have been deeply touched by the warmth of the personal affection shown him by young and old. He was a master in friendship. Mine was the day when the *Harvard Monthly* was founded. It might almost be said that Grays 18, the room his name made famous, was its editorial office, for he was intensely interested in the magazine from the first days of its founding. In its second year I never knocked in vain at Grays 18 for counsel as to policy, available undergraduate work, or searching criticism. Immediately after the appearance of each number, at least a post-card and often a detailed letter of criticism would be on my desk. Nothing ever did so much to give me a sense that an art is far greater than any of its servants as Wendell's praise and blame of those successive numbers. It is a privilege one grows to prize, to know who the friend is who will tell you the truth without fear or favor. Wendell gave that kind of friendship. Moreover, throughout all his exceedingly busy life, and with his increasing number of friends the world over, he followed in detail the careers of many. Whatever of good or ill came, you knew that a strengthening word would be waiting you from him. That is why, on the day of his funeral, hundreds of men over the country thought of him with the feeling, if not the exact phrase, with which the French student speaks of the teacher who has most influenced him: "Cher maître."

Probably there are many people who do not think that Wendell was a modest man, but he was. He never belonged to the clan who love their own handiwork because it is their own. Nothing was

sacred to him because he made it. Rather he suspected it both to be less than what people declared it and less than he wanted to believe it. Something of the Puritan in him, combined with this modesty, led him to the decrying of his own work as a teacher of composition. Training himself relentlessly to face facts, and noting in our colleges the enormous expenditure for training in English as compared with the literary output or even widespread correctness of usage, he sometimes queried our whole system, and naturally his own work as a part of it. To people who could not understand this impersonality of attitude, all this seemed a pose; but it was not.

¶ Born and bred a conservative in social matters, he was yet a reorganizer intellectually. Steadily, his life long, an inculcator of that which is deadliest to conservatism, — independent, fresh, constructive thinking, — he was one of the most stimulating teachers Harvard has ever known. Perhaps his greatest gift to his pupils, particularly those who became teachers, was the creation of an attitude toward their work. He made them see the students, not as buckets to be filled, but as individualities to be descried. The college age is a time when ambitions are high, but students, still timorous as to whether they can make real their dreams, cannot talk of them freely. Inestimable to them is a teacher who, treating them not as groups, but as individuals, competent to judge and fearlessly honest, helps them to see that ambition is not always endowment or that he describes signs that the dreams may, with exacting, unremitting labor, be fulfilled. Yet always Wendell set the art higher than the individual and never let his praise of the accomplishment leave the writer in smug satisfaction that his utmost goal had been reached. It is a very fitting thing which the Sorbonne has done in honor of Barrett Wendell, placing his name above one of the portals of the Department of English, for the intellectual life of many a Harvard graduate is the richer for the doors he opened in undergraduate days.



## ALFRED TREDWAY WHITE.

By FRANCIS G. PEABODY, '69.

ALFRED TREDWAY WHITE (A. M. *hon.* 1890) died January 29, 1921. He had set out, as was not unusual with him, on a tramp among the mountains of the Ramapo region west of the Hudson River, and, while skating on one of its numerous lakes, broke through the ice and was drowned. The immediate circumstances of the accident made it a grave shock to his friends; but sudden death, in itself, coming to a man of seventy-five, in the fulness of athletic vigor, and with an unblemished record of integrity and beneficence, cannot be regarded as untimely or deplorable. Mr. White's death was mourned by the people of Brooklyn as that of their best-loved neighbor and leading citizen, and a Memorial Meeting at the Academy of Music brought together rich and poor, Catholics and Protestants, white and black, in a unanimity of affection, and with a sense of public and personal bereavement, which few private citizens in the diversified life of a great metropolis have inspired.

Mr. White was the son of a merchant who, with his brother, established, in 1839, the firm of W. A. & A. M. White in New York. The son was trained to be an engineer and received the degree of C.E. at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy in 1865, when nineteen years of age. He was the valedictorian of his class. After a visit to Europe he entered business life in his father's office and soon became a partner in the firm. Mr. White's instincts and ideals were, however, not those of a merchant or financier. He concerned himself at once with the philanthropic and economic needs of the rapidly growing city of Brooklyn, and soon became a trusted leader and counselor. With his cousin, Seth Low, he organized the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in 1878, and was its president for thirty years. He became a director of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society in 1868, and was intimately concerned with its affairs for fifty years. His observation of conditions in Brooklyn soon convinced him that poverty and disease were intimately associated with the housing of the people, and that better living must begin in better homes. Housing reform had not as yet been seriously undertaken in the United States, and no satisfactory precedent could be studied. Mr. White, therefore, when but twenty-nine years old, sailed to England, inspected Sir Sydney Waterlow's buildings, and other illustrations of model dwell-

ings, and, returning to Brooklyn, built, near the waterfront, the most notable block of improved tenements undertaken, at that time, in the United States. "The problem that shaped itself in my mind," he wrote in 1875, "was, what is the best accommodation which can be given to the poorest paid of the working-people, at the price which they are accustomed to pay, and which would permit a fair return on the investment, while furnishing sun-lighted rooms, domestic privacy, and freedom from fire." The Tower Buildings, erected in 1877-79, on these principles, contained 267 lettings, and the Riverside Buildings, built in 1890, 280 lettings, or a total in both blocks of 547 homes, housing about 2000 tenants.

This bold enterprise, undertaken through the private initiative of one young man, has remained for forty years a model for similar enterprises. Fireproof construction, separate entrances, outside stairways, sun-lighted rooms, interior parks and playgrounds, and rebates on prompt payments — the conditions which Mr. White at once enforced — have been accepted as essential, both for health and for profit. His buildings have been eagerly sought for by desirable tenants; the death-rate, both of adults and children, has been reduced; and the commercial return, through this long term of years, has been satisfactorily maintained. Helping the low-wage working-man, Mr. White said, did not make him poorer. No taint of patronage has been felt by occupants. The philanthropic motive was disguised by the business administration. As a consequence of this pioneer undertaking, Mr. White became a member of the Tenement House Commission in New York in 1900, a director of the City and Suburban Homes Company, and a trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Out of this epoch-making venture grew Mr. White's association with Harvard University. He had heard that his buildings were material for observation by students of social ethics, and he conceived the idea of making the way of social service easier for others than it had been for him. It was necessary for him, he said, to cross the ocean for instruction, and to proceed without expert guidance. Might not young men like himself be taught, while in college, to use their lives and means more efficiently for the public good? With this hope he proceeded, first, to contribute \$50,000 to secure the erection of Emerson Hall, providing that in this building space should be assigned to the Department of Social Ethics; and then, through successive gifts, to strengthen the Department by endowment, together with special gifts for furnishings, publications, and illustrative material for the

Social Museum, until the total of these benefactions reached nearly \$300,000. "I believe," he wrote to President Eliot in 1903, "that the interest in the study of the Social Questions will broaden if the facilities for such studies be increased, and I shall be glad to aid in making such provision at Harvard as may perpetuate, expand, and dignify the course already established"; and again, to President Lowell in 1917, "While I sympathize with the desire to provide instruction especially designed for Divinity School students, I would also keep in mind the interests of that large body of undergraduates who, as likely to become men of affairs, should realize the fundamentally ethical nature of many of our social problems." For more than ten years these gifts were, by Mr. White's explicit direction, recorded as anonymous, and it was not until a new professor took command of the Department that the source of this stream of benefactions was generally known to be, not a graduate of the College, but a remote and unsuspected friend.

It is not necessary to enumerate here in detail the varied enterprises for civic and social service which endeared Mr. White to his own community. He was Commissioner of City Works in 1893-94 under a reform administration of Brooklyn, and excited the most determined hostility from contractors and politicians, whose schemes were confronted by his impregnable integrity. At the end of his term, however, he received an emblazoned testimonial, commending his administration and signed by the very men who had opposed his reforms. During this period of public service he was responsible for the building of a Public Market, and its clock-tower represents his salary, — and, probably, much more, — as returned to the treasury. He was a passionate lover of flowers, and this taste led him to increase the endowment of the Botanic Garden of the city, and to create there one of the most lovely of Japanese gardens, with its characteristic lake, bridges, dwarfed trees, and rock-effects. He was an untiring friend of Negro Education, providing Hampton Institute with a special fund, and, together with other members of his family, erecting at Tuskegee Institute a building known as White Hall. He was a member of the first executive committee of the American Red Cross as organized for the World War, was decorated by the King of Serbia for his gifts to that country, and received from the King of Belgium the Order of the Cross. Each month, from the beginning of the war, a special contribution was forwarded by him to Cardinal Mercier, who, on learning from a Brooklyn priest the name of this anonymous

benefactor, sent him a precious crucifix from his own table. Such are a few of the undertakings with which his name is associated, and which have led his fellow citizens to commemorate his wise generosity by placing a memorial tablet in the beautiful Botanic Garden which he was principally instrumental in establishing.

No one can review a career like Mr. White's — modest, beneficent, and judicious — without being led to some reflections on the uses of wealth and the secret of efficiency. This kind of life is, in the first place, the best defence that can be offered for the present system of industry, which encourages private ownership. The so-called capitalistic system is manifestly under trial. Agitators and revolutionists affirm that it degrades the possessors and wrongs the dispossessed; and there are instances enough of the misuse or waste of surplus capital to encourage the advocates of confiscation or of communal control. The trouble with the rich is apt to be, not that they have money, but that they do not know what money is for. They have learned how to get, but have not learned how to use. The development of the prehensile grasp has involved an atrophy of the open palm. Their wealth has become what Ruskin called their "ill-th." If, on the other hand, a rich man regards himself, not as a possessor, but as a trustee; if, instead of owning his wealth he is conscious that he owes it, — then his distributions and benefactions are likely to be more judicious than the schemes of politicians or the judgments of less competent men. The same discretion and discernment are applied to giving which have been utilized in getting, and the world is the better, not only for the money received, but for the sagacity with which it is distributed. In other words, the system of private ownership is a stern test of character. It calls for conscience as well as for capacity. Ownership involves obligation. Service is the only freedom. Mr. White met this test. He lived with personal simplicity, and his life, service, and property were trusts for the common good. In conferring an honorary degree on him, in 1890, President Eliot described him as "*virum recte divitem esse scientem.*" He knew how to be honorably rich.

To justify this way of life, however, more is needed than good intentions. The administration of wealth as a trust calls for personal qualities which are quite as rare as those which ensure the acquiring of wealth. Distribution may be as profitless as hoarding. Investment in philanthropy calls for as much sagacity as investment in securities. Of these higher qualities of the distributor of wealth, Mr.

White was a distinguished example. He had, among other gifts, the faculty of prevision. Precisely as the maker of money must anticipate needs and foresee what course events are to take, so the giver of money should be endowed with a constructive imagination and a sane foresight. His happiness, like that of the enterprising financier, is in developing unsuspected resources and anticipating unrecognized wants. Like Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior," he,

Through the heat of conflict, keeps the law  
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw.

Mr. White's service to Harvard University illustrated this application of business prevision to the distribution of wealth. When he began to invest in the Department of Social Ethics, one of the most trusted members of the College faculty remarked that he did not see how such studies could be seriously pursued. Mr. White regarded this scepticism with good-humored indifference. He was, he said, perfectly sure that the problems of social and industrial change, or, as Mr. Robert Treat Paine announced in establishing his fellowship, "The efforts of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind," must be "the central matter of interest for educated young men during the next fifty years." He proceeded, therefore, to endow the first systematic and academic instruction in these subjects which this or any other country had maintained; and the eager and even passionate desire now so generally manifested among college students to have some part in the making of a better world, amply verifies Mr. White's prevision.

The same anticipation of needs characterized much of his giving. Few citizens of Brooklyn could have imagined what pleasure was to be derived from a Japanese garden, but it has revealed to thousands of old and young a type of beauty of whose existence they had not been aware. His gifts to Belgium anticipated by many months any general sense of responsibility in this country for the sufferings of that gallant little land. In December, 1920, there arrived in this country a representative of the ancient churches of Transylvania, which had been crushed almost out of existence under Roumanian rule. What was this visitor's surprise to learn that, before he had reached this country, one anonymous American had, of his own volition, transmitted repeated and generous gifts to these remote sufferers. Most givers of money wait until, among the multitudinous calls for help, their contributions are invited. A demand is thrust upon their atten-

tion, and they surrender to it. The wise user of wealth devises new ways of service, and foresees unrecognized needs. He adds to generosity prevision. He has not only an open heart but an open mind.

A still rarer trait in the philanthropist is persistency. Much giving, even by generous citizens, is occasional, spasmodic, and transitory. The object is temporarily interesting, but one soon passes to the next. It is said that the average duration of loyalty to a relief association is not more than five years. The enterprises which Mr. White guided and reënforced are perhaps more than all indebted to him for an indomitable persistency. Having once assumed an obligation, no vicissitude disheartened him, and no impatience made his devotion slacken. It was one thing to organize a Bureau of Charities in Brooklyn, but it was quite another thing to watch each detail of administration, and refresh an exhausted treasury, during a long term of years. It was an interesting venture to endow a Department of Social Ethics, but it was a much severer test of character to be the anonymous source of a continuous stream of benefactions for nearly twenty years, and to secure their continuance after one's death. To take up with new causes is exhilarating, but to maintain causes where romance has been lost in routine calls for the rarer gift of persistency.

*"Iustum et tenacem propositi virum  
non civium ardor prava iubentium  
non voltus instantis tyranni  
mente quatit solida," —*

the praise which Horace gave to his ideal statesman, might have been written of Alfred White. The upright man holds on to whatever he undertakes.

These gifts of prevision and persistency which marked Mr. White's administration of wealth were fortified and sustained by a still more commanding habit of mind. It was a rational and lifelong faith in the Divine guidance of the individual and of the world. Behind a manner of sunny and unassuming kindness, which made him a delightful companion, were the firmness, detachment, and serenity which were derived from the habitual dedication of his life to accomplish, not his own will, but the will of Him who sent him. His religious life was uncomplicated and unclouded. Neither domestic sorrow nor public controversy could disturb his tranquillity or self-control. He directed his daily affairs as ever in his Great Taskmaster's eye. It was this habit of faith which led him straight to works of love. His social service was the corollary of his Christian consecration. His

generosity was the natural flowering from a deep-rooted and daily-watered religious life. The secret of his happy and beneficent activity was in his early discovery and continuous assurance of the life of God in the soul of man.

### FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

PACING deliberately through the Yard, with cane in hand, brown derby hat tilted a bit upon his head, a cigarette between his lips, eyes lowered in meditation, the professor aroused the Sophomore's interest and curiosity. He seemed unique A personality among professors; he wore English-looking clothes and spats, and despite the gravity of his demeanor exhaled the fragrance of the fashionable rather than the austerity of the academic world. It was not long before the Sophomore had ascertained the professor's name; his interest increased, for the course of study that he had planned would the next year bring him into relations with Professor Wendell. Meanwhile he treasured such legends and bits of gossip about the professor as reached his ears; they all indicated a whimsical, entertaining, and original personality. In consequence of these stories and his own impressions, the Sophomore anticipated that from Professor Wendell he would derive probably more amusement than instruction.

Yet from the first meeting of the large class that assembled in Sever 11, the Junior, as he then was, carried away a feeling of enthusiasm, of zest and ambition, that no other teacher since he had come to Harvard had aroused in him. Whimsical though the professor might be, readily susceptible to imitation and burlesque as were some of his peculiarities of speech and intonation, he captured at once the serious interest of the class. The whole-hearted earnestness with which he put himself into the work of teaching, of expressing his own ideas and of drawing out the expression by others of their ideas, was far removed from the dilettante's attitude and temper which undergraduates who did not know him were prone to attribute to him. Not only was he whole-hearted as a teacher; he was warm-hearted. His praise was generous; his censure was kind. Sarcasm in criticism was a luxury in which his assistants sometimes indulged; it was a luxury that he did not permit himself to enjoy. He could condemn a student's work without either wounding or angering the student.

The Junior came to look forward to the return of themes with com-

ments signed B. W. — comments, it must be said, not easily legible — as to an exciting event. At the Wednesday morning conferences in Grays 18, students waited in line while Professor Wendell hastily ran over themes and made pungent criticisms interspersed with his merry laughter. "Unjustifiable homicide," was his verdict on one story. "Don't kill people without cause, even in fiction." And his joyous peal rang out. Again, "But do forsythias and lilacs bloom at the same time? Make a note of it and tell me next spring what you find out about that." He usually contrived to send the student on his way smiling over some *jeu d'esprit* and feeling cheerful though chastened. Sometimes he was almost disconcertingly candid in acknowledging his own limitations. "I'm not in any sense of the word a scholar," he said on one occasion when asked a question relating to the sources of a familiar folk-lore tale. "I suppose any one in the Department of English might reasonably be expected to answer that question, but offhand I can't. No; I'm not really a scholar. In fact, my ignorance is abysmal." However lightly he may have been regarded in some scholastic circles at that time, he established firmly his title to scholarship in later years.

But to the Junior it didn't make the slightest difference whether he was a scholar or not. Any possible deficiency in that respect mattered still less when he discovered that Professor Wendell was a poet. He sat entranced one evening in Sanders Theatre through the performance of *Raleigh in Guiana*. It seemed to him then and it has seemed to him in his maturer years that in that drama there were passages of an imaginative splendor and a richness of phrasing in which even the great Elizabethans would have rejoiced, and which showed a true kinship with them. Professor Wendell played Raleigh with gallantry and dignity; the performance remains in one spectator's mind as memorable among amateur productions. And it has caused him to regret that Professor Wendell ventured so rarely into the fields of poetic and dramatic art, for it demonstrated that in each of them he was capable of fine achievement.

Perhaps one reason why he did not show a more abundant flowering in creative work was that he was humble-minded and self-distrustful. He was often confident of his opinions, but he was never confident of his powers. It might have been better for his productivity, excellent though that was, and for his happiness if the emphasis of confidence had been differently placed. He was more inclined to dogmatize on political and social questions than on matters relating to literature;



and his comments on the "privileged classes," as he termed the laboring classes, were not always well received. Never was there a man who could more thoroughly and perversely, at times, through generalizations that he uttered, give the impression that his horizon was strictly limited by caste; yet Wendell was not a snob in the actual relations of life. He might talk as if he valued birth and antecedents above all else, but he simply could not be snobbish in his attitude towards any individual. Meritorious effort and achievement and personal qualities were all that counted in his estimate of a man, however much he might theorize on the essentials of background, birth, and breeding. He denied democracy, yet he gave the warmest consideration and the most special help to the boy who was poor, obscure, and self-supporting. Indeed he lived in a world of paradoxes of his own constructing, and they afforded him sometimes doubtful shelter. Meeting him on the afternoon of Armistice day, the writer commented upon the scenes of rejoicing that morning on Boston Common. "To me it was one of the most disturbing and depressing spectacles I have ever seen," replied Wendell. "It was Demos unchained. It was, to be sure, the beast purring. But never have I seen anything that gave me in an equal degree a horror of democracy—a sense of the frightful power for evil of the beast in another mood."

Vivaciously alert to put forth his opinions, he was nevertheless sensitive to the results of such expression. An interesting episode, characteristic of both men, occurred in his relations with Howells. He had known Howells long and pleasantly; but when his "Literary History of America" was published, the treatment that he accorded to certain literary personages whom Howells revered was too much for the gentle Dean of American Letters. Howells wrote a caustic and acrid review of the work, quite unlike the reviews that he was accustomed to write of the works of his fellow craftsmen. Wendell heard that the review was unpleasant, and chose not to read it; he wished to avoid receiving any impressions that might affect his feeling for Howells. Then he became aware on several occasions when he and Howells met that Howells was treating him with marked aloofness and severity. That troubled him; for he felt now that in his book he must have committed some really serious offense; anxiously he searched his memory, without gaining a clue. One day he found himself placed next to Howells at luncheon. He set himself desperately to the task of being agreeable, was gratified to find Howells responsive; and finally How-

ells said, "Wendell, I've got to make a clean breast of it. Ever since I wrote that nasty article about your book, I've been uncomfortable. When I've seen you, I've felt like sneaking round the corner and getting out of the way. I must say that the way you've treated me to-day makes me hope you've forgiven me." "My dear fellow," said Wendell, "I never read the article — and I never shall."

Barrett Wendell, distrustful as has been said of his own powers, depreciated very often his own work, and never more unjustly than when he looked back, as he often did, upon his years of teaching at Harvard as being largely years of failure. He stimulated his students to think; he awakened in them an interest in literature and guided them in their appreciation of it; he was a civilizing and benignant influence. And he won the affection and the admiration of hundreds of men whom in his diffidence he supposed that he had never reached at all.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE SPRING TERM.

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

IN the last issue of the *MAGAZINE* it was indicated that the University would probably find it necessary to make an increase in the tuition fees because **The increased** the new income from the Endowment Fund would not suffice **tuition fees** to make both ends meet. Most of those who were giving thought to this matter six months ago believed that a uniform increase to a fee of \$300 in all departments of the University would be needed, but a careful study of the entire situation led to the conclusion that this would not be essential, at least for the present. Accordingly it has been arranged that, beginning with the academic year 1921-22, the tuition fees will vary in the different schools, each fixing at such figure as seems to be dictated by its own needs.

In three of these schools no increase has been deemed essential just now. The tuition fee in the Law School and the Graduate School of Education remains for the present at \$200 per annum as heretofore. In the case of the Law School the tuition fee was raised to this figure a year ago, and it was not thought advisable to make a further increase so soon, especially in view of the fact that the Law School is not now being conducted at a loss. The Graduate School of Education is in the first year of its existence, and the moment is scarcely opportune, it was felt, for the announcement of an increased tuition fee in this new branch of the University's activity. The tuition fee in the Divinity School also remains unchanged for the present, its Faculty desiring to postpone action until later.

In Harvard College, in the Engineering School, and in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences the regular tuition fee will hereafter be \$250, which is an increase of \$50 over the present figure. In the Medical School the cost will hereafter be \$300, and in the Graduate School of Business Administration it will be \$400.

It is apparent, therefore, that we have abandoned the traditional policy of charging a uniform tuition fee in all departments. There have been some sporadic departures from this policy in the past, but it has had a tolerably consistent observance. The pending departure from it is radical and may be said to mark the inauguration of a new era in tuition finance. The variation from lowest to highest among the tuition fees of different departments is one hundred per cent. Tuition in the Business School will cost twice what it does in the Law School, and half as much again as in the Medical School.

This new policy of adjusting tuition fees to a sliding scale is dictated by the interaction of two important considerations. The first is the simple fact that the costs of operation vary greatly in different departments of the University. In the Law School, for example, where instruction is given in relatively large classes and where there are comparatively few elective courses, the cost of education per capita is less than in the Medical School where a great deal of laboratory and clinical instruction must be given to small groups of students. In the Business School the income from endowment is small and the cost of instruction is relatively high because much of it involves the guidance of students in work upon individual business problems. There is a good deal to be said, accordingly, for the policy of asking each student to bear a reasonable share of what his education costs the University, and this, to a certain degree, is what the new scale of tuition fees proposes to do.

But there is another consideration which must not be left out of account, and to some extent it conflicts with the one just mentioned. Public policy — to use a compendious term which judges and lawyers are fond of employing nowadays — seems to dictate that the burden of the tuition fee should be tempered to certain classes of students so far as that can be done without injustice to the rest. It would not be good public policy, whatever its economic justification, to make students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences pay their full share of what tuition costs in that department. These young men are the recruits for the teaching staffs of American colleges and universities; any action that might radically diminish their number would be seriously detrimental to higher education in this country; the detriment would far more than offset the small financial advantage derived from charging the graduate students their full share of tuition costs. If the tuition fee in Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences were to be increased to \$300 or \$400 at our various universities, the resort of students thereto would inevitably be diminished and the supply of young college instructors would fall off. The graduate schools, moreover, are turning out the men who do most of the scholarly investigation in this country and the University authorities ought

to be very circumspect about any step which might lead to a curtailment of this activity. The same consideration of public policy operates in the case of the Graduate School of Education. Economic considerations may direct that students in this school be charged full-fare, but the high desirability of increasing the country's none-too-abundant stock of well-trained teachers is a motive which may well prompt us to treat them more generously.

At any rate, the new scale of tuition fees at Harvard has been arranged with both these considerations in mind. The exact cost of university education per capita is a rather difficult thing to figure, nor is it at all certain that, having figured it out, we should relate the tuition fee to this per capita cost with mathematical precision. The cost of educating freshmen is everywhere less than the cost of educating seniors, for the freshmen are handled in large elementary courses. We have not yet reached the stage, however, where it seems expedient to differentiate among the four undergraduate classes in the matter of tuition fees. Nevertheless, it is not improbable that in the course of future readjustments we shall come to that plan.

There seems to be a settled conviction in the public mind that students who take a prominent part in college athletics do so at serious detriment to Athletics and their studies, and that, although college authorities may pro-scholarship fees to be holding these young men to a strict accountability for scholarship and regular attendance, they nevertheless deal leniently with the academic transgressions of the student who helps to win the games. One institution after another has given solemn assurance that the athletes do not form a privileged order, that they are held to a rigid observance of all academic standards, and that they average up with the rest of the student body when the results of the final examinations are posted. Yet public opinion seems to take these assurances with a liberal discount. People see a schedule of thirty ball games or more announced for the spring season and wonder how young men can spend so much time on the diamond without letting the classroom sink to a secondary place in their energies and thoughts. They see a Pullman carload of gridiron gladiators taken all the way across the continent in the middle of winter, or a whole trainload of husky young Kentuckians brought to the Stadium for a whirlwind performance and home again by way of Niagara Falls. They wonder who does the studying while these things are going on, and forget that after all there are nearly three hundred potential working days in the undergraduates' calendar. It is unfortunate that, notwithstanding our earnest desire to educate the public to a due appreciation of scholarly achievement, we have not always paid due regard to the effect of extra-curriculum activities upon the public imagination.

The facts of the situation support, in a general way, the assertion of the colleges that participants in athletics do not neglect their studies. At least that is the case so far as Harvard is concerned. Last autumn a committee of the Harvard Faculty was set at work to determine "whether the present methods of conducting athletic sports make unreasonable demands upon the

time of the participants," and after several months of careful investigation this committee has now presented its report. In the course of its inquiry the committee made an analysis of all relevant data in the records of the College Office; it studied the attendance records of all participants in athletics, the number of hours devoted by players and managers to their duties in connection with athletics, and the grades received by them in College courses. All this information was carefully tabulated in such manner as to permit the drawing of reliable conclusions.

Out of about 1600 upper classmen it appeared that 348 were participants, last year, in one or more of the major athletic sports, football, baseball, hockey, track, or rowing. In addition, 26 upper classmen served as managers or as assistant managers. The records show that so far as the players are concerned their attendance at College exercises was almost as regular, on the average, as that of non-participants in major athletics. In the case of the managers, however, the discrepancy is shown by the records to be very marked and leads to the conclusion that students who assume managerial responsibilities for athletic teams are in the habit of cutting their classes far too frequently. The same general deductions can be drawn from the committee's data on the relative academic standing of athletes and non-athletes. The active players make a measurably good showing, not up to the average, it is true, but high enough to refute the generalization that participation in major athletics is incompatible with the doing of satisfactory classroom work. The percentage of high-standing scholars is small, however, and leads to the suggestion that, while an active interest in intercollegiate sport does not render a young man's education unsatisfactory, it does, on the whole, tend to prevent his rising to the top portion of the class in point of scholarship.

The managers, in grades as in attendance, make a sorry showing. It is essential that things should be toned up at this point and the Faculty has referred the problem to the athletic authorities for action. Too many undergraduates are requisitioned for managerial activities anyhow. It is sometimes urged that the use of students in this capacity is economical, and from the standpoint of actual monetary outlay this may be true; but when one reckons the amount of time which the work takes away from College studies it can easily be seen that the system is not so economical after all.

One of the interesting by-products of the foregoing inquiry is the disclosure of a lack of uniformity in the standards of marking maintained by different branches of College study. It is commonly assumed that a student who obtains the grade of "A" in one department displays approximately the same degree of ability and industry as a student who obtains the grade of "A" in any other department. On this assumption the University awards scholarships and other distinctions. Yet a study of the grades awarded to sixteen hundred upper classmen at the end of the academic year 1919-20 justifies more than a suspicion that high grades are much more easy to obtain in some departments

Discrepancies  
in our system  
of marking

than in others. In one group of studies, for example, the quota of honor grades awarded was 46 per cent, in another group only 28 per cent. In the first group the number of unsatisfactory grades formed about 10 per cent of the whole; in the other it was 19 per cent. To suggest that better students go into one group and work harder would be to put forward a rather specious explanation of these discrepancies. Students of every degree of ability and industry scatter into all our courses; every department gets its share of the good, bad, and indifferent. If high grades are more prolific in one group of courses than in another, the explanation will be sought by the sophisticated in differences of standard rather than in differences among the men. In justice to the dependability of College records it seems clear that wide variations in standards ought to be avoided.

The migration of students from one college to another is more common to-day than it used to be. The number of young men who enter one institution **The problem of the unclassified student** and subsequently, for one reason or another, transfer elsewhere seems to be steadily increasing. At Harvard we have nearly three hundred students in this category at the present time, a number not far from as large as our present quota of seniors. These men come from a wide variety of colleges, large and small, after having had one, two, or even three years of collegiate work before coming to Harvard. The amount of credit properly to be given for this work at other institutions has been in many cases difficult to determine; hence we have pursued the policy of placing all such men, for the time being, in a group known as "unclassified students."

This practice, although it possesses some advantages, has had its serious drawbacks. The student who is thrust into the unclassified list finds himself a sort of "man without a country" so far as undergraduate activities are concerned. As his designation implies, he belongs to no class, and as undergraduate life is organized at American colleges there is no logical place for this sort of student. The unclassified men have felt themselves shorn of many advantages by reason of their rather anomalous status in the College community, and it has seemed wise to make for the future some arrangement by which they can be provisionally assigned to the regular undergraduate classes. }

Beginning next autumn this will be done. The student who comes to Harvard after having spent a year or more at another institution will be admitted as a Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior on the basis of his prior record. But this rating will be provisional and will give no vested right to permanent classification. The definite rating will come after the student has spent one full year at Harvard and has shown what he is able to do when judged by our own standards. In this way there will be adequate protection against errors in awarding credits for work done elsewhere, while at the same time the men who come to Harvard from other institutions will be admitted forthwith to full standing in the various undergraduate organizations. This will mean a good deal to them.

The increasing complexity of the rules relating to the choice of College studies has made the functions of the adviser much more important than they were a dozen years ago. In the old days of the free elective system the Freshman saw his adviser for a few minutes in the morning of his first day in College; the chances are that he never saw him afterwards. No advisers were provided for any undergraduates except Freshmen; after the first year undergraduates were left to their own resources in choosing courses. With practically unlimited freedom of choice, this arrangement was workable, but with numerous restrictions upon the selection of his courses the undergraduate now needs a considerably greater amount of counsel and guidance. The rules relating to concentration and distribution, general examinations, candidacy for distinction, and so on are not so simple that students can understand them all at a glance and plan their College work accordingly. These requirements have to be explained and this responsibility falls upon the advisers. The burden which rests upon an adviser has accordingly increased three or four fold during the past dozen years.

The arrangement by which advisers are assigned is also different nowadays from what it used to be. In the old days there was a specially selected group of instructors, chiefly young instructors, vested with the function of advising Freshmen. Each of these advisers was given a dozen or fifteen, perhaps even twenty Freshmen to look after. The task was often more than any instructor could effectively perform amid the manifold activities which marked the opening of the College year. During the last decade the practice has been to use virtually all members of the Faculty, young and old, in this work of advising new students. Under this system each professor or instructor receives only four or five Freshmen and is able to look after them without serious detriment to his regular teaching duties. Upper classmen, on the other hand, continue to be assigned to advisers selected from among the instructors in their special fields of concentration; students who are concentrating in chemistry, for example, will be given some member of that department as their adviser. In order to be of real service to upper classmen an adviser must be thoroughly familiar with the rules and resources of the department in which the student expects to do the major portion of his work; hence the policy of selecting advisers with this primary consideration in view.

For some years every Freshman, in addition to his Faculty adviser, has had the aid of a student adviser chosen from among the members of the Senior class. This arrangement has not worked to perfection, but it has been sufficiently useful to warrant its continuance and doubtless it can be improved. Some Seniors take their advisory duties seriously and do a good deal in the way of helping the newcomers to become properly oriented to general College life. Others do little or nothing at all. Everything depends upon the care and discrimination with which the Senior advisers are chosen.

For some years there has been a rather widespread notion, even in the

minds of many Harvard men, that this University is drawing fewer students from the Western and Southern portions of the country than formerly, and that the growth of the great state universities in these two sections of the Union is forcing the endowed institutions of the East to recruit their student population from areas nearer home. The educational developments of the past twenty years have given this idea an air of plausibility. The state universities have been growing at a rapid rate, particularly since the close of the war. Princeton, Yale, and Harvard have had no such expansion. But these facts do not warrant the offhand conclusion that the gains of one group are at the expense of another. A careful analysis of the Harvard student body year by year during the past two decades has made clear to us that its geographical distribution has undergone no marked change during that time. Certainly it affords no basis for the conclusion that Harvard is drawing more students from New England and fewer from other sections of the country. Taking the University as a whole the gain in attendance during the past twenty years has been well distributed.

A comparison of the geographical distribution of the Harvard student body with those of other large institutions brings out the further fact that no one university in the United States can properly claim an exclusive right to be called a "national" institution. Columbia, Chicago, Yale, and Harvard all draw substantial portions of their total enrolment from various parts of the country. No one of them has any established primacy over the others in this respect. On the other hand, these are the only four institutions which stand out from the rest when the distribution test is applied. The various state universities, without exception, draw overwhelmingly upon their own immediate constituencies. The students who come to them from outside states make up a small fraction of their entire enrolment. Their recent growth has been derived almost wholly from within the boundaries of their own states. The state universities have grown larger in recent years, but not more "national"; if anything they have become less so.

In Massachusetts the proposal to establish a state university keeps coming before the legislature every year. The need for such an institution is frequently asserted, but it has never yet been demonstrated by any careful study of existing educational facilities. No definite plan has been formulated nor any dependable estimate of probable cost compiled. This year the Massachusetts legislature has concluded that a study of the question ought to be made and a commission will be appointed to go into the matter fully. The endowed institutions of Massachusetts are not unfriendly to the proposal, provided, of course, that the need can be clearly shown. On the other hand, it is the duty of those who are now engaged in the work of higher education to protest against any large addition to the Commonwealth's tax rate if this is to serve no other purpose than to duplicate facilities already available. If

The state  
university  
question in  
Massachu-  
setts



it should be found, in the course of the commission's inquiry, that many young men and women of Massachusetts are at present unable to obtain a college education by reason of the relatively large tuition fees exacted at endowed institutions, there still remains the question whether a state university ought to be created for these young citizens or whether the desired end could not be equally well obtained, at much less cost, by a liberal provision of state scholarships. A half million dollars per annum would go but a short way in maintaining a state university worthy of the Commonwealth; but this amount would provide at the existing universities and colleges free tuition for about two thousand students. Whether such a measure would overload the existing institutions, however, is a question that would have to be looked into. At any rate, it is a wise plan to have the entire situation carefully canvassed before any action involving large outlays is taken. A state university in Massachusetts would in all probability not injure but benefit Harvard. Its graduates in considerable numbers would probably come to our professional schools. It would impress the entire community with a deeper sense of the value of college education and increase the resort to all the colleges, not merely to the new institution. State universities have not crowded the better colleges out of existence anywhere. So there is no reason why Harvard should feel concerned about the project except in so far as it is the duty of educational leaders everywhere to advocate the wisest use of public funds.

This year's Summer School will open on July 5 and continue through the usual period of six weeks. Owing to the special interest of the new Graduate School of Education in this branch of the University's work, **This year's Summer School** the Summer School will hereafter be under the control of a joint board representing the Faculties of the School of Education and of Arts and Sciences. The usual courses covering all the more important departments of undergraduate and graduate study will be provided; in addition there will be about thirty courses in Education. Most of the latter are designed primarily for teacher and other school administrators. The addition of these professional courses greatly extends the scope of the School and may be expected to result in an increased attendance. As in former years most of the instruction will be given by regular members of the Harvard teaching staff, but a considerable number of the courses will be in charge of instructors from other institutions. All three of the Freshman Halls will be made available for occupancy by Summer School students.

Despite the interesting and out-of-the-ordinary work that it is doing, many of the **MAGAZINE's** readers have probably not heard much about the Harvard Bureau of Economic Research. Established a couple of years ago the purpose of this Bureau is to compile and interpret business statistics for the use of manufacturers, traders, and investors. Its method is to make an intensive study of economic conditions in the immediate past and to deduce therefrom the probable present tendencies. In analyzing and interpreting its data the Bureau uses certain new **The Bureau of Economic Research**

and improved methods which were devised and developed by Professor Warren M. Persons, who is in charge of the work. The results are published monthly in the *Review of Economic Statistics* in the hope that they will provide a trustworthy index of general business conditions. This publication has already gained a substantial list of subscribers and its services to the business community will doubtless prove greater as time goes on. The Bureau's activities are being carried on without drawing upon the University's funds, being supported by the subscriptions of those who find the *Review* serviceable to them.

A student organization known as the Liberal Club has obtained considerable prominence in the newspapers during the past few months by reason of conferences held and addresses given under its auspices by various well-known people, some of them being men and women of very pronounced "liberal" tendencies. The purpose of the organization, as set forth in its prospectus, is to develop an informed undergraduate opinion on social, industrial, political, and international questions without committing itself to any particular form of propaganda or belief. To this end the Club has been inviting speakers of varying shades of opinion to its meetings in the Harvard Union, and its officers have no doubt made a fair attempt to secure the adequate presentation of all attitudes. The trouble is, however, that the speaker of conservative views who comes to these meetings and states his side of the case receives very little publicity in the newspapers, while the advocate of red-hot measures usually obtains a great deal. The fact that somebody advocates a policy of moderation and rational reform to an audience of Harvard students is not worth a newspaper headline. That is supposed to be the customary order of affairs, the sort of thing that one would naturally associate with Harvard. But when some flaming crusader mounts the rostrum at the Harvard Union and announces to the undergraduates that they "must catch the spirit of revolt as the I.W.W. has done," or that "the revolution is not merely coming, it is here," or that "all prisons should be abolished," the newspapers do not miss the opportunity to play up the occasion. That these things should be said to a Harvard audience sounds like real news. Hence the activities of the Liberal Club, no matter how earnest the attempt to play the issues fairly, are pretty sure to spread abroad the impression that Harvard students lend a ready ear to that curious array of radical propaganda which is pushed forth from various quarters to-day and that the Harvard authorities are remiss in not putting the ban upon things of this sort. The University authorities, as a matter of fact, have nothing to do with it one way or the other. They do not select the speakers, neither do they exercise any censorship over those who do the choosing. The addresses are given under the auspices of a group of students in a building which is used as a students' club. The general public, of course, does not realize all this and is inclined to draw unwarranted conclusions. The desirability of creating "an informed student opinion" at Harvard is not to be denied, but the

way in which things have worked out during the past few months seems much more likely to create a misinformed public opinion concerning the Harvard attitude toward questions of the day.

All undergraduates who hereafter choose either ancient or modern languages as their field of concentration will be required to show, at the general examination which comes at the close of their Senior year, an acquaintance with "two works of literature without which an appreciation of English letters is impossible," namely, the Bible and Shakespeare. Students who devote special attention to modern literature must also show some understanding of at least two ancient authors, while those who specialize in ancient literature must be familiar with the writings of at least two great authors of modern times. The ancient authors, from whom any two may be chosen, are Homer, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Horace, and Virgil; the modern masters are Dante, Cervantes, Chaucer, Milton, Molière, and Goethe.

The general examination in ancient and modern languages

No matter what courses he may have taken during his four years in College, the student who concentrates in Group I (languages and literature) will be required to take this general examination. If he does not show such acquaintance with these literary masterpieces as a young man with a literary education might reasonably be presumed to have acquired, he will not receive his degree. To some extent each student will cover the ground in courses; what is left he must try to cover in his own reading.

Any college instructor will tell you that the young men of to-day are astoundingly deficient in their acquaintance with the contents of Holy Writ. They have not, for the most part, anything like the familiarity with it that their fathers, as a class, possessed. Reading the Bible in the home appears to have passed out of fashion; the Sunday Schools do not seem to be able to stamp upon their pupils any adequate appreciation of what is unquestionably our greatest achievement in English prose. We may not find it practicable to require that students who specialize in mathematics or chemistry shall study the Bible either before or after they come to College, but to the undergraduate who professes an interest in literature this requirement may well be applied. President Eliot once defined an educated man as "one who knows his own language well." Nobody who does not know the language of the English Bible or of Shakespeare can rightfully claim to know the Saxon tongue.

The proposal that members of the Board of Overseers should be elected by a postal ballot rather than at a regular polling-place in Cambridge on Commencement Day seems likely to be accepted by the Governing Boards, but not in time for the coming election in June, 1921. The legislature of Massachusetts has passed the act permitting the elections to be hereafter held in such way as the Governing Boards may determine, stipulating only that the rules as to eligibility of voters shall not be changed. The Governor of Massachusetts has given his assent. It now remains for the Governing Boards to accept the provi-

The postal ballot for Overseers

sions of the act and to frame the rules for the conduct of future elections. It may be predicted, without much risk of error, that the system of voting by postal ballot will be used at the Overseers' election in 1922.

The Graduate School of Business Administration sustains a severe loss in the resignation of Professor Lincoln F. Schaub, who leaves the service of the University at the close of the current academic year to become treasurer of a large mercantile corporation in New York City. Since his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1906, Professor Schaub has been connected with the School of Business Administration as instructor, as secretary, and, for a time, as Acting-Dean. He has been a very successful teacher and a capable administrator. During these fifteen years he gained for himself a solid and secure place in many of the non-academic activities in and around the University, and his departure will leave a gap which cannot easily be filled.

Managers of the various Harvard athletic teams are hereafter to use a plan of ratings in selecting the assistant managers. The plan is based upon the one used in rating officers of the army during the war. — **Miscellaneous and personal** In order to provide proper accommodation for the *materiel* used by the R.O.T.C., the University is planning to erect an armory and stables on the unused portion of the Soldiers Field. — Nine teaching posts in various French *lycees* have been offered to graduates and Seniors at Harvard. Most of these posts are within easy reach of one or another of the various French universities, so that there will be an opportunity to combine post-graduate study with the work of teaching. — A Minor Sports Council has been organized by the undergraduates to encourage and exercise supervision over the less important athletic contests which now engage the interest of a large number of men at Harvard. — The daily average of students engaged in some form of athletic exercise during the first week of March was 1430. This is a marked increase over the figures for the corresponding period a year ago. — A reconstruction unit, made up of men drawn for the most part from the departments of architecture and landscape architecture, is to spend the coming summer in the devastated regions of France. — During the months of March and April the University Band gave concerts in New York, Albany, and in several Massachusetts cities. — The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs held its customary "Graduates' Day" in Cambridge on Saturday, May 21. Addresses were given by President Lowell and several members of the Faculty on the workings of the elective system and the general examinations. — Grays Hall is being remodeled during the summer on the same general plan as Holworthy. Some alterations will also be made to the interior of Wadsworth House which will hereafter be used for administrative offices. — Professor E. L. Mark retires from active service at the close of the present academic year. Professor G. H. Parker succeeds him as Director of the Zoölogical Laboratory. — Professor J. S. Davis, of the Department of Economics, will leave Harvard at the end

of the current year to join the staff of the food conservation laboratory at Leland Stanford Jr. University. — Tentative arrangements for a track meet between Oxford and Cambridge on the one hand and Yale and Harvard on the other have been concluded. The meet will be held at the Stadium this summer, probably during the third week of July.

## CORPORATION RECORDS.

### *Meeting of January 31, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported that the donors of the George Schunemann Jackson Fund desire that the income of this fund and of any such additions as may be hereafter made to this fund be used for the purchase and maintenance of books, and that preference be given to those treating of social welfare and service, moral philosophy, civics, and like subjects.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Virginia Purdy Bacon (Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon) \$285 in cash and securities valued at \$28,028.63 on account of her bequest as follows: " . . . to Harvard University, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to be used in establishing two graduate scholarships in painting to be called the Edward R. Bacon Art Scholarships; the incumbent to be designated by said University under such regulations as it may from time to time prescribe, to hold such scholarships for not less than two years and while holding such scholarships to study painting under the direction of said University preferably in Europe."

From the estate of Annie L. Dexter, \$3,868.82, to be added to the principal of the "Charles Dexter Memorial Fund."

From the estate of Amey Richmond Sheldon (Mrs. Frederick Sheldon) \$1,008.98, to be added to the principal of the "Frederick Sheldon Fund."

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, \$32.44 additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$344,064.80 in cash and securities valued at \$9500.09 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mrs. Frederic Saltonstall Gould for her gift

of \$10,000 for the construction of a library and the maintenance of a reading-room for the Division of Chemistry, in memory of Frederic Saltonstall Gould of the Class of 1875.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of \$2295 during the year 1920 and for his gift of \$4829 during the year 1919 for miscellaneous expenses at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of securities valued at \$3650 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$3500 toward a certain salary.

To Mrs. Edward H. Harriman for her gift of \$3000 for the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the Graduate School of Education.

The President reported the death of Lincoln Ware Riddle, *Assistant Professor of Cryptogamic Botany and Associate Curator of the Farlow Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany*, which occurred on the 16th instant in the 41st year of his age.

The President reported that Professor Albert Bushnell Hart was unable to go to France as Exchange Professor for the second half of 1920-21.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Jan. 1, 1921: Winthrop Russell Shepard, as *Assistant in Chemistry*; Clarence Kenworthy Reinan, as *Instructor in Applied Physiology*. To take effect Jan. 3, 1921: Francis Chapin Breckenridge, as *Fellow for Research in Cryogenic Engineering*. To take effect Feb. 14, 1921: William Green, as *Lecturer on Chemical Engineering*. To take effect Sept. 1, 1921: Edward Laurens Mark, as *Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Zoölogical Laboratory*.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

From Feb. 1, for the remainder of 1920-21: Edward Stanley Emery, *Assistant Comptroller*; Robert Bowser, *Instructor in Transportation* (Business School). For the 2d half of 1920-21: Winthrop Pickard Bell, *Assistant in Philosophy*; Herbert Hammond Palmer, *Assistant in Physics*; John Joseph Sexton, *Instructor in French*; Barnett Fred Dodge, *Lecturer on Chemistry*. For one year from

March 1, 1921: Harlow Shapley, *Observer of the Harvard College Observatory.*

*Voted* to appoint the following members of the Committee on General Examinations in the Division of History, Government, and Economics:

Edmund Ezra Day for three years from Sept. 1, 1920; Arthur Norman Holcombe for three years from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to appoint Henry Pennypacker, a member of the Faculty of the School of Engineering from Sept. 1, 1920.

*Voted* to appoint Edward Laurens Mark, *Hersey Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to appoint Leslie Olin Cummings, *Assistant Professor of Education* for three years from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to rescind the vote granting leave of absence to Professor Laurence J. Henderson for the second half of 1920-21, and to appoint him Exchange Professor to France.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor Albert Bushnell Hart for the second half of 1920-21, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Instructor George L. Lincoln for the second half of 1920-21.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Lecturer William C. Heilman for the academic year 1921-22.

#### *Meeting of February 14, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Abel H. Proctor, \$30,136.11, in payment of his bequest of \$50,000 plus interest, to be added to the fund given by his aunt, Ellen Osborne Proctor.

From the estate of Mary Elizabeth Paine (Mrs. John Knowles Paine) \$32,344.72, to be added to the John Knowles Paine Fellowships in Music Fund.

From the estate of Jacob H. Hecht, \$5000, to be held as a separate fund to be known as the "Hecht Fund," the income of the property so held in trust and all accumulations thereon to be devoted to the maintenance, support, and improvement of the

Schiff Semitic Museum, so called, belonging to said corporation, and the same was gratefully accepted.

From the estate of Marie Antoinette Evans (Mrs. Robert D. Evans) \$4425 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Arnold Arboretum and \$4425 additional on account of her bequest of \$25,000 to the Harvard Dental School.

From the estate of Charles Hamilton Wilder, additional securities valued at \$2700, "to increase the sum now held by Harvard College to establish a chair in the Medical Department of said College, which is to bear the family name Wilder."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of \$12,000 in cash and securities valued at \$566.96 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000 for the promotion of research in the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory.

To the Class of 1896 for the gift of \$2000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$750 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the second quarterly payment for the year 1920-21 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1920.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$325 for a certain salary.

To Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$317 for repairing cases in the Botanical Museum.

To Lord and Taylor, Incorporated, and to Gilchrist Company for their gifts of \$500 each, to The Halle Brothers Company and Joseph Horne Company for their gifts of \$350 each, to Chandler and Company, Incorporated, L. P. Hollander Company, L. S. Plaut and Company, and E. T. Slattery Company for their gifts of \$250 each, and to the R. H. Stearns Company for the gift of \$150 for Industrial Hygiene in Retail Stores.

To Dr. William N. Bullard for his gift of \$1000 for Research in Epilepsy under the direction of the Department of Neuropathology.

To the Class of 1896 for the gift of \$1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Harvard Mutual Foundation for the unrestricted gift of \$624.61.

To Mr. Evan Randolph for his unrestricted gift of \$100.

To Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$500 toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

To Mr. Clarence L. Hay for his gift of \$500 for Peabody Museum explorations.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$200 toward the purchase of the "Three Philosophers."

To Mr. T. Lawrason Riggs for his gift of \$200 toward a certain salary.

To Dr. J. Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$125 toward a certain salary.

To the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey for the gift of \$100 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Santa Barbara for the gift of \$400 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of \$300 for two scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Rochester for the gift of \$240 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Michigan for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$90 for the Department of Physiology.

To Professor William B. Munro for his gift of \$27.55 for special expenses in Government 1.

To Miss Edith M. Howes for her gift of \$25 toward the James Jackson Putnam Professorship of Diseases of the Nervous System.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$15 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins for his gift of \$10 for the current expenses of Appleton Chapel.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To the Harvard Club of Lowell for the gift of \$400 for two scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of \$125 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Interstate Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia for the gift of \$50 for a scholarship for 1920-21.

To the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey for the gift of \$50 toward a scholarship for 1920-21.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson, and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Mr. Ernest M. Daland for the gift of \$5.73 to be used as the Dean of the Medical School decides.

To Mr. Fiske Warren for his unrestricted gift of securities valued at \$1.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Henry R. Dalton and family for the valuable gift to the College Library of an original manuscript of 1693 signed by Governor William Phips.

The President reported the death of Barrett Wendell, Overseer of Harvard College, and *Professor of English, Emeritus*, which occurred on the 8th instant, in the 66th year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Feb. 14, 1921: Winthrop Pickard Bell, as *Assistant in Philosophy*; Gordon Maskew Fair, as *Instructor in Sanitary Engineering and Instructor in Vital Statistics of Industry and Industrial Sanitation*.

#### *Meeting of February 28, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Alfred Tredway White, securities valued at \$44,250, to be added to the "Alfred Tredway White Endowment for the Department of Social Ethics."

From the estate of Miss Mary L. Searle, securities valued at \$7168 to establish a fund in memory of Dr. Flavius Searle, "the income of which shall be expended as scholarships to students in the Medical School and the Lawrence Scientific School so that each of said schools shall receive an equal share."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of securities valued at \$233.70 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Miss Fredrika G. Holden for her gift of \$5000 and to Mrs. W. Scott Fitts for her gift of \$1000 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$3000 to be added to the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$500 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To the Roosevelt Memorial Association, Incorporated, for the gift of \$425 for the Fellowship in Roosevelt Research for 1920-21.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1921-22.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$150 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of \$100 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Rev. Charles F. Dole for his gift of \$100 — a loan repaid — to "The Andrew P. Peabody Memorial Fund."

To Mr. Jesse H. Metcalf for his gift of \$50 toward the cost of a library of criminological material for the Law School.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugaley for his gift of \$50 on account of his offer of a scholarship in the Law School, in accordance with the terms of his agreement dated Jan. 28, 1920.

To Professor Frank W. Taussig for his gift of

\$50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of the library of the late Walter Faxon in accordance with the terms of his will:

I give and bequeath unto the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, all my books and pamphlets on Zoölogy, Paleontology and Geology, except those hereinbefore disposed of [refers to 7 volumes of Audubon's Birds of America given to Dr. W. M. Tyler of Lexington]. I also give and bequeath unto the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, to be deposited in the said Museum, my collection of the works of Alexander Wilson and the books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to him, the same to be preserved by said Museum in toto, the purely literary works of said author to be deposited in the Harvard College Library, if it seems best to the authorities of the said Museum.

All the rest of my library, I give and bequeath unto the said President and Fellows of Harvard College to be deposited in the said College Library.

The resignation of William Parsons Boardman as *Assistant in Bacteriology, Courses for Graduates*, was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 28, 1921:

*Voted to make the following appointments:*

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: David Abram Ellis, *Special Lecturer on Municipal School Administration*; Arthur Woods, *Special Lecturer on Municipal Police Administration*; John Robert Murphy, *Special Lecturer on Municipal Fire Department Administration*; Lawson Purdy, *Special Lecturer on Municipal Finance*. From March 1 for the remainder of 1920-21: Samuel Raynor Meaker, *Secretary of the Courses for Graduates*. For the 2d half of 1920-21: Frederick Gardner Clapp, *Lecturer on Geology*; Mandell Morton Bober and William Greenleaf Eliot, 3d, *Assistants in Economics*. For the 1st half of 1921-22: Eliot Blackwelder, *Lecturer on Geology*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: *Assistants*—Alan Reed Priest, in *Fine Arts*; Allyn Coats Swinnerton, in *Geology*; Edwin Francis Carpenter, in *Astronomy*; Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the *Farlow Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany*. *Tutors*—Leonard Opdycke, in *Fine Arts*; Daniel Sargent, in *History and Literature*; Edward Allen Whitney, in *History and Literature and Secretary of the Committee on Degrees with Distinction in History and Literature*. *Instructors*—Edward Ballantine, in *Music*; George Luther Lincoln, in *Romance Languages*; Asbury Haven Herrick, in *German and French*; Chesley Martin Hutchings, in *French*; Robert Franklin Field, in *Physics*; Martin Mower, in *Fine Arts*; Kenneth John Conant, in *Architectural Design*; John Wilson, in *Modeling*;

Niles Carpenter, in *Social Ethics*; Ronald Martin Foster, Harry Levy, and Heinrich Wilhelm Brinkmann, in *Mathematics*; Carl Einar Hille, Benjamin Peirce *Instructor in Mathematics*; Ray Waldron Pettengill, Fletcher Briggs, Taylor Starck, Arthur Burkhard, and Walther Martin Miller, in *German*; Clarence Erskine Kelley, in *Astronomy*; Norman Ethan Allen Hinds and Thomas Henry Clark, in *Geology*; Ralph Monroe Eaton and Raphael Demos, and *Tutors in Philosophy*; Floyd Henry Allport, and *Tutor in Psychology*; Joseph Lincoln Gillson, in *Mineralogy*; Aristides Evangelus Phetrides, in *Classics and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences*. *Lecturers*—Edward Waldo Forbes, on *Fine Arts*; George Parker Winship, on the *History of Printing*; Charles Howard Walker, on the *History of Architecture*; Victor Selden Clark and Abbott Payson Usher, on *Economics*. Frederick Wilkey, *Manager of the Harvard Dining Halls*; Willis Arnold Boughton, *Assistant Director of the Chemical Laboratory*; Melville Conley Whipple, *Sanitary Inspector*; Arthur Fisher Whitten, *Secretary of the Administration Board for Special Students*; Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, *Biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany*; Francis Welles Hunnewell and Frederick Lewis Allen, *Secretaries to the Corporation*; Matthew Luce, a member of the *Faculty of Arts and Sciences*; Thurman Lea Hood, *Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences*; Donald Kirk David, *Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration*. For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Frederick Merk, *Instructor in History*; Donald Kirk David, *Assistant Professor of Marketing*; Harlan True Stetson, *Assistant Professor of Astronomy*; Clarence Irving Lewis, *Assistant Professor of Philosophy*; Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, *Assistant Professor of English*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Paul Waldo Emerson and David Morris Hassman, *Assistants in Pediatrics*; Shichi Uymatsu, *Assistant in Neuropathology*. From Dec. 1 for remainder of 1920-21: Douglas Armour Thom, *Instructor in Psychiatry*; Frederick Lyman Wells, *Instructor in Experimental Psychopathology*; Lloyd James Thompson, *Assistant in Psychiatry*. From Jan. 1 for remainder of 1920-21: Cesar Uribe, *Assistant in Comparative Pathology*. From Jan. 12 for remainder of 1920-21: Philip Drinker, *Instructor in Applied Physiology*. From Feb. 1 for remainder of 1920-21: Thomas Kinsman Richards, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Surgery*. For the 2d half of 1920-21: Charles Whitney Mixter, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Joseph Vincent Fuller, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*.

*Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Edward B. Hill for the first half of 1921-22.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Social Ethics, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that James Ford was elected.*



*Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Chemistry, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Grinnell Jones was elected.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Music, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Walter Raymond Spalding was elected.*

*Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of German, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Guild Howard was elected.*

*Voted to appoint the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman ex officio; Paul Revere Frothingham, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Charles Lewis Slatery, Willard Learoyd Sperry.*

*Voted to appoint John Kelman, William Belden Noble Lecturer for the year 1922.*

*Voted to make the following changes of title: John Sanford Humphreys from Associate Professor of Architectural Design to Associate Professor of Architecture; Charles Wilson Killam from Associate Professor of Architectural Construction to Associate Professor of Architecture.*

*Voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, that the Administrative Board should be enlarged to twelve members, to be nominated by the President and Dean; six of these members shall represent the Laboratory branches and six the Clinical branches; the Dean shall be included, ex officio, as one of the twelve members. This vote shall supersede all previous votes not in harmony therewith.*

*Voted to confer degrees in course and out of course as recommended by the several Faculties, as per list submitted.*

WHEREAS on December 28, 1920, the

President and Fellows of Harvard College appointed a Committee consisting of members of the Corporation and representatives of the various faculties to consider the question of an increase of tuition fees; and

WHEREAS that Committee has made a report; now therefore be it

*Voted that the tuition fees be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, as follows:*

Under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Engineering School, the Bussey Institution, and the Faculty of Architecture, the regular tuition fee shall be \$250, \$65 for a single course, and \$65 for each additional course.

A fee for Infirmary and care of health shall be reestablished at the rate of \$5 for each student in all Cambridge departments eligible for admission to the Infirmary.

The tuition fee in the School of Business Administration shall be fixed at \$400 and for a single course at \$100, the Infirmary fee for such students to be included in the tuition fee.

The aforesaid tuition and Infirmary fees shall apply, beginning with the academic year 1921-22, to all students then in those departments and schools.

The fee in the Medical School shall be increased to \$300 for all students hereafter entering the School.

The fee in the Dental School shall be \$200 for all classes and, beginning with the academic year 1921-22, shall apply to all students then in the School.

All scholarships in each department of the University shall be increased by the amount of the increase in the tuition fee.

In view of the fact that the present fees in the Law School and the School of Education have taken effect only in the present year, it is inexpedient to increase them at the present time; but

the faculties of those schools will be requested to consider the matter afresh two years hence.

*Meeting of March 14, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Charles Church Drew, securities valued at \$181.76 additional on account of his bequest to Harvard University.

From the estate of Miss Mary L. Searle, securities valued at \$1611.64 to be added to the fund in memory of Dr. Flavius Searle.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of securities valued at \$4392.48 and \$300.59 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson, and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$1324.05 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Drs. William P. Cooke, Amos I. Hadley, Leonard D. Nathan, Norman B. Nesbitt, and Eugene H. Smith for their gifts of \$50 each, to Drs. Fred W. Allen, John W. Cooke, Ralph C. Curtis, Harold J. Cutler, Sterling N. Loveland, Charles G. Pike, Reinhold Ruelberg, Harmon Shobert, Homer C. Sowles, Kurt H. Thoma, John T. Timlin, Benjamin Tishler, and Charles T. Warner for their gifts of \$25 each, and to Dr. Charles A. Brackett for his gift of \$10 toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Mr. Oliver Morosco for his gift of \$500 for the Oliver Morosco Dramatic Prize for 1920.

To the Research Corporation for the additional gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Miss Mary L. Ware for her gift of \$317.50 for repairing cases in the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. James Dean for his gift of \$309 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To the Shepard Norwell Company for the gift of \$250 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$400 toward the scholarships for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Buffalo for the gift of \$250 for the scholarship for 1920-21.

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of \$50 toward the scholarship for 1920-21.

To Mrs. Henry P. King for her gift of \$200 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To the Class of 1857 for the gift of \$64 toward the Class of 1857 Fund.

To the First-Year Class in the Medical School for the gift of \$25 for the Medical School Library.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$80 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. Richard W. Hale for his services in drawing up and preparing a new general form of lease for the use of the College.

To Mrs. Robert S. Peabody for her valuable gift to the School of Architecture of volumes on the basilica of San Marco in Venice.

The President reported the death of William Fiske Whitney, John Barnard Swett Jackson Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, which occurred on the 4th instant, in the 71st year of his age.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

From Feb. 1 for the remainder of 1920-21: Howard Burr Jackson, *Assistant in Medicine*. From March 1 for the remainder of 1920-21: Allison Kenneth Scribner, *Assistant in Chemistry*; Eugene Parker Chase, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*. From March 1 to Aug. 1, 1921: Hilding Berglund, *Research Fellow in Biological Chemistry*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Allen Wainwright Finger, *Assistant in Geology*; Leonard Opdycke, *Assistant in Fine Arts*; Carl Arshag Garabedian, Lincoln La Paz, Larned Linn Smith, and Rudolph Ernest Langer, *Instructors in Mathematics*; Edmond Earle Lincoln, *Assistant Professor of Finance (Business School)*. For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Joseph Leonard Walsh, *Instructor in Mathematics*; Miles Carpenter, *Instructor in Social Ethics*; John Henry Williams, *Assistant Professor of Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor William H. Pickering for one year from April 16, 1921.

*Meeting of March 28, 1921.*

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50,000 to be added to the principal of the Anonymous Fund No. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Jackson for their gift of \$5000, to Mrs. Walter C. Baylies for her gift of \$500, and to Mr. Edward F. Whitney for his gift of \$100 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000 to establish a fund in the Graduate School of Business Administration, the principal and income, if any accumulates, to be loaned to needy students in

furthering their studies, and in such manner, at such times, and in such amounts as may be deemed best for the interest of those concerned.

To Mr. Richard T. Crane, Jr., for his gift of \$1000 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of securities valued at \$633.02 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$800 for the Department of Physiology.

To Drs. Lawrence W. Baker, Charles E. B. Chase, Martin B. Dill, Forrest G. Eddy, Julius F. Hovestad, and Maurice E. Peters for their gifts of \$50 each, to Drs. Horace L. Howe, Arthur A. Libby, Frank R. McCullagh, Arthur V. Rogers, Clarence B. Vaughan, and Eugene B. Wyman for their gifts of \$25 each, and to Dr. Charles W. Goetz for his gift of \$10 toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$250 toward the James Jackson Putnam Professorship Fund.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson, and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for the additional gift of \$154.11 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To the Harvard Club of North China for the gift of \$100 for the prize for 1920-21.

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of \$100 to be added to the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To Mr. James Loeb for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of labor periodicals for the College Library.

The President reported the death of John Winthrop Platner, *Andover Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Dean of Andover Theological Seminary*, which occurred on the 18th instant, in the 56th year of his age.

The resignation of David Hunt Linder as *Assistant in Botany* was received and accepted to take effect March 15, 1921.

*Voted* to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1920-21: Carl Einar Hille, *Assistant in Mathematics*. For the 2d half of 1920-21: Oskar Helge Lundholm, *Assistant in Psychology*; Roberts Tapley, *Assistant in English*; Dorus Powers Randall, *Bayard Cutting Fellow in Physics*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Gerard Paul Lestrade, *Assistant in Anthropology*; Robert Greenhalgh Albion, *Frederick Binkard Arts*, William Gleason Bean, France Vinton Scholes, and Edward Chase Kirkland, *Austin Teaching Fellows in History*; Paul Bigelow Schaeffer, *Instructor in History*; Arthur Warren Hanson, *Instructor in Accounting* (Business School); William Edward McCurdy, *Esra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow*; William Caleb Loring, *Lecturer on the Practice of Law*; Bancroft Gherardi Davis, *Lecturer on Mining Law*; Lucius Ward Bannister, *Lecturer on Water Rights*; Sidney Russell

Wrightington, *Lecturer on Massachusetts Practice*; FitzRoy Carrington, *Lecturer on the History of Engraving*; Sidney Raymond Packard, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*. For the 2d half of 1921-22: Edwin Angell Cottrell, *Lecturer on Government*. For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Robert Howard Lord, *Assistant Professor of History*; Thomas Henry Sanders, *Assistant Professor of Accounting*; Philip Putnam Chase, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*.

*Voted* to appoint George Howard Parker, *Director of the Zoological Laboratory*, from Sept. 1, 1921.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Professor Frank W. Taussig for the second half of 1921-22, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

#### *Meeting of April 11, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$8000 additional from the estate of Charles Church Drew on account of his bequest to Harvard University, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the American Woolen Company, the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, the Pacific Mills, the St. Joseph Lead Company, and to Mr. Galen L. Stone for their gifts of \$1000 each, to the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, the Harmony Mills, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for their gifts of \$500 each, to the American Optical Company, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, and the O'Bannon Corporation for their gifts of \$250 each, to Walter Baker and Company, Ltd., the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and to the Massachusetts Gas Companies for their gifts of \$200 each, and to Mr. Charles C. Jackson for his gift of \$100 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Mr. Frederick P. Cabot for his gift of \$5000 for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2500 to be added to the income of the Ernest B. Dane Fund.

To the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for the gift of \$2425 for the salaries of Alumni Assistants.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$1250 for special expenses at the College Library.

To the American Association of Variable Star Observers for the gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of publishing the Draper Catalogue.

To Miss Mary L. Ware for her gift of \$425.00 for repairing cases in the Botanical Museum.

To the Research Corporation for the gift of \$400 for research in Cryogenic Engineering under the direction of Professor H. N. Davis.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of \$375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Messrs. Woodward and Lothrop for their gift of \$350 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of \$280 for assistance in Economic Geology.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at \$180.98 and \$19.16 in cash toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To "A Friend" for the gift of \$165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George Schunemann Jackson, Robert A. Jackson, and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their additional gift of \$57.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To Professor L. C. Graton for the gift of \$50 for the expenses of lectures in the Department of Geology.

To Dr. George H. Monks for his gift of \$50 toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

To Dr. Elliott P. Joslin for his gift of \$50 for the Medical School Library.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his gift of \$50 to be expended under the direction of the social service worker at the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. A. Arthur Jenkins for his gift of \$15 to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund and \$15 to be added to the Dana Scholarship of the Class of 1852.

To Mrs. Charles Eliot for her generous and valuable gift to the School of Landscape Architecture of the professional library, drawings, and other papers of her husband, Charles Eliot.

The resignation of Robert Bartlett Miller as *Proctor and Instructor in Physical Education* was received and accepted to take effect April 7, 1921.

*Voted to make the following appointments:*

For one year from Sept. 1, 1920: Earle Leslie Bradway, *Assistant in Operative Dentistry*; Adelbert Fernald, *Assistant Curator of the Dental Museum and Assistant Librarian*. For the summer of 1921: Clifton Harlan Paige, *Instructor in Surveying*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: George Edwin Johnson, Rudolf Bennitt, Arthur Scott Gilson, Jr., and Leland Clifton Wyman, *Austin Teaching Fellows in Zoology*; Hugh McKenzie and Henry Donaldson Jordan, *Austin Teaching Fellows in History*; David Arnold Keys, *Instructor in Physics*; Carroll William Dodge, *Instructor in Botany*; Albert John Hettinger, Jr., and John Randolph Riggelman, *Instructors in Business Statistics*; Robert Bowser, *Instructor in Transportation*; John Wallace Riegel, *Instructor in Labor Relations*; Malcolm Perrine McNair, *Instructor in Marketing*; Hugo Francke, *Instructor in Industrial Management*; Thurman Los Hood, *Instructor in*

*English (Business School)*; Waddill Catchings, *Lecturer on Labor Relations and Industrial Finance*; Robert Fechner, Whiting Williams, and Earl Dean Howard, *Lecturers on Labor Relations*; Dana Ewart Kepner, *Assistant in Sanitary Engineering*; George Falley Ninde, *Instructor in Engineering Sciences*; Wolcott Dennis, *Instructor in Mechanical Engineering*; Raymond Thorwald Gibbs, *Instructor in Electrical Engineering*; Everett Lenox Reed and Leland Russell Van Wert, *Instructors in Metallurgy*; Albert Haertlein, *Instructor in Civil Engineering*; Howard Moore Turner, *Lecturer on Water Power Engineering*. For three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Harry Austryn Wolfson, *Assistant Professor of Jewish Literature and Philosophy*; Richard Thornton Fisher, *Assistant Professor of Lumbering and Forestry (Business School)*; John Tucker Murray, *Assistant Professor of English*; William Henry Weston, *Assistant Professor of Botany*. For two years from Sept. 1, 1921: Melville Conley Whipple, *Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry*.

#### *Meeting of April 25, 1921.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Virginia Purdy Bacon (Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon), \$355 in cash and securities valued at \$10,578.13 on account of her bequest of \$50,000 to establish the "Edward B. Bacon Art Scholarships."

From the estate of George A. Goddard, \$5000 to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

From the estate of John W. T. Nichols, \$5000 to establish a fund to be called in memory of his father, a member of the Class of 1823, "The George Nichols Fund," the annual income thereof to be devoted to the purchase of books on English literature for the library of Harvard College.

From the estate of Daniel L. F. Chase, \$2000 on account of his legacy to "be added to their respective endowment funds or applied to permanent improvement of their plants, and not used for current expenses."

From the estate of Miss Annie L. Dexter, \$257.16 to be added to the principal of the "Charles Dexter Memorial Fund."

*Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:*

To Mrs. Nebemiah W. Rice and Mr. George A. Peabody for their gifts of \$5000 each, to the Misses Mabel and Julia Lyman and Mr. Eliot Wadsworth for their gifts of \$2000 each, to Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, and "In memory of C. S. F." for their gifts of \$1000 each, to Messrs. Henry S. Hunnewell and James J. Storrow for their gifts of \$250 each, to Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb and Miss Mary Pratt for their gifts of \$200 each, to Miss Harriet Gray, Miss Eleanor S. Parker, Mrs. Francis W. Sargent, and Mr. James J. Pheasant for their gifts of \$100 each, and to Miss Ellen R.

Hathaway and Mr. Francis P. Sprague for their gifts of \$50 each for the New Laboratory of the Huntington Hospital.

To Mr. George Lewis Baxter for his gift of securities valued at \$5242.80 to establish a Somerville Scholarship for a student in his freshman year at Harvard College, recommended by a public preparatory school of Somerville, Mass.

To Mr. George Wigglesworth for his gift of \$5000 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000, the first payment on account of a pledge of \$10,000 a year for five years to establish the Fogg Museum Fund for Excavations in Greek lands.

To Mr. George R. White for his gift of \$1000, to the Lancaster Mills and the Lockwood, Greene & Company for their gifts of \$500 each, to Messrs. John W. Elliot, Wendell Endicott, and J. Franklin McElwain for their gifts of \$100 each to the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To Dr. J. Lewis Bremer for his gift of \$1000 for current expenses of the Department of Anatomy.

To Dr. William N. Bullard for his gift of \$1000 for medical research in the Medical School.

To Mr. James J. Storrow for his gift of \$1000 to be expended in building up the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 to increase a certain salary.

To Mr. George R. Agassiz for his gift of \$200 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Messrs. Frederick L. and John C. Olmsted for their gift of \$125 for books on Accounting in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Henry T. Myers for his gift of \$100 toward the loan fund in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. James N. Rosenberg for his gift of \$50 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. John J. Crane for his gift of \$25 toward the expenses of publishing the Draper Catalogue.

To Dr. George H. Wright for his gift of \$25 toward a Fund for Visiting Committees of the Dental School.

*Voted to make the following appointments:*

For the 2d half of 1920-21: John Hodgdon Bradley, Jr., *Assistant in Geology*. From April 25 for the remainder of 1920-21: Delmar Leighton, *Proctor*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Carl Peter Teigen, *Assistant in Fine Arts*; Harry Knowles Messenger, *Assistant in Classics*; Walter Raymond Kirner, Rudolphe Stokes Nelson, Henry Matthew Burlage, Frank Arthur Hilton, Jr., Frank Winslow Mansfield, Jr., Carl Merrick Wentworth, Louie Frederick Fisser, and Alexander Cowles Glennie, *Assistants in Chemistry*; William Raymond Bender, Frank Thomson Gucker, Jr., Joseph Dixon White, and Lucius Williams Elder, Jr., *Austin Teaching Fellows in Chemistry*; William Elwood Vail, *Instructor in Chemistry*; George Ellery Washburn, George Hussey Gifford, Arthur Chew Gilligan, John William Merton, and John Joseph Sexton, *Instructors in Romance Languages*; Elliott Mansfield Grant and Walter Llewellyn Bullock, *Instructors in French*.

## OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Stated Meeting, Feb. 28, 1921.*

The following nineteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bradford, P. R. Frothingham, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Lamont, Lee, Sedgwick, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the Board communicated the death of Professor Barrett Wendell, a member of the Board, on Feb. 8, 1921.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Feb. 28, 1921, conferring degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees. The total number of said degrees is 174.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 31, Feb. 14, and Feb. 28, 1921, appointing Edward Laurens Mark, *Hersey Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1921; Leslie Olin Cummings, *Assistant Professor of Education*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1921; Henry Penny-packer, a member of the Faculty of the School of Engineering, from Sept. 1, 1920; electing Chester Noyes Greenough, *Dean of Harvard College*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; appointing the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1921, Edward Caldwell Moore, *Chairman ex officio*; Paul Revere Frothing-

ham, Charles Lewis Slattery, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Willard Learoyd Sperry; appointing the following members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1921: Matthew Luce, *Regent*; Thurman Los Hood, *Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students*; Aristides Evangelus Phoutrides, *Instructor in Classics*; appointing Frederick Merk, *Instructor in History*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1921; making the following changes of title: John Sanford Humphreys, from *Associate Professor of Architectural Design* to *Associate Professor of Architecture*; Charles Willson Killam, from *Associate Professor of Architectural Construction* to *Associate Professor of Architecture*; appointing Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, *Assistant Professor of English*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1921; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Upon the motion of the President of the University, the Board voted unanimously that the President of the Board be requested, in the name and on behalf of the Board, to send a message of congratulation and good-will to President James Rowland Angell upon the occasion of his election to the Presidency of Yale University, and that the same be spread upon the records of the Board.

Pursuant to said vote, the following letter was sent by the President of the Board to Doctor Angell:

DEAR DR. ANGELL: —

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, held this day, I was requested unanimously, as President of the Board, to send our heartiest congratulations to you on your election to the Presidency of Yale, and to Yale University on your acceptance of this high office. Remembering the ancient ties of friendship between the two Colleges, we feel sure that this expression of good will reflects the sentiment of all Harvard Alumni.

February 28, 1921.

With our warmest wishes for the success of your administration, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT GRANT,  
President of the Board  
of Overseers of Harvard College.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 28, 1921, that

WHEREAS on December 28, 1920, the President and Fellows of Harvard College appointed a Committee consisting of members of the Corporation and representatives of the various faculties to consider the question of an increase of tuition fees; and

WHEREAS that Committee has made a report now therefore be it

VOTED that the tuition fees be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, as follows:

Under the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, of the Engineering School, of the Bussey Institution, and of Architecture, the regular tuition fee shall be \$250, \$65 for a single course, and \$65 for each additional course.

A fee for Infirmary and care of health shall be reestablished at the rate of \$5 for each student in all Cambridge departments eligible for admission to the Infirmary.

The tuition fee in the School of Business Administration shall be fixed at \$400 and for a single course at \$100, the Infirmary fee for such students to be included in the tuition fee.

The aforesaid tuition and Infirmary fees shall apply, beginning with the academic year 1921-22, to all students then in those departments and schools.

The fee in the Medical School shall be increased to \$300 for all students hereafter entering the School.

The fee in the Dental School shall be \$200 for all classes and beginning with the academic year 1921-22 shall apply to all students then in the School.

All scholarships in each department of the University shall be increased by the amount of the increase in the tuition fee.

In view of the fact that the present fees in the Law School and the School of Education have taken effect only in the present year, it is inexpedient to increase them at the present time; but the faculties of those schools will be requested to consider the matter afresh two years hence.

And the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented and read a Report from the Committee on Kitchens and Dining-Rooms of all the College Commons, and it was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Wigglesworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that, in accordance with the request of the Committee on Architecture and Landscape Architecture, it was advisable to establish a separate Visiting Committee on Landscape Architecture, and the Board voted to establish the same, and to appoint as members thereof, for the remainder of the academic year of 1920-21, the following persons: Francis L. Higginson, Jr., Ellery Sedgwick, Charles A. Coolidge, Percival Gallagher, James L. Greenleaf, Arthur A. Shurtleff, Loring Underwood.

Mr. Wigglesworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that Mr. Ernest B. Dane had declined the Chairmanship of the Committee on Botany, and that Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder had been appointed Chairman in his place; that Hon. Irving Lehman had been appointed a member of the Committee to Visit the Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages, in the place of Mr. John W. Hallowell, resigned.

*Stated Meeting, April 11, 1921.*

The following nineteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Bradford, P. R. Frothingham, Gay, Greene, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Mack, Roosevelt, Sedgwick, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the Board communicated the following letter, received from President Angell of Yale University, in acknowledgment of the letter of congratulation sent to him by the President of the Board on behalf of the Overseers:

March 15, 1921.  
Judge Robert Grant, President,  
Board of Overseers of Harvard University,  
211 Bay State Road,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

DEAR JUDGE GRANT:

I beg leave to acknowledge your very courteous letter of February 28th, which, owing to my absence on a prolonged journey through the South, has but just reached me. The action of the Overseers of Harvard College will be as gratefully appreciated by the Corporation of Yale University as it is by myself. I shall take the greatest pleasure in reporting to the Trustees the generous action of your Board.

With warm personal thanks for your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,  
JAMES E. ANGELL.

The President of the Board communicated the enactment of the following Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the method of election of members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College:

Chapter 204.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Twenty-one.

AN ACT

Relative to the Method of Election of Members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Section 1. The President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Board of Overseers of said college, acting separately at meetings called for the purpose, may from time to time, by concurrent vote, adopt rules and regulations fixing the method of voting for members of the Board of Overseers and the time and place or places when and where the annual election for members of said Board of Overseers shall be held, and determine the date or dates on which such rules and regulations shall be effective, after which date or dates so fixed such rules and regulations shall supersede any statutory provisions or rules or regulations with which they are in conflict; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to be an Overseer or to vote in any election of Overseers or the method of determining such eligibility.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when the Board of Overseers and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, respectively, at meetings held for that purpose, shall by vote assent to the same.

House of Representatives, March 25, 1921.

Passed to be enacted,

BENJAMIN LORING YOUNG, *Speaker*.

In Senate, March 28, 1921.

Passed to be enacted,

FRANK G. ALLEN, *President*.

March 31, 1921.

Approved,  
CHANNING H. COX.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
BOSTON, April 1, 1921.

A true copy.

(Seal)

Witness the Great Seal of the  
Commonwealth.

F. W. COOK,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

The votes of the President and Fellows of November 29, 1920, and February 28, 1921, electing Alfred Marston Tozzer, *Professor of Anthropology*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921, on half time; Alexander George McAdie, *Abbott Lawrence Rotch Professor of Meteorology and Director of the Blue Hill Observatory*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1918; Walter Raymond Spalding, *Professor of Music*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; William Guild Howard, *Professor of German*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; James Ford, *Associate Professor of Social Ethics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; Grinnell Jones, *Associate Professor of Chemistry*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1921; appointing the following *Assistant Professors* for three years from Sept. 1, 1921: Harlan True Stetson, of *Astronomy*; Clarence Irving Lewis, of *Philosophy*; Donald Kirk David, of *Marketing*; appointing Edward Henry Warren, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law* for one year from Sept. 1, 1921 — were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 14 and 28, and April 11, 1921, appointing for three years from Sept. 1, 1921, Joseph Leonard Walsh, *Instructor in Mathematics*; Niles Carpenter, *Instructor in Social Ethics*; John Henry Williams, *Assistant Professor of Economics and Tutor in*

*the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Robert Howard Lord, *Assistant Professor of History*; Thomas Henry Sanders, *Assistant Professor of Accounting*; Philip Putnam Chase, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*; Harry Austryn Wolfson, *Assistant Professor of Jewish Literature and Philosophy*; Richard Thornton Fisher, *Assistant Professor of Lumbering and Forestry (Business School)*; John Tucker Murray, *Assistant Professor of English*; William Henry Weston, *Assistant Professor of Botany*; appointing Melville Conley Whipple, *Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry*, for two years from Sept. 1, 1921; Edmond Earle Lincoln, *Assistant Professor of Finance*, Graduate School of Business Administration, for one year from Sept. 1, 1921; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

Mr. Wigglesworth, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that Dr. William S. Thayer had been appointed Chairman of the Visiting Committee on Classics.

Mr. Roosevelt presented a Report of the Visiting Committee on Military Science and Tactics, with respect to the continuation of the instruction in Military Science, now given at the University, and the possibility of its discontinuance, unless the University can provide accommodations for horses and equipment, and the same was accepted and placed on file.

Dr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Appleton Chapel and Phillips Brooks House, recommending the erection of a college chapel as the most beautiful and appropriate memorial to the Harvard men, more than 370 in number, who died in the World War of 1914-18, and it was referred to the Executive Committee.



## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

CHRISTINA H. BAKER, R. '93.

Changes in the Statutes of Radcliffe College, suggested by a committee formed in the spring of 1920, were adopted by the Associates on Dec. 8, 1920. These provide for the election of six Alumnae Associates instead of three, nominated by the Alumnae Association, and for two Alumnae members of the Council instead of one. On Feb. 9, 1921, Christina H. Baker, 1893, was elected as this second Alumna. The President of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association also serves as an Associate during her term of office. Associates are hereafter to be elected for a term of six years, and are not reëligible for more than one term immediately succeeding that for which they are first elected. The Associates will meet hereafter five times a year instead of three.

The Secretary of the College, Miss Harriet D. Buckingham, has been added to the Committee on Instruction.

The Associates appointed a committee to draw up an expression of their sincere regret at the death of Mrs. Martin Mower (Sarah Yerxa, 1894) by which the College has lost a constant friend, who gave of her time, her judgment, and her unflagging interest in service on the Halls of Residence Committee, on the Committee on Graduate Students, and upon the Board of Associates.

Twelve graduate scholarships, each covering the tuition fee of \$250, have been awarded for the year 1921-22: one to a student from Dalhousie, one to a student from the University of Minnesota, one to a French scholarship holder in Elmira College. The other successful candidates are holders of Radcliffe A.B.'s, or holders of degrees from other colleges who have

done advanced work at Radcliffe. A thirteenth scholarship, of \$300, the Harvard Annex Alumnae Scholarship, has been awarded to a Radcliffe Senior, a candidate for Honors in English, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

The new members of Phi Beta Kappa from the Junior Class are Eleanor Cowen, Elizabeth Cummings, Dorothy Currie, and Margaret Gay. After the initiation of the new members, which took place on May 6, Professor Katharine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College, addressed the Chapter.

The College has received \$3443.16 additional from the estate of C. C. Drew. Helen C. McCleary, 1904, has given to the library about fifty volumes from the library of her father, Samuel Foster McCleary, Harvard 1841, in his memory.

For 1921-22 increased accommodations for graduate students are assured by the opening of Edmands House. This will accommodate some dozen graduate students, who will eat at Bertram Hall. The Halls of Residence Committee has extended its supervision over Edmands House and Everett House, and has increased its membership by the addition of Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach and Mrs. George Vaillant. The rentals at the dormitories have been slightly increased, making the price for room, board, and lodging from \$700 to \$736. A few suites, with room and study, are at a higher price. This compares very favorably with the corresponding prices at other women's colleges, that at Wellesley and Vassar being \$800, and at Smith, which has not yet increased its tuition fee, \$650.

On Feb. 11 the Acting Dean invited all the members of the office force, of the library and gymnasium forces, the heads of the halls of residence, the house superintendent and her assist-

ant, the college nurse and the director of the choir, to meet Miss Park, the new Dean, who takes up her work next September. The College entertained the secretaries of the celebrating classes and the President of the Alumnae Association at dinner in the different dormitories on April 15. After dinner the representatives met at Barnard Hall for consultation upon their plans for Commencement. The members of the Council were invited to dinner at the dormitories after their April meeting. On Tuesday, May 3, the Acting Dean entertained the members of four mothers' clubs in Cambridge at Barnard Hall. The officers of six student organizations gave, in brief speeches, a report of the purpose and work of these student activities. Music was also contributed by the students. The mistresses of the halls received with Mrs. Baker. After afternoon tea all the dormitories were open for inspection.

The Acting Dean, who was obliged to be in Texas in early March, spoke on the Harvard instruction offered by Radcliffe College at schools in Dallas, Kansas City, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Detroit. Mrs. Baker also met the groups of past Radcliffe students in these cities, in St. Louis and in Chicago. Mrs. Baker represented the College on March 29 and 30 at the biennial convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, now the American Association of University Women, and spoke before the conference of deans and professors upon the new tutorial and advisorial system at Harvard. She was given a dinner by the Radcliffe Club of Washington on March 30. The Acting Dean has also represented the College at the annual meeting of the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women, formerly the Naples Table Association, which met this year in Baltimore, April 23, at the invitation

of Goucher College. On April 22 Mrs. Baker spoke to some seventy-five pupils from the preparatory departments of high and private schools in Baltimore, and was entertained by the Radcliffe Club of Baltimore. The Radcliffe Club of Philadelphia also entertained Mrs. Baker at dinner, on April 20. Bradford Academy invited the Acting Dean to speak at the Academy upon the education offered at Radcliffe, on April 28.

Miss Mooar, the Director of the Appointment Bureau, has represented the College at a vocational conference in December at Smith College under the joint auspices of the Smith Appointment Bureau and a committee chosen by the Student Council; and at a conference on vocational activities in colleges, held in New York in February.

The Council has regretfully accepted the resignation of Miss Kate Wallace, Assistant Director of the Gymnasium since 1899. Miss Eva Washburn, at present director of the gymnasium at the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association, has been appointed Assistant in the Radcliffe Gymnasium for 1921-22. The Council has also accepted with regret the resignation of Mrs. Gregory as mistress of Whitman Hall. Miss Helen Campbell, a Radcliffe graduate, will be mistress of the hall in 1921-22. Miss Miller, Miss Whitney, and Miss Field will continue to be mistresses respectively of Eliot, Barnard, and Bertram Halls in 1921-22. Miss Miller has also been appointed to have charge of the housing of students who cannot be placed in the dormitories.

The experiment of opening the Colord Room in the Library for study in the evening has been continued for the rest of the year.

The Freshmen have had an opportunity to show their histrionic ability

and powers of organization by the Freshman Play on March 18 and 19. On the afternoon of April 15 the Idler Club presented two original plays, written by students not in Professor Baker's classes, and the English Club invited the teaching force to see a second performance of these plays in the evening. In the organization of the new Intercollegiate Liberal League at Harvard, April 2 and 3, Radcliffe students took an active part, Mary Switzer, '21, having been elected secretary-treasurer. The Liberal League is founded to create an open mind, and hears all sides of questions of the day. The Radcliffe Choral Society sang with the Harvard Glee Club at the regular concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on March 26 and 27 in a performance of *Parsifal*. The Choral Society, together with the Harvard Glee Club, gave a concert and performance of *A Trial by Jury* in Agassiz House on April 29 and 30. On March 19 a debate was held between Barnard College and Radcliffe College on the subject, "Resolved: That the United States should further restrict European immigration." Radcliffe held the affirmative, and won the debate. The Barnard delegation was entertained at the dormitories, and at afternoon tea given by the Acting Dean.

The Radcliffe Endowment Campaign Committee have decided upon the week of May 9 for an intensive campaign of the past students of Radcliffe. The public appeal will be made on October 18. Meanwhile one hundred per cent endorsement by the past students of Radcliffe is desired. The Radcliffe Club of Boston took over the Tremont Theatre for the evening of April 26 for a performance of *A Punch for Judy*, by Philip Barry, a graduate student at Harvard, kindly given by the Forty-Seven Workshop for the benefit of the

Radcliffe Endowment. Full details in regard to the plans and accomplishment thus far of the Radcliffe Endowment Campaign Committee may be received by any interested on application to the Campaign Fund Headquarters at 168 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

The Radcliffe Club of Boston gave a reception at Agassiz House on Feb. 24 in honor of Miss Park. The undergraduates gave a short play, the chorus of the Club sang, and there was dancing in the living room. At the next social meeting of the Club, March 29, Miss Beatrice Herford gave her original monologues.

The *Radcliffe Quarterly* has been placed in the hands of the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, Miss Esther Sutton, whose office is at Fay House, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge. It is to be organized on a different plan, and all past students are urged to subscribe one dollar a year, that they may keep in close touch with Radcliffe activities.

#### STUDENT LIFE.

BY DAVID WASHBURN BAILEY, '21.

The first hockey game with Yale took place Feb. 5. A weak and ineffective Yale seven was overwhelmed by the Crimson players, 7-0. They were outclassed in all fields by the brilliant Harvard team, which held the puck three quarters of the time and sifted through the Yale defense continually. Captain E. L. Bigelow, '21, was the outstanding player of the game for individual brilliance and was ably backed up by his team-mates. Before the second game of the series was played, the Crimson players met the fast and clever St. Patricks team from Canada and were defeated twice after determined struggles, 1-0, and 2-1. These games with

Canadian teams proved of great value in drilling the team to meet varied and speedy types of plays. An easy victory over M.I.T. was registered the week before the final game with Yale. Until that game no American college team had scored a single goal against the University, and the Yale team achieved the distinction of breaking the record. They were the victims, however, of the record number of goals piled up by any team in the Boston Arena. The score of 13-1 represents the comparative standing of the two teams. The Harvard seven was a brilliantly working machine in comparison to the ineffectual, though it must be said, unpractised, Yale team. Captain Carson of the visitors was the outstanding player of the team and was responsible for the single score.

After the close of the regular season most of the team continued playing under the name of the Crimson Ramblers. Playing a six-man game, this outfit clashed with several amateur Canadian teams and won a majority of their games. George Owen, Jr., of Newton, was elected captain of the University team for next year. His past at Newton High School had been a brilliant record of athletic achievement. In his freshman year he was captain of the hockey team, playing as a regular also on the football and baseball teams. Last fall he was a member of the Harvard football eleven. During the hockey season he played cover-point, offering an impregnable defense, and was responsible for many of his team's scores by his brilliant sallies up the ice. After a long competition Bradley DeL. Nash, '23, of Brookline, was appointed second assistant manager of the University hockey team.

One of the surprises of the season was the defeat of the Freshman team at the hands of Yale. Previous to

that game the Freshmen had played Milton, rather expecting defeat, and had won after an exhibition of good hockey. Apparently when they faced Yale the novelty of the situation dazed them. After a stiff struggle, marked by the clever playing of the Yale captain, O'Hearn, they were defeated, 4-3. In the several games which they played after this contest, the Freshmen showed far better form. They won from Newton School, 4-2, and lost to the crack St. Paul's team, 4-0, in their best played game of the season. Brooks Potter, of Boston, was chosen manager.

The progress of the basketball team was marred by the injury to Captain Tolbert who was out of the game after the middle of the season. In its early games the team showed remarkable prowess considering that this was the first year of basketball as a varsity sport at the University. In the last half of the season the team came up against Dartmouth, losing 51-15, winning from Bowdoin, 38-24, and losing to Brown, New Hampshire State, and Rhode Island State, 42-23, 34-13, and 24-23 respectively. In one of the best played contests of the season, the team defeated Brown, 30-28, the week before it came up against the team from Centre College. The latter had made an enviable reputation in its early season games, and, of course, was surrounded by much the same reputation as was the Centre College football team in the fall. The line-up of the team was as follows; A. E. McLeish, r.f.; John Pallo, l.f.; R. W. Fitts, c.; Samuel Chase, r.g.; W. V. Miller, l.g. Although the Harvard players were in the lead several times during the contest, a rather weak defense allowed the Kentuckians to snatch the victory, 41-36.

The 1924 team, which had played all

its early games with great success, maintained its record by winning all its remaining encounters with Tufts Freshmen, Dean Academy, the Boston Y.M.C.A. Club, and Worcester. The Freshman five from Yale proved too strong for them, however, and inflicted a defeat, 25-17.

Among the minor sport teams there were none which had a truly successful season from the point of view of victories won. The gym team since the war had had a hard time getting on its feet. Strenuous efforts were made this year by Captain Kenneth Campbell, '21, and Coach Seikel to obtain a larger squad and more spirit. The team was handicapped by injuries during the middle of the season and for that reason among others did not enjoy great success. Yale alone was defeated by the Crimson team, while it lost to Dartmouth, M.I.T., and Princeton.

The wrestling team, under the leadership of J. F. Brown, '22, was defeated in its second match by the championship Penn State team. In its two succeeding matches, however, it showed unusually good form and defeated both Brown and Princeton. The season was closed by a defeat at the hands of Yale.

In its most important matches the fencing team was defeated, both by Columbia and by Yale. In the Intercollegiate fencing tournament at New York, however, the team redeemed itself by winning third place and defeating the Yale fencers.

Not a single victory brightened the season of the Harvard varsity swimming team; the Freshmen met with only moderate success. Both were absolutely swamped by the superb Yale teams. It is interesting to note in this connection that while Harvard won all her college games in hockey, Yale had an equally victorious swimming team. Harvard has a perfect

place for her hockey teams to practice. Yale has a magnificent pool for her swimming team. The deduction is obvious.

One of the most interesting events in undergraduate life during the early spring was the formation of the Intercollegiate Liberal League. At the two-day session in the first week in April, 45 colleges were represented and over 500 delegates were present. Among the speakers were President Eliot and Dean Briggs, of the University; Walter Lippmann, an editor of the *New Republic*; Edwin F. Ladd, the Non-partisan League Senator from North Dakota; Francis Neilson, editor of the *Freeman*; and H. N. McCracken, President of the Civil Liberties Bureau. The resulting organization was named the "Intercollegiate Liberal League" and announced that its purpose was "to bring about a fair and open-minded consideration of social, industrial, political, and international questions by groups of college students. The organization will espouse no creed or principle other than that of complete freedom of assembly and discussion in the colleges. Its ultimate aim will be to create among college men and women an intelligent interest in the problems of the day."

In the first part of March the two most significant events for the Freshman and Junior classes were held. The first was the election of officers for the Freshman class, which resulted as follows: Daniel Stewart Holder, of New Orleans, La., president; William Edgar Crosby, Jr., of West Newton, vice-president; Corliss Lamont, of Englewood, N.J., secretary-treasurer; and Francis Sherburne Hill, of Brookline, representative for the class on the Student Council. The second event was the annual Junior Prom, held in the Harvard Union.

In the middle of the month of March the University debating team held its annual triangular contest with Yale and Princeton on the question: "Resolved, That the employers of labor should give up the principle of the open shop." The negative team, composed of S. A. Rosenblatt, '22, C. H. Whelden, '21, and W. S. Holbrook, Jr., '21, defeated Yale at Sanders Theatre, and the affirmative team, of P. R. Harmel, '23, R. S. Fanning, Unc., and C. W. Phelps, '22, won from the Princeton trio at Princeton.

On the last two days of the term before the spring recess an intercollegiate conference on Undergraduate Government was held at M.I.T. The faculty and undergraduates of M.I.T. were the hosts for 134 delegates from 42 colleges. Some time before the date of the conference the Harvard Student Council voted that no action be taken on the subject of a Harvard delegation. A storm of protest immediately arose from undergraduate sources and resulted in the sending of the following delegation: H. H. Faxon, '21, president of the Student Council, as the representative on the subject of student government; H. D. Smith, '21, president of the *Crimson*, as representative of student publications; R. K. Kane, '22, captain-elect of the University football team, to represent athletics; and W. V. M. Fawcett, '21, ex-president of the Dramatic Club, as representative on college musical and dramatic organizations. Committees on these four groups met and heard reports from the delegates from all the colleges. The reports compiled by these committees have not yet been printed. The conference decided at its close that the next conference would be held in Philadelphia two years hence.

In the early spring the Harvard *Lampoon* elected ten men to its board.

For the writing and drawing departments the new men were Philip Nelson Schuyler, '21, of Portland, Maine; James Marshall Plumer, '21, of Brookline; Philip Whitford Kirkland Sweet, '22, of Sargentville, Maine; Charles Pelham Greenough Fuller, '23, of New York City; Robert Martin, '23, of Newtonville; John Churchill Newcomb, '23, of Louisville, Ky.; and Warwick Potter Scott, '23, of Lansdowne, Pa.; and for the business end three were elected, Robert Douglas Coe, '23, of New York City; John Gardiner Flint, '23, of Boston; and Morris Duane, '23, of Philadelphia. The Harvard *Crimson* also announced the election of Ferry Baldwin Allen, '23, of Newtonville; Robert Worthington, '23, of Dedham; and Frederick August Otto Schwarz, '24, of Greenwich, Conn., to the News Department; John Bryant Paine, Jr., '23, of Weston, and Wallace Everard Stearns, '23, of Concord, N.H., to the Business Department; and Robert Adams Cushman, '23, of Montclair, N.J., to the Photographic Department.

Two unusually successful shows were presented in the annual spring productions of the Pi Eta Club and Hasty Pudding Club. The former was presented first, in Cambridge, and in Boston, Wellesley, and Andover. The book was written by W. B. Leach, Jr., '22, who laid his scenes in the South Sea Isles. The lyrics were by W. A. Duerr, Occ., W. H. Cary, Jr., Occ., and H. K. Behn, '22, while the music, which was the big feature of the show, was written by L. A. Harlow, '23, M. H. Dill, IS.L.A., H. E. Scott, Jr., '22, and Leach. So successful was the show that after the tickets sold out for two Cambridge performances it was decided to stage a third performance. *Wetward Ho*, the comedy produced by the Hasty Pudding Club, attained equal success

in its Cambridge performances, and on its trip during the vacation to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The book was written by Joseph Alger, Jr., '22, and Denning Miller, '22, and the scenes are placed on the ship carrying a party of girls to Cuba and on a desert isle.

Besides the Hasty Pudding Club the 47 Workshop went on a tour during the vacation. This was the first time the Workshop has gone on the road since its foundation in 1912. The tour included performances in Worcester, New York, Utica, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and was under the direction of Professor G. P. Baker, '87. All the plays were written by his students, who also did all the designing, scene-painting and lighting. Four plays made up the program; three one-act plays — *Torches*, by Kenneth Raisbeck, '21; *Cooks and Cardinals*, by N. C. Lindau, a graduate student at the University 1916-18; and *Mis' Mercy*, by Louise W. Bray, of Radcliffe. *A Punch for Judy*, an American comedy in three acts by Philip Barry, Yale, '19, and a graduate student at the University in 1919-20, made up the fourth. Appreciative audiences greeted the performances at the various cities on the tour.

Phi Beta Kappa elected five additional men from the Class of 1921 to membership at the end of April. They are: Horace Bancroft Davis, of Brookline; Samuel Leo Fuss, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a transfer student from the University of Pittsburgh; Julian Lawrence Holley, of Bristol, Conn., a transfer student from Williams College; Charles Hartshorne, of Phoenixville, Pa., a transfer student from Haverford College; and Fulmer Franklin Mood, of Oakland, Cal. Only five more members of this class will be taken into the Phi Beta Kappa. These will be elected

at the time of the Final Examinations on special consideration for honorary degrees.

The spring recess of this year probably saw more teams off for trips than ever before. The tennis, lacrosse, baseball, and track teams all headed south. The first of these, the tennis team, had an auspicious start in the spring practices and showed the results in the success of the trip. Practice was started in the middle of February on the Longwood Covered Courts, with the coaching of R. N. Williams, '16, former national tennis champion. An unusually early, dry spring permitted the team to get on the dirt courts ahead of the usual date. On the trip victories were registered against the Richmond Country Club, the Navy, the Chevy Chase Country Club, and the Norfolk Country Club. The first match against the Providence Tennis Club was the only one which the team lost. The match with the Baltimore Cricket Club was called because of darkness when the score was tied. Captain L. A. DeTurenne, '21, showed himself to be by far the best player on the University team, but was ably backed up at all times by J. B. Fenno, '21, Morris Duane, '23, and E. W. Feibleman, '21.

The lacrosse team in its three games during the recess did not make a very good showing. It won its first game against the Boston Lacrosse Club, 13-5, and lost to the strong Navy team, 11-0, and to the Mount Washington Club Team, 14-3. The team put up a strong defensive game, but lacked the kind of a systematic offense necessary to run up a score. Captain Leslie, '21, D. H. Treahor, 2ES., and T. C. Pratt, '22, were responsible for the best playing on the Harvard team.

With R. W. Emmons, 3d, Occ., again as captain, and Jack Slattery,

who moulded the championship team of last spring, again as coach, the prospects of the baseball team looked bright when candidates were first called on Feb. 14. The battery candidates practised in the Cage until the weather was warm enough to permit practice outdoors, which came rather early this year, on March 12. The veterans who formed the nucleus of the team were, Captain Emmons, L. A. Hallock, '22, in centrefield; Edward Goode, '22, who pitched in the second game of the Yale series last year; Austin Blair, '21, last year's catcher; A. J. Conlon, '22, shortstop; H. C. Janin, '22, left field; and E. C. Lincoln, '22, third base. Other men of promise came from the second team of last year and the Freshman team, notably H. S. Russell, '22, a pitcher, and George Owen, '23, first baseman.

The first game of the Southern trip to Atlanta broke the record of victories which the team had maintained in its previous games against Northeastern College, Bates, and Boston University. Owing primarily to errors on the part of the infield, Georgia Tech won the first contest at Atlanta, 7-6. Goode was on the mound that day while Russell pitched the team to victory in the next game against Oglethorpe University, 5-2. A game with Columbia, scheduled at New York on the return trip of the nine, was canceled because of rain.

Since the return the team has opposed Colby and Bowdoin, scoring victories against both, 6-2, and 4-2. This line-up and batting order was as follows: Conlon, s.s.; Emmons, 2b; Lincoln, 3b.; Owen, 1b.; Hallock, c.f.; Janin, l.f.; F. W. Crocker, '22, r.f.; Blair, c.; Goode or Russell, p.

The Freshman squad of forty likewise got away to a good start under the coaching of William B. Young, '13.

The yearlings were well supplied with promising battery material, and with former prep school stars for the remaining positions, so that the squad is unusually strong in every department. K. N. Hill has shown himself to be an exceptional pitcher, although this is his first year on the mound. George Dwight has been the first-string substitute for Hill so far. Three victories have fallen to the credit of the 1924 nine to date. The Federal Trust Company nine was trimmed, 6-1; Groton was swept away by a burst of exceptionally good playing, 14-0, and Worcester has fallen, 7-4. The line-up for the last game was: L. C. Larrabee, c.; K. N. Hill, p.; R. G. Norris, L. B. Lockwood, 1b.; R. C. Clough, 2b.; T. M. Carnegie, Jr., 3b.; Percy Jenkins, s.s.; R. C. Mann, W. E. Collins, George Dwight, r.f.; Lewis Gordon, c.f.; A. S. Rogers, l.f. Raoul Panteleoni was appointed manager of the Freshman team after a long competition.

In the process of the reorganization of the University track team, "Pooch" Donovan, who has been head coach of the team since 1908, resigned to take over the spring conditioning of the football and baseball men. W. J. Bingham, '17, who was appointed track supervisor last fall, has been made head coach, and on his advice Dr. D. C. Parmenter, '13, has been made a member of the Track Advisory Committee, to take charge of conditioning the track men. Coach Edward Farrell, as before, is in charge of the field event men.

In the final part of the winter track season unexpected strength was shown by the runners. A medley relay team, composed of Captain D. F. O'Connell, '21, Richard Chute, '22, E. O. Gourdin, '21, and Bayard Wharton, '22, won second place in the Guaranty Club games at New York in the latter part



of February. Yale won first place, while Columbia was forced to third place. Great encouragement was found in the strong showing made by the track team as a whole in the triangular meet with Dartmouth and Cornell on Feb. 26 in the Boston Arena. The final score stood: Cornell, 36½, Dartmouth, 35½, and Harvard, 26½. The assertion by Coach Bingham that what he needed were men to take second and third places was well borne out in that meet. In the last meet of the winter track season the Crimson overwhelmed Northeastern College, 55-13, taking all but one first place.

Spring track for the University and Freshman squads was started in the beginning of March, and the call for men was answered with remarkable spirit. One of the largest squads on record — 262 men — came out for the teams. Stiff daily practices were in order, to test out all the men thoroughly before the start of the spring trip. On the latter the team came up against Penn State and the University of Pennsylvania. Penn State won by a close margin, 61-56; Pennsylvania triumphed 69½-47½. In the latter contest the mud and rain hampered both teams so that little can be told from the showing. Coach Bingham decided that the best thing for the team was continual practice, so only three men were sent down to the Relay Carnival at Philadelphia. J. F. Brown, '22, in the hammer-throw failed to place. E. O. Gourdin and R. W. Harwood, Occ., showed up well in their events. The former won first place in the broad jump with a leap of 23 feet 7½ inches, and placed fourth in the 100-yard dash. The latter tied with Wilder, of Wisconsin, for third place in the pole-vault at a height of 12 feet.

As the Freshman team has not as yet entered any meet, their strength is

doubtful. Among the large squad are only a few very good men, and a quantity of inexperienced material. Coach Farrell said of the track squads as a whole: "We have this spring a larger squad, I think, than ever before; and those who are out are showing more spirit and determination than I have seen in University track squads in all the sixteen years I have been here."

Spring practice for the Freshman and University crews was started on Feb. 14 and 16. An unusually large and promising squad reported to Coach Howe, and from that he has picked a first eight that in several races with the first and second University crews has showed up well. He has had particularly good material to pick from. One hundred and sixty-two reported to the University coaches, forming the largest squad except one in the history of the University, and including three men of last year's crew, Captain L. B. McCagg, '22, Lawrence Terry, 2ES., and M. E. Olmsted, '21, and seven men of last year's Freshman crew. Five University crews were immediately formed and the remaining men were put into class crews. By March 8 all the crews were out on the river. Coach Howe picked his first crew about a month from that date and has sent them in several brushes against the University crews. In a race of a little over a mile and a half in rough water, the crew left the second University crew three lengths behind. After twice-a-day practice for four days during the spring recess the 1924 eight was pitted against the first University crew, in a race over the mile and seven-eighths course on the Basin. The race was even most of the way, but a spurt on the part of the heavier University eight sent the latter a length and a half in the lead at the finish. With the

first race of the season, against the Navy and Princeton at Princeton at the end of the week, the crews have been given easy days following several weeks of long, strenuous rowing. The line-ups of the first two University and Freshman boats are as follows: University A: bow, Sherman Damon, '21; 2, H. S. Morgan, '23; 3, H. R. Atkinson, '21; 4, M. E. Olmsted, '21; 5, A. H. Ladd, '23; 6, L. B. McCagg, Jr., '22; 7, Lawrence Terry, 2ES.; stroke, Huntington Brown, '22.

University B: bow, L. B. LaFarge, '22; 2, R. F. Bradford, '23; 3, W. K. Shaw, '23; 4, Gardner Sutton, '21; 5, P. B. Kunhardt, '23; 6, Dennet Withington, '22; 7, G. M. Appleton, '22; stroke, S. A. Duncan, '22.

1924 A: bow, C. H. Hollister; 2, R. C. Storey; 3, B. M. Henry; 4, R. S. Hubbard; 5, C. J. Hubbard; 6, Parker Hamilton; 7, A. L. Hobson; stroke, Walter Amory; coxswain, B. H. Burnham.

1924 B: bow, M. W. McGreevy; 2, David Sears; 3, D. S. Holder; 4, W. E. Coolidge; 5, E. K. McCagg; 6, Horatio Bigelow; 7, Standish Bradford; stroke, J. D. Jameson; coxswain, Graham Veale.

Among those who have spoken at the Union since the mid-years are: Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt on "Participation in Public Life"; Baron Eugene Stein on "The Problem presented by Russia To-day"; Oliver M. Saylor on "The Russian Theatre under the Revolution"; W. T. Tilden, American tennis champion, on "Around the World with the American Tennis Team"; Laurence LaT. Driggs, president of the American Flying Club, on "Aviation Exploits of 1920"; Former Ambassador Morgenthau on "The Near-Eastern Question"; Samuel Gompers on labor problems in general; J. C. Lincoln on "New England 'Character'

in American Fiction"; and Governor Allen, of Kansas, on the "Open Shop." Richmond Keith Kane, '22, of Newport, R.I., was elected undergraduate vice-president of the Union. In this position he automatically becomes a member of the Governing Board of the Union and chairman of the Undergraduate Committee, and it is his duty to preside at Union dinners and to introduce the speakers.

The Harvard Glee Club ended its season after the spring recess with the presentation of *A Trial by Jury* in collaboration with the Radcliffe Choral Society. This cantata by Gilbert and Sullivan was given in the annual joint recital of the two clubs. Previous to this concert the Glee Club had achieved extraordinary success during the season in its efforts to give only the highest class of music. This policy was adopted last year and has been followed faithfully since. Besides giving many small concerts in the course of the year, the Club presented a notable series of three concerts at Symphony Hall with Albert Spalding, Frieda Hempel, and Fritz Kreisler as soloists. The Club also joined with the Radcliffe Choral Society in giving with the Boston Symphony Orchestra the opera *Parsifal*. In the middle of the season the Glee Club participated in the sixth annual intercollegiate glee club contest at New York and for the fourth time came forth victorious. Having previously won three legs on the trophy offered by the University Glee Club of New York City, the Harvard Glee Club won permanent possession of the cup.

Before the vacation the Student Council took a very significant step toward the solution of the problem why more men from the big preparatory schools do not come to Harvard. A committee was appointed to stimulate

and coördinate the activities of the present school clubs in the University. The purpose of the committee is to establish closer relationship between the University and the schools. When schools desire speakers, they will be sent by the committee. The commit-

tee will also receive visitors from the schools, and show them around the University. Also by the distribution of University publications the committee hopes to keep in close touch with the schools and to aid them in avoiding misrepresentation.

## THE GRADUATES.

### NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*.\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*.\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*.\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

\*.\* The name of the State is omitted in case of towns in Massachusetts.

### CLASS SECRETARIES.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

The annual meeting and dinner were held at the Harvard Club, Boston, April 2. About forty-five secretaries or representatives were present. Dean W. B. Donham spoke on the School of Business Administration; Professor E. E. Day gave a talk illustrated by blackboard figures, on the Value of Standardizing Vital Statistics in Class Secretaries' Reports; Chief Marshal R. H. Hallowell spoke on Commencement Contemplated Changes; and T. S. Lamont announced his arrival as the most recent member. This was one of the most successful meetings held.

1850.

DR. H. R. STORER, *Sec.*,

58 Washington St., Newport, R.I.

T. J. Coolidge, LL.D., 1902, the most distinguished member of his Class, died at Boston, Nov. 17, 1920, in his 90th year. The Secretary's notice of this was published on page 408 of the March number of the MAGAZINE. Through the death of Mr. Coolidge, the Class, as such, no longer exists. All save one are gone. The Secretary alone remains, divested of all his duties, even of the sad task of adding the final star to the names of his dear comrades. Of himself, too, he cannot say the parting word, which when his own time comes, and it must be now very soon, should rightfully be but the old quotation:

"He lived; he died.

Behold the sum, — the abstract of the historian's page."

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, *Sec.*,

4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

George Bancroft died at Agen (Lot-et-Garonne), France, March 20, 1921. He was born in Springfield, Feb. 10, 1837. His father was George Bancroft, the historian, and former minister to Great Britain and to Germany. His mother was Sarah H. (Dwight) Bancroft. In early life he was sent to school at the celebrated Community of

Brook Farm. For several years before entering College he attended school at Vevey, France. After graduation he traveled, residing in Spain, Italy, and France; and finally settled down near Bordeaux, France. He married a French woman, and devoted himself to carrying on a vineyard near Agen, halfway between Bordeaux and Toulouse. He remained in France, with the exception of occasional visits to this country. His wife died about 1876. Their children are: George Egerton Bancroft, born about 1859, who died about 1882; Suzanne Marie Louise Bancroft, who married, Nov. 15, 1887, Charles Carroll, son of Ex-Governor Carroll of Maryland; and another daughter, who lives in France, having married an officer in the French government.

1860.

JOHN T. MORSE, JR., *Sec.*,  
16 Fairfield St., Boston.

Henry Bruce Scott was born in Peru, Ind., March 15, 1839, the son of Benjamin Homans Scott and Sarah Tufts (Carlisle) Scott, the youngest of their five children. His mother died when he was three years old, and two aunts took charge of the children. Of these two ladies the one who undertook the care of Henry was Mrs. Gordon, whom he was wont ever after affectionately to call "Mother Gordon." Her home was in Framingham, upon the bank of the Sudbury River, and the house in which she dwelt, still standing "amid beautiful old elms and pine trees," is now occupied by his son Henry Russell Scott. Here he passed his boyhood and got his schooling, and from here he went up to take his examinations for entering Harvard College. He passed successfully and was admitted to the Freshman Class in 1856. His career in the University was creditable,

and at the Commencement "Exercises" he was given a Disquisition on "John Tauler" — one of the strangest among the astonishing topics selected by academic authorities upon these occasions. Among his classmates he allied himself with no especial "set," and was not notably prominent; but no other member of the Class was more warmly esteemed by the fellows of all sets. Every one was his friend; every one had a kindly word for him; and with good reason, for he himself was welling over with the friendliest feelings towards his mates. Ignoring all those foolish prejudices which flourish with such absurd abundance among the young, he had a cheery word and a ready smile for each and all alike, for the "fast man" and the "dig," for the "awell" and for the "scrub" with the usual result that others met him as he met them. After graduation Scott passed about eighteen months in the Law School, leaving there to enlist for the war, but receiving his LL.B. in due course at Commencement in 1862. On Jan. 6, 1862, he was given a commission as second lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts Infantry. The captain of his company was his classmate, Charles Redington Mudge, who was killed at Gettysburg; and the first lieutenant was another classmate, Robert Gould Shaw, who afterward met distinguished death when leading his negro regiment to storm the parapets of Fort Wagner. With the 2d Regiment he made the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks. On July 17, 1862, he was made captain and assistant adjutant-general, and assigned to duty with General Gordon, his cousin, with whom he went through General Pope's campaign. At Chancellorsville he was on the staff of General Ruger. Thereafter he was again on Gordon's staff;

"was in Dix's attempt on Richmond; on Folly Island during the siege of Fort Sumter; at the siege and capture of Fort Gaines, Mobile; and in Virginia on the staffs of Generals Butler and Ord. On March 6, 1865, he was commissioned major in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry." March 31, 1865, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for services in the Appomattox campaign, and on April 23 received his full rank as lieutenant-colonel. It so happened that when General Lee surrendered to General Grant, Colonel Scott was detailed for service at the house where the event took place, and thus became, as it were, one of the *dramatis personæ* on that famous occasion. On Nov. 26, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment. He had seen the war through to its end, and he had made an unusual record of uninterrupted active service. At Chancellorsville he had been struck in the head by a bullet which fortunately did not quite penetrate the bone; later his children, in an "awesome way," sometimes put a tiny finger into the "dent," and he made their hearts stand still by saying: "If that shot had gone quarter of an inch further, you never would have seen your father." It had gone far enough to entitle him to a pension, which, however, he for a long while refused to draw, because, as he said, the wound had in no degree impaired his ability for doing his work in life; but ultimately he did draw it in order to pass it on for the aid of a comrade of war-days who was in sore need.

After the war Scott tried the experiment which was tried by many other young Northerners; he went South and endeavored to raise cotton. He remained in Florida four years, and then, also like the other young adventurers, he made up his mind that he

understood neither cotton-culture nor negro labor, and that it was not his lot in life to be a Southern "planter." He next made a brief trial at manufacturing agricultural implements, in Cincinnati, but soon abandoned this also, and in 1871 took up his residence in Burlington, Iowa, where he found an excellent opening in a congenial occupation, and passed the rest of his life. The great Western railroad systems were then rapidly bringing into use and value the vast unexplored areas of the Middle West. There were fortunes to be made in real estate, and the managers of the railway enterprises were not slow to take advantage of such collateral opportunities. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, ably managed and brilliantly prosperous, penetrated the most favorable territory, and its chief promoter, John M. Forbes, and later his able successor, Charles E. Perkins, became extensively interested in purchases of lands. They needed, of course, a local manager, and for this responsible position they selected Scott. He found it a most fascinating occupation. Far and wide he traveled, observing always with the eye of a practical prophet, forecasting the probable trend of civilization and industry, then advancing so fast into the untamed, unknown prairies and forest lands, studying the expanses adapted for the raising of cattle and those more fit for the cultivation of grain, noting where there seemed promising sites for towns, watching and encouraging the growth of nascent settlements rapidly transmuting themselves into gathering and distributing centres along the railway lines. It was a life, during these journeyings, of activity, exposure, not infrequently of hardship, sometimes of danger; much was done in true backwoodsman fashion, much in the saddle.

Thus he visited every State in the Middle West; for many years he made an annual trip to the Pacific coast; ultimately he even investigated British Columbia. But by no means all his labors were of this wholesome outdoor nature; at his office in Burlington he had to take charge of all the accounts, the bookkeeping, and the records of the business. He had to get downtown early and to stay late. Of course he was also called upon for shrewd judgment in advising as well as in conducting transactions. It was an eminently speculative business, and inevitably some disappointments must needs occur; but his principals had good reason to be well satisfied as they saw the percentage of profits growing steadily into large figures. His untiring energy, his earnest loyalty and devotion to their interest deserved and won their gratitude. Yet so sensitively conscientious was he that, when he fancied himself growing a bit old for first-rate work, he insisted upon a reduction of his compensation. Faithful to his duties, he rarely allowed himself vacations; but when he could take a few free weeks in summer he was wont to come East to revive old associations and look up the friends of bygone days. So far as possible he arranged these trips so as to be present at our Class meetings. On these occasions we always found him the same dear fellow of whom we had been so fond long years before. He seemed not to change, but to remain always the cordial friend with all the fresh, cheery exuberance and good spirits which we had found so attractive in undergraduate times. Driver, our Class Secretary, well described him as "the man who carries about with him a happy heart and a happy face." It was the fair reward of such a temperament that his health and vigor remained excellent until a

very few months before his death. In Burlington Colonel Scott was interested to some extent in sundry semi-public matters, chiefly of a charitable nature, and also especially in the G.A.R. He was a great favorite with his fellow-citizens who would gladly have given him their votes for any office which he had desired, but he had no ambition for civic or political distinction, though sometimes zealously interested in elections. His first vote was cast in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, and he remained all his life a Republican. On June 20, 1872, at Staten Island, N.Y., he married Leonora, daughter of Christopher Pearse Cranch and Elizabeth DeWindt Cranch. They had seven children: George C. (H.U. 1896); Henry Russell (H.U. 1897), named after his classmate, camp-mate, and warm friend, Colonel Henry S. Russell; Christopher P.; Richard Gordon (H.U. 1902); Sarah C.; Elizabeth R., married to Ernest Garfield; and Margaret, who was married to Edward Lincoln in 1911 and died in January, 1919. Scott died at Burlington, Iowa, on Feb. 22, 1921. The funeral services and interment were at Framingham, on Feb. 23.

1861.

CHARLES STORROW, *Sec.*,

53 State St., Boston.

Wesley Caleb Sawyer died at San José, Cal., Jan. 25, 1921, of cerebral apoplexy. He was born at Harvard, Aug. 25, 1839, and fitted for College at Lawrence Academy, Groton. On Oct. 8, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the 23d Massachusetts Regiment. At the battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862, his left leg above the knee was shot away by a cannon ball. In September, 1862, he was appointed to the command of Camp Stevens, Groton, where he organized and drilled (on

horseback) the 53d Massachusetts. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1865, and from 1866 to 1870 traveled extensively in Europe and studied in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. He graduated Ph.D. in 1870 at Göttingen. In 1875 he was Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and there married Miss Minnie E. Birge in 1877. With an interval of three years' further study and travel in Europe, he remained in educational work in Wisconsin until 1888, when he was called to the University of the Pacific, California, and served nearly seven years as Professor, Dean, Vice-President, and Acting President. Six years later with improved health he returned to the University as Lecturer on the Mythology of Northern Europe. He was a member of the American Philological Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. After more than forty years of trial he had, in 1905, to undergo a second amputation. The remaining years brought much suffering with only occasional periods of congenial labor and brighter hope. He is survived by his wife and all his children, three sons and a daughter, the oldest son a member of the International Health Board of Australia and the second a Vice-Consul at Shanghai. He rests from his labors.

1863.

CLARENCE H. DENNY, *Sec.*,

23 Central St., Boston.

Charles Marsh Foster, son of Henry Prentiss and Eliza (Marsh) Foster, was born in Walpole, N.H., Oct. 17, 1841. He died in Derry, N.H., March 14, 1921. He fitted for College at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. He began the study

of law, in August, 1863, in the office of Frederic Vose in Walpole, N.H., where he remained until September, 1865. He spent half a term in the Law School at Cambridge, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, Dec. 26, 1865. March 18, 1866, he began the practice of law in Alstead, N.H. In August, 1868, he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he made his home and practised law, with some intervals, until 1911. In July, 1872, he was appointed one of a commission to revise the laws of Kansas, and at one time was employed to revise and compile the city ordinances of Topeka, and had acted as attorney for the suburban city of South Topeka, which was afterwards consolidated with Topeka. From October, 1883, to November, 1887, he was in partnership in the law business with John T. Bradley, under the firm name of Bradley & Foster. He was complimented highly by good authorities for his legal abilities, and was capable of great application with most satisfactory results, but was always handicapped by the state of his health, both mental and physical. After 1911 he retired and lived on a farm in Derry, N.H., with his sister, Mrs. Adams. He was never married.

1864.

DR. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

C. H. Coxe writes that his address is changed to 2574 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1865.

WILLIAM ROTCH, *Sec.*,

131 State St., Boston.

The Class will dine at the Algonquin Club on the evening before Commencement Day and will hold a business meeting at twelve o'clock on Commencement Day at Holworthy 10.—

J. C. Soley served on active duty in the Navy through the Spanish War and the World War and in July, 1918, was promoted to lieutenant commander. This is probably the only instance where a man of his age was promoted while in active duty during the World War. — **George Harrison Mifflin** was born in Boston, May 1, 1845, and died in Boston, April 5, 1921. He first entered the publishing business, soon after graduating, with the firm of Hurd & Houghton. He was admitted to partnership in 1872 and continued as a partner in the succeeding firms of Houghton & Osgood, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, and latterly Houghton Mifflin Company, of which he had been president since 1908. He was also president of The Riverside Press in Cambridge. His genial and cordial personality won for him true and lasting friends, and his consideration and scrupulous justice in all financial dealings called forth the esteem and appreciation of all. The standard that he set for his associates truly exemplifies the motto of his house reprinted on every title-page, "Tout bien ou rien." — **William Rotch** has been reelected president of the Alliance Française for the twelfth year.

1866.

**CHARLES E. STRATTON, Sec.,**  
70 State St., Boston.

**Samuel Carroll Derby** was born in Dublin, N.H., March 3, 1842, the son of Dexter and Julia (Piper) Derby. He was educated in the common schools of Dublin, and fitted for College at the Academy at New Ipswich, N.H. He graduated at Harvard number five in a class of over one hundred. After teaching school for a few years he became acting Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Antioch College, Ohio, — this department embracing

also the French and German languages, — and afterwards Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. He was acting President of Antioch from 1873 to 1877, when he was elected President. The academic year 1876-77 he spent in study at Cambridge, and a part of 1880-81 at Baltimore. He received the degree of A.M., on examination, at Harvard, in 1877. In June, 1881, he resigned the presidency of Antioch College, to accept the professorship of Ancient Languages in the Ohio State University, at Columbus. In 1883 the duties of the chair were divided, and he was made Professor of Latin Language and Literature. He continued to hold his professorship until his death. The year 1892-93 he spent in the Graduate School at Cambridge, and the winter and spring of 1903 and 1904 in Europe, principally Rome and Florence. During four months of the winter he was a student in the American School for Classical Students at Rome. Shortly before his death he passed the Committee for Election to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, as great-grandnephew of Major Derby, of Massachusetts, an original member of the Order, who left no male lineal descendants. He died at Columbus March 28, 1921, with the respect and affection of all who knew him. His widow, Margaret Leonard, survives him with three daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Haigler, of Watertown; Mrs. Oscar E. Carr, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, and Miss Margaret Leonard Derby.

1867.

**JAMES R. CARRET, Sec.,**  
79 Milk St., Boston.

**George Combe Mann** was born in Boston, Dec. 27, 1845, the son of Horace Mann, the well-known educator,



and Mary Tyler Peabody. In his youth the family moved to Concord, and there he was fitted for College in the private school of Frank B. Sanborn. He entered Harvard College in the early fall of 1864, becoming a member of the Class of 1867 at the beginning of its Sophomore year. He was a faithful and efficient student, graduating eleventh in a class of 94, and was elected a member of the Natural History Society in his Sophomore year and of the Pi Eta in his Junior year. He had parts in several exhibitions; in his Junior year "An English Version," in his Senior year a dissertation, "Courage," and a Disquisition, "The Correlation of Vital and Physical Force." The regard and esteem in which he was held by his classmates was shown by their election of him as secretary of the Class in the latter part of the Senior year, an office which he resigned in the year 1873. He remained until his death a member of the Class Committee. After graduation he studied law first in Boston in the office of the Hon. William Brigham during 1868-69 and then in the Harvard Law School in 1869-70. In 1871 he graduated there with the degree of LL.B., and in September of that year was admitted to the bar and began to practise his profession. But he was obliged to give up the practice of law on account of ill-health, and made a voyage to Sicily in the spring of 1872. In the summer of that year he went to Minnesota, where he engaged in landscape gardening and engineering, spending the season of 1873 with a surveying party in St. Paul. In October he returned to Cambridge and engaged in teaching which he decided to make his profession. In the fall of 1876 he taught in the High School in Concord, for three months during the illness of the master. In the summer of 1877

he received an appointment in the High School in St. Paul, Minn., and taught there one year. Aug. 22, 1877, he married Miss Esther W. Lombard, of Cambridge. In July, 1878, he was appointed to fill the office of Principal or Head Master of the West Roxbury High School at Jamaica Plain in Boston, during leave of absence of its master and later he received a permanent appointment to that office, which he held until he resigned in 1914. He was always near-sighted and constantly wore glasses. Perhaps on that account he took no part in athletic sports, but he was fond of outdoor life and greatly interested in botany. He became a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston in the year 1876 and in 1890 was elected president of the club. In consequence of his interest and work in the club he became one of the trustees of Public Reservations. He also became one of the trustees of Milton Academy. In the summer of 1916, in celebration of having attained the age of seventy, he climbed Mt. Washington with a party of members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and spent two nights at the club hut near the Lake of the Clouds. A son, Horace, was born to him Oct. 20, 1881. In 1891 he edited a new edition in five volumes of the "Life and Works of Horace Mann." In the summer of 1895 he was given leave of absence for a year, which he spent in Europe, eight months of the time in Munich. In 1900 his school occupied a new and magnificent High School building at Jamaica Plain which cost over \$200,000, and was fitted with the most complete equipment for high school work. In 1914 he resigned the position of Head Master of the West Roxbury High School and moved from Jamaica Plain to Milton, where his son was living, a teacher in the Milton Academy.

Later he made his home at Richmond, and spent his summers part of the time at Chocorua, N.H., having the company of his friend, Prof. Charles E. Fay, of Tufts College, also a member and ex-president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and part of the time at Mt. Desert, Maine. He was in failing health during the last year of his life and died at the home of his son in Richmond, Jan. 28, 1921.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,  
Second National Bank, Boston.

Charles Latham Hayward, son of Charles L. and Emmeline (Greenwood) Hayward, was born in Boston Sept. 19, 1846, and died in Roxbury, in the house where he had lived for more than sixty years, Feb. 20, 1921. After his graduation from College he entered the office of William B. Bacon, whose confidential clerk he became and with whose business and personal interests as well as with those of his estate he was closely associated up to the time of his death. He was the treasurer of the Commercial Wharf Company and was a trustee and member of the finance committee of the Eliot Savings Bank. Throughout his quiet and comparatively uneventful life he displayed a long and steadfast devotion to duty and to the faithful care of family and business trusts. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston. — Francis Mason Learned died on March 14, 1921. Learned was a member of the Class for but a short time during the Freshman year, as ill-health obliged him to leave before the close of that period. During the last few years, however, he had renewed his connection with the Class and shown the greatest interest in its meetings. He died at his home, Columbus Ave., Boston.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*,  
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

On Commencement Day the Class of 1871 will entertain at Brooks House all members of all previous classes, and the members of the next three following classes, together with the President and Fellows of the College Board of Overseers and the executive officers of the University and other invited guests. — William Fiske Whitney studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School until May, 1874, when he was appointed one of the house physicians for the ensuing year at the Massachusetts General Hospital; June, 1875, he received the degree of M.D., sailed for Europe, and studied there for three years, in Berlin, Munich, and Strassburg, making a specialty of anatomy, his knowledge of which in after years was such as to place him among the foremost experts in this science in this country. Following his return from Europe, he became pathologist for the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was appointed in 1879 curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum of the Harvard Medical School. He continued to fill this important position up to the time of his death, his service covering a period of forty-two years. From 1883 until 1890 he served as secretary of the medical faculty of Harvard, and from 1891 until 1901 he was actively identified with the Veterinary School of Harvard, where he was Professor of Parasites and Parasitic Diseases. His other service in the field of medical science and for Harvard had been notable. He served as one of the committee representing the principal departments of instruction and research work at the Medical School, and in 1904-05 was Professor of Diagnosis of New Growths, in the courses provided for the Graduates' Department. He

was earlier one of the committee on comparative medicine, which made notable report of its findings. He served on the committee appointed to superintend the planning of the building of the old Harvard Medical School on Boylston Street, Boston, in 1880, and he served in a similar capacity with the committee appointed in 1900 to consider plans for the new group of buildings of the Medical School on Longwood Avenue. His principal contributions to medical literature have been his "Statistics of Cancer in Massachusetts," the "Shattuck Lecture before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in 1901," and the "Thirty-Second Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health for 1901." His exceptional knowledge of anatomy had caused him to be much sought in the consideration, in the courts, of many notable murder cases in which expert testimony regarding vital organs became necessary, especially in determining if poison had any bearing upon the case. His opinions and findings regarding such questions were highly valued by the courts. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and other kindred organizations. As a member of the Massachusetts Obstetrical Society he had served as its president, and he had been a vice-president, since 1917, of the Boston Society of Natural History and one of its counselors. He joined the society in 1870 and in his long connection with it had been active on various committees. In his social affiliations he was at various times connected with the Boston Athletic Association, the Union, St. Botolph, and Harvard Clubs, and the Country Club in Brookline, as well as the Corinthian Yacht Club, Eastern Yacht Club, and Boston Yacht Club.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,

-126 State St., Boston.

Charles Almy resigned March 30 last as Justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, which office he had held since December, 1891. April 28 he was given a reception and dinner at the Hotel Somerset in Boston, at which President Lowell presided as toastmaster. Loring and White of the Class were present. There were also present the mayor of the city, the sheriff of the county, the county commissioners, three judges of the Superior Court, and several judges of District and Municipal Courts. Almy was given a handsome and capacious armchair on behalf of the citizens of his district. — Arthur Lord was elected a vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society at its meeting April 14. — James Holden Young died Nov. 25, 1920. He was born in Boston July 26, 1850, the son of James Young and Abby Esther (Holden) Young. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of Randall Holden, Roger Williams, and Samuel Gorton, three of the pioneers who were among the first settlers of what is now the State of Rhode Island. He attended the public schools of Boston, fitting for College at the Boston Latin School. At school and College he ranked high as a scholar. In College he was a member of the Everett Athenæum, the O.K., the Signet, and Phi Beta Kappa. At graduation he was Class Orator. After graduation he spent a year traveling in Europe. Although not an athlete, he was fond of walking and of out-of-door sports. The summer after graduation he spent a month, climbing the higher Alps in Switzerland, amongst others the Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, and Mont Rosa. He also ascended

the Matterhorn, the party being the thirty-second to make the ascent. In 1873 he entered the Law School, where he graduated in 1875. He studied for a year in the office of Morse, Stone & Greenough, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then entered the office of Hutchins & Wheeler in Boston, where he remained an associate and partner until 1905. Afterwards his health broke down and he went to Mt. Vernon, N.Y., where he lived until his death. He was never married. He was a good lawyer and had a fine legal mind. He presented questions of law to the Court with great force and clearness. His classmates and intimate friends will remember him as fond of good reading, a thorough student, generous, and a genial companion. — John Freeman Tufts, the oldest member of our Class, died Feb. 7, 1921, at his home in Wolfville, N.S., after several months of severe suffering following a serious operation in the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax. He was born March 24, 1844, in New Albany, Annapolis County, N.S., the son of Samuel Tufts and Louisa (Knif-fen) Tufts. He was descended from Peter Tufts, who came from England and settled in Malden, about the middle of the 17th century. Two of his ancestors, Rev. John Tufts and Rev. Joshua Tufts, were graduates of Harvard, the former in 1708, and the latter in 1736, and both were members of Phi Beta Kappa. Rev. Joshua Tufts went to Cumberland, N.S., as chaplain of a Colonial Regiment, and a few years later died in 1766, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom, William Ellery Tufts, was the great-grandfather of John Freeman Tufts and lived to be nearly 100 years old. He and his son and grandson were farmers and until he was sixteen Tufts was kept on the farm, and might have continued there

had it not been for a broken wrist, so improperly set that he was unable to use it for hard work for nearly four years. He must have been imbued with the spirit of his Harvard ancestors, for after the death of his mother in 1860, when he "could not much more than read," he started out in his struggle for an education. He went to Wolfville Academy with scarcely five dollars in his pocket, but by sawing wood at \$1.50 a cord he managed to stay there for nine weeks and got a start in Latin, but then had to return to the farm. The following year by hard work, even repairing the public ways, he stayed eleven weeks at the Academy, and finally entered Acadia College in the fall of 1862, but was obliged to leave in four weeks on account of sickness. On his recovery he decided to go to the Normal School in Truro, N.S., where he stayed eight or nine weeks until his money was gone. He then went to Williamstown, near his home town, and began teaching on a salary, which he had to collect himself, of \$200. He returned to Acadia College in the fall of 1864 and by teaching about half the time succeeded in staying there four years and receiving his A.B. degree with highest honors. How he came to Harvard and struggled to get his degree is well told by his classmate, Judge Almy, in a letter to the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* April 7, 1921, from which the following is taken: "In the summer of 1868 he felt a great desire for foreign travel. Yielding to this, he took a coasting schooner for Boston. After his arrival in Boston, he remembered that he had heard much of the beauties of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, and decided to see it. After making the necessary inquiries, he took the horse car at Bowdoin Square, which was then the only approach to Cambridge except through East Cambridge. As his car drew

near Harvard Square, his attention was caught by certain buildings which seemed to him interesting, and inquiry from the conductor of his car told him that this was Harvard College. His interest in Mt. Auburn was put aside, and he left the car to visit the College, which he did very thoroughly and became convinced that he must continue his education there. To do this he must first earn money for his expenses, so he returned to Nova Scotia and taught for a year at a salary of \$500, out of which he saved \$120, to be applied to his education at Harvard. In the fall of 1869, with his unquenchable thirst for the best possible education, he arrived in Cambridge. To his amazement the tuition fees had been raised to \$150, and this sum had to be paid in advance, or he must give a bond to the College with sureties, one of whom must be a citizen of Massachusetts, for the payment of his College dues. The only citizen of Massachusetts whom he knew was Deacon Richardson, the senior member of the firm of Richardson & Bacon, who were at that time the leading coal dealers in Cambridge, to whom he had a letter of introduction from a Canadian clergyman. To his great credit, Mr. Richardson promptly agreed to become surety on the bond of this unknown young man. He then found that his A.B. degree from Acadia College, which was then almost unknown, would not serve to admit him even to the Freshman class without examination, and he had made no preparation. With grave misgivings he entered the examination room, and passed successfully, not only the entrance examinations, but also those covering the work of the Freshman and part of the Sophomore year, and was able to register as a Sophomore with the Class of 1872. By dint of most extreme economy,

Tufts got through the College year until the long winter vacation in February, which in those days was given to allow students to teach for a month in the winter. When this time came, his money was practically gone, and he saw no way to continue, but just before the vacation time came he observed that a sewer was being built through Harvard Square, and he applied for a chance to work on this sewer, and was overjoyed by his success. He found that by working at manual labor ten hours a day for one dollar a day, he could not only get through the vacation period, but save money enough to carry on for a considerable time after the College work began again, and it was infinitely touching to hear him tell of his satisfaction at getting this chance. But the night before he was to begin his work, a student came to him and said that he had been recommended as one who would tutor him during the vacation in certain subjects in which the student was deficient. He took up the job of tutoring instead of the pick-axe and shovel, and proved to be so efficient as a private tutor that from that time his financial troubles were at an end, and he was able to support himself with considerable comfort during the remainder of his College course, and graduated distinguished as a scholar and with the warm affection and respect of his classmates." After his graduation, Tufts remained two years to get his A.M. degree, and then returned to Acadia College, where he was appointed Professor of History and Principal of the Collegiate Academy connected with that college. He resigned as Principal in 1888, and, after several months spent in special work in history and economic sciences in Cambridge, he accepted the chair of those departments and of international law at Acadia, which he resigned in 1920

on account of ill-health after nearly forty-six years of devoted service during forty of which his salary did not exceed \$1200 a year. In 1900 he received the degree of D.C.L. from Acadia. In 1905-07 he gave a large part of his spare time in obtaining subscriptions to a fund of \$100,000 in aid of the College, on the raising of which depended a gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller for the same purpose. It is needless to say the condition was more than met largely through his exertions and influence, and at the same time Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in token of his appreciation of what the little college was accomplishing, gave \$30,000 for a new Science building. When Tufts wrote to the Secretary in 1917 he could say: "My health has been very good. I have not lost a day on account of illness. Have not been in the repair shop since a nervous breakdown in 1889. For this I am very thankful to the Great Sustainer of Life and Author of All Good." In a tribute to his memory, published in Halifax, it is said: "As a teacher he excelled, being a man of wide scholarship, enthusiastic in his work, keenly alive to the value of passing events, and with unusual gifts for imparting his knowledge. Dr. Tufts was much beloved by his former students, following, as he did, the career of each with close interest and ever ready to extend his personal friendship as well as the hospitality of his beautiful home to all returning graduates. He was a firm believer in the future of his country, and was always ready to assist any enterprise the success of which depended upon the development of Canada. He was a charter member of the Great West Life, the Continental Life, Canadian Fire, and Halifax Fire, and many other such companies that later demonstrated a sound financial

standing. Since boyhood he has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. A strong character, possessing tremendous will-power and untiring energy, a keen, alert intelligence, a friendly, responsive nature, a lover of peace and harmony, and an abiding loyalty for things Canadian — his place will be hard to fill." Loyal as he was to Acadia and to Canada, he was not more so than to Harvard and his Class. He always looked forward to our annual reunions, where he was received with joy and appreciation. He always had something interesting to tell. He liked to dwell on the expansion of Canada, and of late years to tell how the people in the Western States were flocking to the Canadian Northwest. But he was just as enthusiastic over the tendency, increasing as he said all the time, of the Canadian youths to seek their higher education at Harvard, and he told with pride of his being the first graduate of a Canadian college to obtain a Harvard degree. In his last letter to the Secretary, when he was too feeble to write himself, he said: "I long to meet with them [the Class] next spring and especially the following year, our fiftieth anniversary. I do hope I shall meet you all once more in the flesh." He was honored and beloved by all his classmates who really knew him. His wife, Marie S. (Woodworth), to whom he was married at Canning, N.S., Dec. 24, 1878, died Aug. 9, 1900. He is survived by a daughter, Hilda Alford, Wellesley 1905; a daughter, Enid Yolande, wife of Archibald Gray Guest, of Bridgewater, N.S., a son, Dr. Harold Freeman Tufts, who is practising dentistry in Jamaica Plain; and a son, Robie Wilfred Tufts, lately with the Bank of Montreal in Wolfville, N.S. — Charles Howland Russell died Feb. 19 last, from shock caused by

a fall in his room which broke his leg. For several months he had suffered from heart trouble. He was born in New York City, Dec. 14, 1851, the son of Charles Handy Russell, a merchant, engaged for many years in foreign commercial business in New York and sometime president of the National Bank of Commerce in that city. He came of distinguished ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Russell, was a major in the Revolution, who served with General Sullivan in the Rhode Island campaign. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country was John Russell, who came from England and was one of the first settlers in Woburn, which was incorporated in 1644. In the Civil War, his cousin, Harry Russell, served as captain and aide-de-camp to Major John Hooker. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of John Howland, a Pilgrim on the *Mayflower*, of whom it is reported in Bradford's "History" that "in a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was, with a seele of ye shipe throwne into (ye) sea; but it pleased Got yt he caught hold of ye fop-saile halliards, which hung over board, & rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hald up by ye same rope to ye brime of ye shipe againe & his life saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church & comone wealthe." In the Civil War his maternal uncle, Joseph Howland, was colonel of the 16th New York Volunteers. Russell was fitted for College in the Rectory School, Hampden, Conn., under Rev. Charles William Everest. He took many prizes. In College he was a member of the Institute, of the D.K.E.,

of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Natural History Society, and several others. During the Sophomore year he roomed with Perry Belmont. In the autumn of 1872 he entered the Columbia Law School, taking his LL.B. degree in 1874, and thereafter, with the exception of several trips to Europe, was engaged in the practice of law to the end of his life. In May, 1874, he entered the law office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and in 1877 became private secretary to William M. Evarts, then Secretary of State, with whom he had attended the Alabama Claims Arbitration at Geneva, in 1872. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Frederick Beach Jennings, which afterwards became the firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, and which, for years, was one of the leading law firms in New York City. He was the last survivor of the partnership. For five years, 1888 to 1893, he was treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York City, and afterward served as its vice-president. He was also a vice-president of the Bar Association and a member of its Judiciary Committee. He was a director of the National Bank of Commerce, a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, of the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, and a member of various clubs, including the Century, Metropolitan, and the Union. He was much interested in the fine arts and was appointed in 1908 to the Municipal Art Commission by Mayor McClellan. He published privately, in 1903, a life of his father entitled "Memoirs of Charles H. Russell, 1797-1884"; in 1904, an address delivered the same year before the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati entitled "The French Alliance"; and in 1908, "A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in the City of New York." He was for many years senior warden

of this church and also a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York. On July 4, 1919, he was elected president of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, at its annual meeting. In 1912 he presided at the fortieth annual dinner of the Class but since then had not appeared at the Class reunions, much to his expressed regret, an absence mainly due to the precarious state of his health. He was a gentle, courteous, and unassuming man—a gentleman in the truest sense of that word. He was admired and loved by his classmates, and commanded an added respect for his expressed opinions from the very fact of his gentle and courteous manner in expressing them. Like his Pilgrim ancestor he became "a profitable member both in church & comone wealth." He was married, May 7, 1890, to Jane Brinsmade Potter, daughter of the late Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, and Eliza Jacobs Potter. He is survived by his wife, his two sons, Charles Howland Russell, Jr., Harvard, 1915, formerly on the staff of Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, 1914-16, now second secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires; Henry Potter Russell, second lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Officers' Reserve Corps, now a broker in New York City; and a daughter, Geraldine Elizabeth Russell.—George Alonzo Gibson died suddenly, May 2, 1921, from an attack of angina pectoris, while playing his favorite game of billiards at the Boston Athletic Club. His funeral was held on Thursday, May 5, from the New Jerusalem Church on Bowdoin Street, Boston, and was largely attended by his relatives and business and social associates. He was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1851, the son of George Martin

Gibson and Frances Rebecca (Esten) Gibson, and was in his 71st year at the time of his death. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and at the New Church School in Waltham. Entering Harvard with the Class, he passed his Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years at Cambridge and his Senior year at Heidelberg, Germany, returning at the end of that year to receive his A.B. with his Class. Adopting the law as his profession, he was graduated at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1877. Having an opportunity to engage in business advantageously, he abandoned his profession in 1880 and organized the Ivers & Pond Piano Company of Boston, acting as its president and treasurer, in which capacities he passed his entire business career of over forty years, surviving all his original partners. Outside of his business, Gibson, was a devotee of hunting and fishing, maintaining camps in Maine and on Cape Cod. His clubs were the Union, St. Botolph, Harvard, Algonquin, Athletic, and the Merchants of Boston and the University of New York. December 12, 1872, he married Emily Ruth Dickinson, of Brooklyn, New York, who, with one son, Kirkland H. Gibson (Harvard, 1904), survives him. In 1873 Mr. Gibson had the honor of winning the '72 Class cradle, presenting for that distinction his first-born son George, who died in his young manhood.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec.,  
Framingham Centre.

Frederic Washington Story died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, 1920. He was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth B. (Woodberry) Story, and was born at Boston, Jan. 5, 1852. Shortly after graduation he went to Baltimore, where



he first engaged in private tutoring and subsequently in the practice of law, in which he made a specialty of conveyancing and equity. For many years he was examiner of titles for the city of Baltimore and was a member of the commission for the adaptation of the Torrens system to the requirements of Maryland. His wife and one child survive him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,  
405 Sears Building, Boston.

R. H. Dana has published, through Houghton Mifflin Company, "Hospitable England in the Seventies." — Our Class dinner will be held at the Union Club, and Commencement meeting at Holworthy 4 as usual.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,  
Brockton.

Homer Bartlett Richardson died at his home in Boston, April 11, 1921, of heart failure. Several years ago he had some heart trouble, but there was no recurrence of it until last September, when he had a severe attack. He partially recovered, so that he was able to go to his office for an hour or two each day, until December last when he had another severe attack, which kept him at home, and finally culminated in his death. He had little physical suffering throughout his last sickness. He was son of Frederic Lord and Mary Augusta (Bartlett) Richardson, born in Lowell, Feb. 26, 1853. He fitted for College at private schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He studied at the Harvard Law School in 1876-77. Soon afterwards he removed to New York City, where he was in business until the death of his father, in 1898. After his father's death he removed to Boston

and took his father's place as treasurer and selling agent of the Hill Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the University Club of New York, the Somerset Club of Boston, Dedham Country and Polo Club, the Country Club of Brookline, and Tedesco Country Club. From 1907 to 1910 he was treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Lawrence, and in 1909 became treasurer of the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works. He was married in New York City, April 9, 1902, to Mary King (Upham) Clark.

1876.

E. H. HARDING, *Sec.*,  
6 Beacon St., Boston.

Barrett Wendell died Feb. 8, 1921. Son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi (Barrett) Wendell; born in Boston, Aug. 23, 1855; prepared for College at private schools in New York, lastly at that of John Goldthwaite Adams. Entered Harvard College with the Class of 1876, but because of long illness was obliged to postpone his graduation until 1877. Studied law one year at the Harvard Law School; one year in the office of Anderson and Howland, New York City; one year in that of Shattuck, Holmes, and Monroe, Boston. In 1880 appointed instructor in English at Harvard College. Except for a part of the year 1881-82, he was continuously on the active teaching force of the College until 1917, when he became Professor of English, Emeritus. Assistant Professor of English from September, 1888; Professor of English, 1898. Publications: "The Duchess Emilia," 1885; "Rankell's Remains," 1887; "English Composition" (Lowell Institute Lectures), 1891; "Cotton Mather" (Makers of America Series), 1891; "Stelligeri and Other Essays concerning America," 1893; "William Shakespeare, a Study

in Elizabethan Literature," 1894; "Raleigh in Guiana," a play in the Elizabethan manner, acted by invitation of the Department of English, in Sanders Theatre, Harvard College, March 22, 1897; "A Literary History of America," 1900; "Raleigh in Guiana," "Rosamond," and "A Christmas Masque," 1902; "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature," 1904; "A History of Literature in America" (with C. N. Greenough), 1904; "Liberty, Union, and Democracy, the National Ideals of America" (Lowell Institute Lectures), 1906; "The France of Today" (Lowell Institute Lectures), 1907, — which has been translated into French and into German; "The Privileged Classes," 1908; "The Mysteries of Education," 1909; "The Traditions of European Literature from Homer to Dante" (based on the elective course, known as Comparative Literature 1), November, 1920; a second volume, which would have brought the traditions down to the end of the 19th century, was begun but was unfinished at his death; also, a few occasional articles in *Scribner's Magazine*, the *Harvard Monthly*, the *Boston Transcript*, and elsewhere. Trustee of the Boston Athenæum for some years; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1889; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1893; trustee of the Boston Library Society, 1901; member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, 1916. Clubs: Somerset, Tavern, and Wednesday Evening, in Boston; Colonial, in Cambridge; Century, in New York. Was in Europe during the summers of 1877, 1880, 1888, and 1891, and with family on "Sabbatical" vacation during the academic year 1894-95. In California and elsewhere in the West during the summer of 1886. Lectured at the

University of California during the summer term of 1901. In 1902-03 represented Harvard University at the 300th Anniversary of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and was Clark Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; during the winter of that year went to Egypt. In 1904-05 was the first of the annual lecturers in the Hyde Foundation at the Sorbonne and other French universities. In 1911 went around the world, traveling in India, China, and Japan. In 1914 was appointed Harvard Exchange Professor in Berlin, but did not serve. Elected an Overseer of Harvard College, Commencement, 1920. In 1913 he received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Columbia University, and in 1918 Harvard University granted him the same degree. In 1920 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Strassburg, Germany. Married, June 1, 1880, Edith, daughter of William Wintwell and Catherine Scollay (Curtis) Greenough, by whom he is survived, together with four children, — Barrett Wendell, Jr., (H.C. 1902), Mary Barrett (Mrs. Reinier Van der Woude), William Greenough Wendell (H.C. 1909), and Edith (Mrs. Charles D. Osborne).

*Editor's Note.* As the class of 1877 also claims Barrett Wendell as a member, further notes upon his life are to be found in Mr. Swift's report, which follows.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, Sec.,  
Boston Public Library.

On the evening of April 14, twenty-one members of the Class dined at the home of James Byrne, 270 Park Ave., New York City. These members were: Andrews, Bailey, Byrne, Cadbury, Cate, Denny, du Fais, Gardner, Harris, Hosford, Lamson, Martin, Millet, Morgan, Page, Sawyer, J. W. Smith,

Swift, Taylor, Twitchell, and West. The next day, in spite of bad weather, several classmates, with their host, Parker Page, enjoyed the hospitality of the Baltusrol Club and tasted the joys of golf, planked shad, and other things. This is the third dinner which has been held in New York. — Former Judge R. O. Harris was, on April 22, sworn in as United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. His office henceforth will be in the Federal Building, Boston. — Dexter Lyman Stone, after a long period of increasing weakness, died at Brattleboro, Vt., April 2, 1921. He was born at Wilmington, Vt., June 16, 1853, and was the son of Ashley and Harriet Ann (Lamb) Stone. Prepared at Williston Seminary, he took the full course at College. In 1895 he received the degree of LL.M. from New York University. The year after graduation from College, Stone was principal of the Wilmington, Vt., High School, and in 1879 became a member of the Windham County bar. After several years of business life he practised law in Philadelphia and later in New York, at both places in connection with various life insurance agencies. He retired from his New York practice and took up residence in Ridgefield, Conn., where he engaged in gardening in a small but highly successful way, until, in February of 1913, a fire destroyed not only his home, but nearly all those personal belongings around which so often life seems to centre. From this shock he never fully recovered. A severe illness in the winter of 1916-17 sent him to Atlantic City for improvement, but his strength was gone and life became only a struggle. Some fifteen years ago he spent two summers on the Isle of Wight and a winter in Italy. Stone married, Feb. 20, 1878, Miss Anna Jerusha Miller,

of Philadelphia. Two daughters were born to them, the younger of whom died in infancy. His widow, with the older daughter, survives him. In spite of many difficulties in his path and the enfeeblement of his health, Stone was a cheerful soul and bore his troubles with great fortitude, finding much consolation in his garden and all living things about him; nothing could exceed the entire modesty of his character and the fortitude with which he drew toward his end. — Barrett Wendell died at his home in Boston, Feb. 8, 1921, after some years of gradually failing health, yet such was his courage that within a year of his death he published a notable contribution to American scholarship, "The Traditions of European Literature from Homer to Dante," and had well begun a companion volume when he was obliged to lay down his able and ever busy pen. Inasmuch as a tribute to Wendell appears in the present issue of this MAGAZINE it is not necessary to present here more than the outlines of his career. He was born at Boston, Aug. 23, 1855, of Jacob and Mary Bertodi (Barrett) Wendell, a commingling of New England and New York Dutch ancestry. Fitted at several private schools in New York City, he entered College with the Class of 1876, with which he remained for one year, joining the Class of 1877 in its Sophomore year, and graduating with it. From Harvard he held the degrees of A.B., and Litt.D. (1918), and from Columbia of Litt.D. (1913.) He taught English at Harvard from 1880 until 1917, when, after having been Professor of English since 1898, he, upon his resignation, was made Professor Emeritus. During this busy life as a teacher he found or made time to write more than a few books. His life was a very full one not only in the

College, but in the world at large; he was a man withal of international repute, but still he was loyal to his Class, and his talks at our dinners were listened to with serious interest. It was not necessary at all times to agree with Wendell in order to honor and respect him; on his side he never cherished resentment against those who differed from him. He respected their opinions and held fast to his own with deep, immovable conservatism. Since the latest Class Report was issued, he had published what proved to be his last book, and last June was elected an Overseer of the College he had served so long and so well.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,  
10 Tremont St., Boston.

John Gavin Morris died in Boston April 14, 1921. He was the son of Patrick and Mary (Gavin) Morris, and was born in Boston March 26, 1856. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and was admitted to Harvard in July, 1875. After he was graduated in June, 1879, he entered the Harvard Medical School in the fall of that year and was graduated in June, 1882, when he received his degree of M.D. He began to practise medicine in Boston, and continued to do so thereafter. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for many years one of the visiting physicians on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. At a later period he was medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society and also for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, the Suffolk District Medical Society, the Boston Medical Association, and both the Massachusetts and the American Medical

Associations. He was never married. — Sylvester is teaching Latin at the English High School in Boston. He was one of the "dollar a year" men in Washington during the war. — Kidder lives in Boston, or in Southborough in the summer. His permanent address is 115 Devonshire St., Boston. — Harlow usually spends the winter in Florida or elsewhere in the South, and the summer among the Thousand Islands. His permanent address is still at Syracuse, N.Y. — Dodge is treasurer of the Harvard Club of Washington. — Grannis is living in Santa Barbara, Cal. — Preston is living at 330 North Jackson St., Glendale, Cal., where he has a house and grounds which occupy much of his time. — The "missing" members of the Class are B. F. Bailey, J. E. Bonner, A. H. Bowen, B. F. Carver, S. K. Lewis, J. M. Miles, G. S. Miller, J. J. Thompson, J. Vaughn. There are 152 members whose addresses are known. Replies to the circular letter sent out some time ago in preparation for a Class Report have been received from only a few. — During recent months members of the Class have dined together at the Harvard Club of Boston on the third Wednesday of the month. — Holworthy 18 will be open as usual for the Class on Commencement Day. It is expected that according to custom the Class will dine at the University Club, Boston, this year.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*,  
24 Chestnut St., Boston.

Berry is a commander of the Legion of Honor. — The preliminary notice of events in connection with the 40th Reunion went out in April. The returns give promise of a large attendance. — The Class Report is in press, with a chance, printers willing, of

publication in time for the June meetings. — Dudley Bowditch Fay died at Boston Feb. 7, 1921. Fay was born at Boston, Jan. 31, 1860, the son of Richard Sullivan and Elizabeth (Bowditch) Fay. He was prepared for College at Hopkinson's. His life has been a quiet and retired one, lived largely in the circle of his family and a few intimates. His business activity was confined to the care of trust property. His avocations, since boyhood, were in connection with the out-of-door life of nature, and with collections, testified to by his membership in the Canaveral Club of Florida, and in the Numismatic Society of London. His wife and seven children survive him.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,  
351 Marlborough St., Boston.

Chief Justice W. I. McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has been chosen a vice-president of the Harvard Club of Washington. — Prof. J. H. Beale, of the Harvard Law School, who has leave of absence for the half-year, has been in England, delivering six lectures on "Legal Liability" at Cambridge, and has been honored with the degree of LL.D. by that University. — Robert L. Buell, '19, who is an organizer of the "Mission Harvard" that is helping to reconstruct devastated France, is a son of our late classmate, George C. Buell. — Franklin Arthur Dakin died suddenly of heart disease at Haverford, Pa., April 26, 1921, in his 63d year. He was born at Natick, Nov. 22, 1858, fitted for College at the high schools of that town and of Newton. He was a good scholar, graduating No. 8 in the Class, with honors in classics, and was among the early members of the Phi Beta Kappa. For eleven years

after graduation he taught French and Latin at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, a typical New England academy of high standards. In 1893 he was appointed classical master of the Haverford School, a private fitting school at Haverford, Pa., accommodating about 120 boys. This has been his life-work and in it he has been eminently successful. Haverford College gave him the degree of A.M. in 1894, and he had been president of the Classical Club of Philadelphia, and vice-president of the Classical Association of the Middle States. He was married in 1884 to Estella True, of Natick, and had one daughter, who graduated from Wellesley in 1907 and is now the wife of A. L. Dewees, of Haverford. Through all these years Dakin had kept his old home at Natick, going there as often as he could, and spending his vacations there, with the exception of one or two summer trips to Europe. He was an excellent teacher and a man of exemplary character, conscientious and devoted in all his undertakings. He had been a member of the Class Committee since 1882.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,  
2 Joy St., Boston.

John Downer Pennock died at his home in Syracuse, N.Y., of heart rupture, on March 11, 1921. The son of Samuel McMaster and Alma (Tinker) Pennock, he was born, Aug. 16, 1860, at Morristown, Vt., whence his parents removed, when he was seven years old, to Somerville, and at the High School of that place he prepared for Harvard. At graduation he stood No. 117 in the Class, received Honorable Mention in Chemistry, and ranked among those to whom Disquisitions were assigned. Owing to the fact that he lived at home during the first

two years of his College life, his acquaintance with the Class was somewhat restricted, but a little circle of close friends grew to love and respect the handsome, black-haired, red-cheeked boy, so studious, serious, and high-principled. In his Junior year he roomed with J. M. Witmer. He spent the year after graduation at Harvard, studying chemistry and filling the position of proctor, and in November, 1884, became assistant chemist of the Solvay Process Co. of Syracuse, N.Y., manufacturers of soda ash, with which great business he was to be associated for the remaining 37 years of his life. He became chief chemist in 1886 and 1903 of both the Solvay and Semet-Solvay Companies respectively, and at his death was general manager. Pennock ranked high among the chemists of the country, and represented the United States Government at the Fifth International Congress of Applied Chemistry held in Berlin, in 1903. In 1887 and 1897 he visited Europe, to study the various methods of alkali manufacture, and in 1904 he represented the Belgian Government on the Jury of Awards, Chemical Section, at the St. Louis Exposition. He filled a large place in the industrial and social life of Syracuse, and responded to every demand upon his public or private services, like the good and generous citizen that he was. Among Syracuse organizations he belonged to the Citizens' Club, Century Club, Technology Club, Harvard Club, University Club, Country Club, Onondaga, Bellevue, and Skaneateles Country Clubs, Chemical Society, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, and Onondaga Historical Association. He was the first president of the Solvay Bank and served as president of the Sewer Board. During the World War he was a member of the Council

of National Defense, in charge of the Alkali Division, and spent much time in Washington. He was placed on the Executive Board of the American Chemical Alliance, and had much to do with the formation of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, composed of five of the largest chemical manufacturing companies in the country. He held membership in the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Electro-Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, Archaeological Institute of America, Harvard Club of New York, and the George Junior Republic Association since 1899, being a trustee and a member of the executive board of the last-named. Pennock was always a loyal and enthusiastic son of Harvard and his interest in her progress was manifested in many ways. He was instrumental in securing the new chemical laboratories for the University, and was a member of the Endowment Fund Committee for his section. He was married, June 17, 1890, to Eunice Amelia Bagg, who survives him with three daughters and one son, the latter, John Winthrop Pennock, being at present in the Medical School. — A. C. Burrage was elected president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Jan. 8. During the past year he has arranged at the Horticultural Hall in Boston monthly exhibits of orchids sent from his greenhouses at Beverly, as the blooms came into flower at the different seasons, and these displays have been enjoyed and studied by more than 50,000 people. He has made great efforts to acquaint the community with these most beautiful of exotic plants, and the proper methods of their cultivation and care. — Arthur Lyman was elected, on Jan. 22, chairman of the Massachusetts Demo-

cratic State Committee. — C. P. Perin's part in the great work in India, one of the romances of modern industry, which has resulted in the creation of Jamsheedpur, a town of nearly 100,000 inhabitants with great iron and steel works, where in the year 1908 was only "a barren stretch of scrub jungle," is reviewed in the *London Times* by Sir Valentine Chirol. The latter says: "It is a somewhat chastening reflection that the creation of the one great metallurgical industry in India has been due, not to British, but to Indian capital and enterprise, assisted in the earliest and most critical stages, not by British, but by American technical skill. Had it not been created when it was, our Syrian and Mesopotamian campaigns could never have been fought to their victorious issue, as at that juncture Jamsheedpur could alone supply the rails for the construction of the railways essential to the rapid success of those great military operations." Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, acknowledged the Government's debt in similar words: "I can hardly imagine," he said, "what we should have done if the Tata Company had not been able to give us steel rails, which have provided not only for Mesopotamia, but for Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa." Perin certainly has "deserved well of his country," and has helped to defend her liberties as effectively as if he had commanded a division in France. He is a member of the new Alumni Committee on Service.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

R. P. Perkins is among those suggested for nomination as candidates for the Board of Overseers to be voted for on Commencement Day.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,

10 State St., Boston.

At the close of the session of the Vermont House of Representatives the members presented Speaker F. S. Billings with a hand-wrought silver bowl; Billings is a candidate for Director of the Harvard Alumni Association. — Dr. W. S. Thayer has resigned his professorship at Johns Hopkins University Medical School and his connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital. — R. W. Boyden has been continued by the present Administration as the American representative on the Reparations Committee; he has been mentioned as the possible representative of the United States on the Allied Council and was last heard from voyaging down the Danube from Vienna on his way to Constantinople. — G. R. Nutter, as president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee named by the governors of the New England States to study the railroad situation concerning freight rates. — H. M. Williams is one of the candidates nominated for the Harvard Board of Overseers. — E. B. Young is president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota and a member of the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — An informal Class luncheon, attended by fifteen men, was tendered at the Harvard Club, Boston, April 27, to the Class Ivy Orator, E. L. Thayer, now of Santa Barbara, Cal. — The bill for the relief of railroads under the Transportation Act, known as the Winslow Bill, was signed by President Wilson Feb. 26; S. E. Winslow is now the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, succeeding Congressman Esch. — Walter Atherton has been appointed architect of the new

Y.M.C.A. building at Norwich, Conn. He is also remodeling the Y.M.C.A. building at Fitchburg. — The address of the W. B. Rand Co., of which W. B. Rand is president, has been changed to 289 Congress St., Boston. — The address of G. W. Fishback is now Montecito, Santa Barbara, Cal. — Henry Walter Jones, the son of Henry E. and Susan A. (Morrison) Jones, was born in Cambridge, Nov. 2, 1860. He prepared for College at the Cambridge High School and entered with the Class of '83, but on account of delicate health, from which he suffered through life, had to drop out and joined '85 as a Junior, graduating with the Class. In College he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. He engaged in business with his father's old firm, C. L. Jones & Co., soap manufacturers, at Cambridge, with which he was associated directly or indirectly until it went out of business in 1902. Later, when his health permitted, he was for short periods with Rhoades & Richmond, bond dealers, of New York, and with the Boston Incandescent Lamp Company. From 1907 until his death, on March 25, 1921, he was associated with the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* in various business capacities, finally as business manager. His work contributed largely toward its success. He died after a short illness at his home in Cambridge. He had never married.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,  
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Thirty-Fifth Reunion will be held in June. On Sunday, June 19, the members of the Class will meet at the Harvard Club in Boston and go by automobiles to F. C. Hood's estate in Marion, returning to Boston Monday afternoon. Tuesday, Class Day. Wednesday, June 22, the Yale baseball

game in the afternoon, and in the evening the Class Dinner at the Harvard Club. Thursday, June 23, Commencement Day, Class spread, and Commencement Exercises of the Alumni Association. — The thirteenth annual Class Luncheon was held at the Harvard Club, Boston, Feb. 19. Twenty-seven men were present: W. L. Allen, T. T. Baldwin, P. G. Bolster, G. G. Bradford, F. S. Churchill, A. D. Clafin, E. B. Gray, Courtenay Guild, Binney Gunnison, Edward Hamlin, M. G. Houghton, F. C. Hood, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, F. B. Mallory, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, G. R. Parsons, C. A. Pratt, M. W. Richardson, Odin Roberts, W. H. Slocum, W. L. Smith, W. B. Waterman, F. C. Weld, G. W. Woodbury. Churchill presided. A vote was passed authorizing the Class Committee, after conference with the New York members of the Class, to fill the vacancy in the Committee caused by the death of Howard Taylor. The Secretary made a report of Class news since last Commencement. Hood and Roberts spoke of the plans for our Thirty-Fifth Reunion, and Hood reported on the Class finances. Nichols told of the athletic situation at Cambridge. M. W. Richardson, head master of the Girls' High School, Boston, made an interesting address on high-school education for girls. Kendall told about the work of the Framingham Public Library, of which he is a trustee. W. L. Smith, scout executive at Brockton, gave an enthusiastic account of the Boy Scouts. Parsons, president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, Gunnison, Professor of Public Speaking at Wesleyan, Bradford, and Merriam spoke briefly. — Walter Graham is steel expert of the United States Tariff Commission. — A. B. Houghton is a



member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington. — Dr. J. M. Thompson is resident physician at the Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N.J. — *New addresses:* Walter Graham, 3311 McKinley St., Chevy Chase, D.C.; Dr. J. M. Thompson, Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N.J.

1887.

FREDERICK S. MEAD, *Sec.*,  
Harvard University.

Charles Sproull Thompson was born in New York City, Oct. 29, 1864. He came to Harvard from Topsham, Maine, having received his preliminary training at the Phillips Andover Academy. Though not particularly distinguished as a student in the prescribed work of his Freshman year, he began, early in his Sophomore year, to give evidence of unusual capacity for the amassing and correlating of facts, for careful thinking and accurate and forceful expression. His Class record was one of rapid and steady advance until, in the record for his Senior year, his name appeared first upon the rank list. He won honorable mention at graduation in the four widely separated departments of Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural History and English Composition, and, if he had chosen an academic career, might easily have won distinction in any one of those fields. But he was one of a small group of students who were impressed by an address of the late Charles Francis Adams, then president of the Union Pacific Railroad, on "Railroading as a Profession for College Graduates"; and he entered, soon after graduation, the services of the Illinois Central Railroad and remained in that service for thirty years. He was first located in Chicago as freight contracting agent, was transferred in 1900

to Dallas, as commercial agent for the State of Texas, was transferred to a similar position in Milwaukee in 1906, and in 1912 became General Agent for the Illinois Central Railroad in charge of their offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis. When the railroads went into the hands of the Government, in 1917, Thompson gave up his position and retired on a pension. But though not in vigorous health he went to France in 1918 and rendered active service as a Y.M.C.A. secretary; and after his return was appointed to work for the Red Cross in the Northwest, to create interest as a lecturer in health and welfare activities in localities suffering from ignorance, disease, or catastrophe. Failing health compelled him in December last to resign this work, and he went for treatment about January 1 to the home of his brother, Dr. John Thompson, in Bangor, Maine, where he died January 30. He was married April 20, 1901, to Ruth Gage Frost, formerly of Arlington, and was happy in his wife, three daughters, and two sons, all of whom survive him. Though his life was identified so largely with a single corporation, he found time in his brief summer vacations for exploring and mountaineering in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, and was able to write and lecture interestingly on his various expeditions. In 1894 he won the degree of A.M. from the University of Chicago. By his death there is removed from the world a brilliant intellect, a tireless worker, and a man who was always proud of his college and unflinchingly loyal to his friends. *F. C. S.*

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,  
412-418 Barristers Hall, Boston.

C. N. Cogswell's address is 6 Beacon St., Room 1001, Boston. F. L. Dean's

address is 10 Cedar St., Worcester. — **Herbert Haviland Field** died in Zurich, Switzerland, April 6, 1921. Field was internationally known as a zoölogist and founder of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich. In addition to his A.B. degree he had received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1889 and Ph.D. in 1891. He had also received degrees from the Universities of Freiburg, Leipzig, and Paris. He was an honorary assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Harvard in 1902. He had published many works on embryology and zoölogy. He had served the United States during the war on the Purchasing Board in Switzerland and was also an adviser of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. — **Francis Knowles** has been connected with the Judge Advocate's Department in Washington and is now practising law in New York City; address, 258 Broadway. — **R. B. Mahany** has resigned from the International Committee on Emigration and Immigration. — **B. C. Schermerhorn's** address is 110 William Street, New York City. — **F. H. Whipple** has spent a considerable part of the winter in Florida recuperating from a rather severe illness. He reports a marked improvement. — The Boston members of the Class had informal dinners at the Harvard Club, Feb. 11, April 11, and April 8, with attendance of twenty-six, thirty, and eighteen men respectively. The New York members held a luncheon at the Harvard Club of New York Saturday, March 26. Seventeen men were present.

1891.

**A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,**  
14 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Notices have been sent out descriptive of our Thirtieth Anniversary celebration. The Committee of Arrange-

ments will appreciate prompt evidence of intention to attend. — **A. M. Little** is at U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Cal. He may settle there. At present his address is care of Walter Channing, Jr., 50 Congress St., Boston. — **Dr. C. A. Whiting's** address is 54 West 52d St., New York City. — **W. R. Sears** has moved to 940 Exchange Bldg., Boston. — **Rev. J. E. Frame** is in Palestine, to return in September. — **Kenneth Brown** is in Europe; address, care of Guaranty Trust Co., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France. — **S. H. Leonard** is at 17 Rue Boissonade, Paris, and not No. 9 as reported. — **J. T. Bass** will go to the Near East again in June.

1892.

**ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.,**  
Andover.

**Dr. William MacDonald's** address is 408 West 20th St., New York City. — **Nettelton Neff** announces his association as secretary and treasurer with the General Battery and Supply Co., Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill. — **Charles Garrison** is no longer connected with the Kapo Manufacturing Co. His home address is 5 Acacia St., Cambridge. — **W. B. Greenleaf's** address is in care of the Animate Toy Co., 30 North 15th St., East Orange, N.J. His home address is 27 North Grove St., East Orange, N.J. — **H. McK. Landon** has returned to active business. He is vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

1893.

**SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,**  
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

A novel dinner on the "cafeteria" plan was arranged by Pres. C. H. Fiske for the New England Association of '93

at the Harvard Club, Boston, on Jan. 20, 1921. Cullinan and Goodrich represented New York classmates, and both spoke interestingly. A poem by J. R. Webster was read by A. P. Stone. Brabrook described some of his experiences in Western mining-camps, and Dodge supplied choice apothegms. Fearing's contribution was especially appreciated. — Beal is with the Wells Construction Company, building contractors, at 237 Fifth Ave., New York City. — Cummings has opened a new office for the practice of architecture at 8 Beacon St., Boston, residence, 6 Joy St., Boston. — Farquhar has changed his address from Santa Monica, Cal., to California Club, Los Angeles. — Fraser has removed from New York City and is president of the Southwest Gem & Jewelry Company, at 426 Metropolitan Building, Los Angeles, Cal. — Frizell has been for the past year instructor in mathematics at the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, Boston, but has now severed his connections. — Hubbell has been for the past fourteen years in the Department of Inspection of Motor Vehicles at the State House, Boston. He is now senior member of the staff and president of the Association of Inspectors. — Hume has left Indianapolis for Pasadena, Cal., address, R.F.D. 13 Box 89, Los Angeles, Cal. — Martin has succeeded Melville E. Stone as general manager of the Associated Press, 51 Chambers St., New York City. He has been for several years assistant general manager, and for the past year acting general manager. His home address is changed to Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, N.Y. — Nash reports: "I have been retired to private life. In the campaign of 1919, when I was a candidate for reelection as city magistrate, I was endorsed by the 'Drys.' This, together with a

Republican landslide, did me up. The result is that I am practising law at 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N.Y. It may interest you to know I have now made Mattapoisett a permanent home (continuing my citizenship in New York), and that more or less of my time each week is spent in Massachusetts." — H. P. Nowell, long reported "lost," writes from Government Army Store, 1735 O'Farrell St., San Francisco: "Pronounced dead by doctors in December, I was shoveling coal on a locomotive the following August; then I handled the pumping plant and finally I was made construction foreman. Then I did some work for the Government, and since have been in charge of stock at headquarters, financial man and acting branch manager for the Government." — Pressey has removed from Woodstock, Vt., and become editor of the *Gazette*, Schenectady, N.Y. — Robb is with the Anglo-American Commercial Corporation, G.M.B.H., at 9 Göbenstrasse, Cologne, Germany; but his permanent address remains care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London S.W., England. — A. P. Stone has been appointed to succeed Charles Almy, '72, as Justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, having been first special justice there for the past twelve years. He has formed a law partnership with Mason H. Stone, '07, at 27 State St., Boston. — E. S. Townsend has removed his law office from 24 Milk St., to 2 Park Square, Boston; residence, Cranston, R.I. — Walcott writes: "I have sold my home in Nutley, N.J., and moved to New York. For a year now, I have been living at 850 Park Avenue, and, as I have a lease for four years more, hope to sit tight through the worst of the rental troubles. My business address remains unchanged — 58 Worth St., N.Y., vice-president of the

Hunter (cotton) Manufacturing & Commission Company." — Wolfson resigned as principal of the High School of Commerce, New York City, on July 1, 1920, and is now in charge of the export department of the Hartmann Trunk Company at 45 East 34th St., with home address at 134 West 13th St., New York City.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

107 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge.

The Class will hold its reunion as usual on Commencement Day in Stoughton 23. The evening before there will be a dinner at the estate of S. M. Williams in Wellesley. Further particulars will be found in the Secretary's circular. — On Feb. 14 P. R. Turnure received through General Colardet, Military Attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, for "eminent services rendered to France during the World War." Turnure was in charge of the American Hospital in Paris in 1915. He served for two years in the Surgeon-General's office in Washington and was later again in France as a major in the Medical Corps, U.S.A. — A. E. Bailey, formerly Director of Religious Education at Worcester Academy, is now Professor of Religious Art and Archæology at the School of Religious Education, Boston University. — M. Ostheimer was appointed, on Feb. 24, diagnostician and consultant of the Bureau of Health of Philadelphia, succeeding Dr. W. M. Welch, the first to occupy this position. He has final decision in all cases of contagious disease in the city. — J. R. Oliver is chairman of the Committee on Criminal Law and Procedure in Europe of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. — G. C. Fiske, Professor of Latin at the

University of Wisconsin, is spending the year in Europe. He has delivered at the American Academy in Rome a course of lectures on "Roman Religion." — G. Oenslager is traveling in Japan. — E. K. Rand has been elected a vice-president of the American Philological Association. — D. A. Ellis is a special lecturer at Harvard for the year 1920-21 in Public School Administration. — F. S. Dunn, Professor of Latin at the University of Oregon, has been elected a member of the Council of the American Association of University Professors. — E. F. Edgett has given to the dramatic collection at Harvard College Library a valuable card catalogue which he has compiled, listing the plays produced in Boston from 1876 to 1913. He has also presented the library with a number of volumes containing notes and newspaper clippings giving theatrical announcements that have appeared in the Boston papers from 1876 to 1908. — The law firm of which G. T. Weitzel is a member has now the style of Goodwin, Weitzel & Bresnahan, Mills Building, Washington, D.C. — Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Prouty have been traveling in California. — Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Keller are traveling in Europe, to return by the middle of June. Keller is manager of the firm of Lybrans, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, accountants and auditors, 261 Franklin St., Boston. — G. L. Swendsen, from whom the Secretary has not heard since 1914, writes from the office of Fresno Irrigation District, 607 Bank of Italy Building, Fresno, Cal.: "During the past six or seven years I have been so absorbed in work generally on the frontier, that I have given but little attention to any matters except strictly professional duties. During all of that time I have been in responsible charge of a lot of construction work in connection

with irrigation developments, and only about six months ago did I again identify myself with the civilized world and took charge of the operation of the irrigation project, serving a large area of very valuable lands around the city of Fresno. This vicinity, as you may have observed from the press, is reputed to be the most prosperous section in America. It is certainly a hummer. I am, I presume, like most of the others of our Class, getting along in years, and I am reminded of the fact when I observe my son Harold, already graduated from Stanford in the Class of 1920 and successfully started in business with one of the permanent California institutions. Should any of the '94 boys happen to come to California and can spare the time, I should be very happy, indeed, to show them the wonders of this great fruit-producing section of our State." — The Class Baby has arrived at the age of matrimony. He married Miss Mary Lillian Beck on March 19 at Brookline.

1895.

F. H. NASH, Sec.,  
30 State St., Boston.

Classmates are requested to send to the Secretary voluntarily any news about themselves or others which they think will be of interest, or any changes of address. — At Commencement the Class headquarters will be at Hollis 20. Classmates will find a simple lunch there instead of in the general tent. — W. DuB. Brookings has recently returned from a trip through the Northwest in behalf of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, investigating pulpwood areas and power possibilities. He is now in charge of a department just created in the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington, known as the Department of Raw Materials, which covers principally the

industries of lumber, coal, and oil. — H. A. Bull is still practising law in Buffalo, but he has moved his law offices from 616 Erie County Savings Bank Building to 542-544 Prudential Building. — W. W. Caswell has severed his connection with Arthur D. Little, Inc., and is now one of the trustees of Caswell & Woods, Associates, with offices at 55 Congress St., Boston. This is an organization which has just been formed to make investigations and render reliable and disinterested advice to financial institutions upon the management and operation of industrial enterprises. — H. H. Chamberlin wishes the Secretary to make the following corrections of the news printed about him in the last issue of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE: He was not connected with the Red Cross during the war, but was chairman of the Worcester Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America. In no way, shape, or form has he been engaged in propaganda for any foreign country whatever. He has written sundry articles in advocacy of Italian possession of Fiume, but entirely of his own volition, believing that the interests of the free peoples of the Entente coincide with those of our own country. — W. W. Comfort has been proposed by the Harvard Alumni Association as a candidate for Overseer. He is president of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. — C. M. Flandrau sailed from New York March 1 for a sojourn of several months in Europe. The Secretary understands that he intends to spend most of his time in France and Spain. — At the third concert of the Boston Musical Association, March 23, in Jordan Hall, Boston, D. G. Mason's sonata for clarinet and piano was played. This was the American composition selected by the committee. — Harvey Officer has left

the Order of the Holy Cross. He gives as his reason the fact that he found himself increasingly out of sympathy with the aims and ideals of the Order. — Dr. E. W. Ryerson's address is now 920 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. — H. W. Smith's permanent address is Papeete, Tahiti, via San Francisco. — H. B. Spencer was during the war director of the Division of Purchases of the United States Railroad Administration. He is now president of the Fruit Growers' Express Co., Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. — C. S. Vrooman has recently been appointed by the American Farm Bureau Association as head of its project to donate corn to feed the starving people of Europe, Armenia, and China. He will make his headquarters in Chicago and will work out plans for delivery of the corn free on cars at country shipping stations, according to the Farm Bureau announcement. Vrooman, it will be remembered, was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture from August, 1914, until he resigned in December, 1918. — Robert Walcott, who has been acting as second special justice of the third district court of Eastern Middlesex County, has been nominated to be first special justice to succeed A. P. Stone, '93.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,  
30 State St., Boston.

G. N. Lewis, Dean of Chemistry of the University of California, has received the William H. Nichols Medal from the New York section of the American Chemical Society for his paper, "The Third Law of Thermodynamics." — C. R. Wilson is secretary and treasurer of the English-Speaking Union, Washington, D.C. — Rev. J. C. Ward, rector of the Grace Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected Bishop

of the Erie Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — Edmund Eltinge Van der Burgh died at Phoenix, Arizona, March 19, 1921. He was born at Fall River, October 5, 1874, and was the son of David Williams and Katherine Van der Burgh. He prepared for College at the B. M. C. Durfee High School of Fall River. He left College after the Freshman year and was in the cotton business, also in a gold mine in Alaska, and in later years in the automobile business. During the war he served as an officer in the U. S. Navy Transport Service. — Plans for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Reunion have been perfected. The celebration starts on Sunday, June 19, and officially ends on Commencement Day, June 23. Detailed circulars describing all these events have already been sent out to the Class. As a result of the replies to the Class Report, the Secretary has received numerous changes in addresses; the list is too long to give here. These changes will be shown in the Report, which we hope will be issued before Commencement Day.

1897.

EDGAR H. WELLS, *Sec.*,  
27 West 44th St., New York.

There will be an informal dinner of the Class at the Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Ave., Boston, on Commencement eve, Wednesday, June 22, at 7 o'clock. A large attendance is important, for there will be a discussion of plans for the 25th anniversary. — A number of members of the Class had an informal dinner at the Harvard Club of New York on March 25. Hallowell presided. Many views were expressed as to the 25th anniversary program. It is evident, however, that the Class intends to raise the usual anniversary fund of \$100,000 to present to the College on Commencement Day, 1922.

This has been an annual custom since 1904. An additional sum will be necessary to pay for the anniversary, for the printing and distribution of the Report, and for other incidental matters. The amount which is necessary in excess of \$100,000, is not certain. All that is certain is that it would be well for the members of the Class to be thinking over the problem and to send to the chairman of the Class Committee, N. P. Hallowell, 44 State St., Boston, any suggestions which may occur to them. Those present at the dinner were: Angier, Bliss, Burlingame, Byrd, Cheever, Cotton, Crocker, Dean, E. V. Dexter, Forbes, Gannett, Godfrey, Hallowell, Jenkins, Kinnicutt, J. L. Little, Mitchell, Nichols, J. D. Phillips, Read, Scaife, Sleeper, Straus, Thacher, Thompson, Thomson, F. M. Weld, and Wells. — The remarks of R. P. Angier, Dean of Freshmen at Yale, at the Alumni University Day on Feb. 22, were printed in the *Alumni Bulletin* of March 3. — M. S. Barber is with the firm of Irving & Casson, interior decorators, Copley Sq., Boston. — H. A. Butler's present address is 710 Stambaugh Bldg., Youngstown, O. — David Cheever and Mrs. Cheever will sail from New York June 14 on the *Aquitania* for a couple of months in Europe. Cheever's foreign address will be care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, London. — Cotton represented the Class at the annual meeting and dinner of the Class Secretaries Association in Boston on April 28. — The address of Dick Grant, president of the Harvard Club of Havana, is Calle y K, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. — E. S. Hatch, M.D. '99, has moved his offices from the Maison Blanche Bldg., to 3439 Prytania St., opposite the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La. Hatch is a specialist in orthopedic surgery. — H. W. Howe's oldest son, Henry W.

Howe, Jr., is a member of the Freshman class at Harvard. — F. H. Kinnicutt's business address is 27 Cedar St., New York City. — A. H. Knapp is a member of the Committee on Relations with Secondary Schools of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and R. L. Scaife is a member of the sub-Committee on Book Prizes. — Theodore Lyman expects to spend the summer in Alaska in the interest of the Biological Survey. He leaves Cambridge early in July and plans to return in time for the opening of College in September. — H. W. Miller has a son, Denning Duer Miller, in the Junior class. The latter was the joint author of this year's Hasty Pudding comic opera, *Wetward Ho!* — W. L. Rumsey's address is Miles Bldg., 15 Court St., White Plains, N.Y. — R. E. Olds was one of the representatives of the American Red Cross at the International Red Cross Conference which met at Geneva on March 30. — A. H. Parker and family plan to sail from New York, July 2, on the *Lafayette* for the summer in France and England. Parker's address while abroad will be care of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., London. — Arnold Scott, who has been a resident of "Pine Lea," Dedham, for the past ten years, has taken a town house at 18 Hereford St., Boston. — The literary remains of E. E. Southard have been deposited in the Widener Library by Mrs. Southard. They include much of his correspondence, lectures, and articles for professional and other periodicals. — R. H. Stevenson, Jr., and Mrs. Stevenson made a short visit to Nassau, N.P., in the early spring. — P. S. Straus has a son, Ralph I. Straus, now a student at the Hotchkiss School, who plans to enter Harvard in September as a member of the Class of 1925. A second son, Percy S. Straus, Jr., now a student at the Middlesex School,

will enter Harvard in September, 1924. — A. F. Street had planned to sail from Sydney on Feb. 10 for a visit to the United States. Marine strikes in Australia and other difficulties forced him to postpone this trip for an indefinite period. He continues to be in the Sydney house of R. W. Cameron & Co., importers. — P. B. Thompson is vice-chairman of the New York Chapter of the English-Speaking Union. His address, both for his business — the M. M. Importing Co. — and for the work of the Union, is 6 East 45th St., New York City. Thompson has recently established the Edward Sampson Thompson scholarship of the Harvard Club of New York City in memory of his only son. This scholarship, and two others maintained by the Harvard Club, are open to properly qualified graduates of the public high schools of New York City who enter Harvard College as Freshmen in 1921. — F. G. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson will sail from New York on the *Olympic*, June 4, to pass the summer in Europe. Thomson's address remains 526 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, and his home address, Brookmead Farm, Devon, Pa. — F. H. Touret, Missionary Bishop of Idaho, spent several weeks in the East in the early spring. His headquarters in New York City were at the Harvard Club, where a number of his classmates had the pleasure of seeing him and of hearing of his work in Idaho. — Harold B. Wagner, a son of H. U. Wagner, is an unclassified student in Harvard College. Wagner is in the United States Customs Service, with headquarters at Denver. — The following transfers of men whose names have heretofore appeared in the '97 Class list have been made, in each case after consultation with the man in question and the appropriate Class Secretary: Hugh Bancroft and Burton Judson

Berry, to '98; Gilbert Dodge Weston, Edward Eugene McCarthy, and Harold Selfridge, to '96. Harry Fletcher Bennett, John Henry Fedeler, and Ernest Albert Reed have been added to the list of Class members.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

An informal reunion of the Class will be held at the Hoosic-Whisick Club, Canton, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, June 21. Golf, tennis, baseball, and a good time for all who are present. — The Class will have its usual headquarters at 23 Holworthy Hall on Commencement Day. — L. P. Marvin has been renominated as a candidate for election to the Board of Overseers of Harvard. — Eliot Wadsworth has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in charge of foreign loans. — E. L. Logan is president of the South Boston Bar Association. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Executive Committee of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland. — S. E. Hecht has been elected chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare in the city of Boston. — J. H. Perkins has been elected president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; also a director of the Joint Securities Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, both of New York City. — Dr. A. H. Rice is a vice-president of the American Geographical Society. — F. B. Carter is president of the Boston Sheridan Company, 834 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — G. H. Kinnicutt and L. P. Marvin are trustees of the Wendell Branch of the Boys' Club of the City of New York. — Hugh Bancroft recently served on the general committee for raising funds for the Deaconess Hospital, Boston. — Harold Blanchard is lieutenant-colonel in



command of the First Corps Cadets, Boston, and is treasurer of the New England section of the Military Training Camps Association. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Marine Museum of Boston. During the war he received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and was made a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. He is a Companion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States. — B. H. Hayes is vice-chairman of the New England section of the Military Training Camps Association, and H. D. Scott is a member of the executive committee. B. H. Hayes is commander of Post No. 8, Andover, American Legion. — F. A. Sterling has been transferred to the American Embassy in Paris. *New addresses:* W. H. Hawkins, P.O. Box 424, Homer, La.; Rev. G. A. Martell, P.O. Box 441, Paso Robles, Cal.; G. A. Browne, Rue Frédéric Bellanger, Le Havre, France; J. C. Shortlidge, Darling, Pa.; Frazier Curtis, 3 Radnor Place, W.2, London, England. — *Lost Men:* Addresses and information desired by your Secretary, Juan F. Brandes, Mark MacD. Conklin, Paul Chalfin, William W. Gile, Carl F. Gould, George W. Leavitt, Alfred B. Maggs, James H. Pence, Charles I. Wright.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

About 35 members of the Class dined together at the Varsity Club in Cambridge on April 1, and afterwards went to the University Boxing Championships in the Hemenway Gymnasium. This was the only Class gathering of the winter. Plans are under way for an outdoor meeting in June as usual, when the 2d annual competition for the golf cup will be held. It was won

last year by H. H. Shaw and by the terms of the competition he will not be eligible to compete this year. Detailed notice regarding June week in Cambridge will be out early in June. — E. A. Boardman is with Patterson, Wylde & Windeler, insurance, 54 Kilby St., Boston. — H. B. Dean's address is 17 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. — H. H. Fish is with Porter, Robjent & Co., bond dealers, 200 Devonshire St., Boston. — J. A. George's address is R.F.D. 2, Framingham. — W. R. Harper is "engaged on certain engineering and ship work for the Government." Within the last year he has been "in Mexico, New Orleans, Galveston, and various other places," but gives his mailing address as Harvard Club, New York City. — W. S. Kendall is vice-president of Minot, Kendall & Co., Inc., investment bankers, 13 Congress St., Boston. — Emanuel Lissner is an engineer with the Standard Oil Co., His address is The Decatur Hotel, Bakersfield, Cal. — C. H. McClare's address is Lakelands, Hants County, Nova Scotia. — The firm of Kemp and M'Coy, of which G. M. M'Coy, Jr., was a member, and which carried on a general insurance business at 34-36 Batterymarch St., Boston, was dissolved by mutual consent on March 1, 1921. — P. C. Miller's address is Lock Box 11, Oak Bluffs. — F. H. Purington has moved the real estate office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., of which he is president, to 10 State St., Boston. He was on that occasion presented with a mahogany humidor by his office associates in honor of his election as president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. — A. T. Simonds's address is now 10 Fairfield St., Boston 17. — Ezekiel Albert Straw, son of W. P. Straw, is a member of the Class of 1924 at Harvard. — D. F. Urquhart's address is 1219 Connecticut

Ave., Washington, D.C. — The Barta Press, of which H. A. Wheeler is president, has moved its office to Massachusetts Ave., Cambridgeport, near the railroad track, where it will occupy, and own, its building. — F. O. White has joined Harold Williams, Jr., in the practice of law. The firm will now be known as Barker, White, Wood & Williams; its address is 35 Congress St., Boston.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,  
31 State St., Boston.

The Annual New York Class Dinner was held at the Harvard Club, New York City, on Friday evening, April 22, 1921. Thirty-five men attended. P. S. Hall was chairman of the dinner committee, and made his arrangements so skilfully that a successful evening was assured beforehand. William Morrow presided. By the pith and brevity of his remarks he added much to the happy manner in which the dinner proceeded. A. L. Becker, L. B. Brown, T. H. Whitney, Mallinckrodt, F. H. Kirmayer, and Swain spoke. During the evening the Class adjourned to the room where the Class of 1908 was dining and listened to some excellent songs, then, accompanied by 1908, returned to its own room and enjoyed the combination of serious and humorous remarks contained in the speech by J. M. Glidden. The following committee was elected to arrange for the annual dinner next year: C. D. Draper, W. P. Macleod, J. N. Trainer, Jr. — Addresses: H. J. Alexander, (home) 8 Dennison St., White Plains, N.J.; (business) 49 Lafayette St., New York City; G. A. Anderegg, (home) 255 Orange Rd., Montclair, N.J.; H. W. Ballantine, (home) 1115 E. River Rd., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. M. Becker, (home) 225 West 86th St., New York

City; E. S. Bennett, (home) 1446 Seminole Ave., Detroit, Mich.; (business) 640 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.; W. DeF. Bigelow, (business) 4 Liberty Sq., Boston; P. Blackwelder, (home) 1315 South Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.; (business) 317 South Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.; R. W. Bliss, (home) 1785 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.; A. Boal, (home) 678 Sheridan Rd., Winnetka, Ill. (H. J. Kuhl), (business) 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; R. DeB. Boardman, (home) 249 Newbury St., Boston; W. H. Bonelli, (business) 60 State St., Boston; A. V. Brower, (home) 306 Genesee St., Utica, N.Y.; (present) Army Supply Base, Boston; C. M. Brown, (business) 4 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; K. K. Carrick, (home) Hingham; (business) Secretary Federal Reserve Bank, Boston; E. Cary, (business) Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; H. M. Chase, (home) 15 Highland Ave., Cambridge; F. N. Chessman, (home) 450 So. Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Churchill, (home) 2311 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C.; A. S. Clark, (home) Off Plimpton St., Walpole; (business) 259 Washington St., Boston; W. S. Clough, (home) 142 East End Ave., New York City; T. Crimmins, (home) 176 East 72d St., New York City; J. J. Curran, (business) 290 K St., South Boston; H. J. Davenport (business) 51 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; C. D. Draper, (home) 416 Madison Ave., New York City; H. W. Dube, (home) P.O. Box 365 Beloit, Wis.; J. S. Dunstan, (home) Lawrence, L.I., N.Y.; B. E. Eames, (home) Wellesley; T. H. Eaton, (home) 105 Brandon Pl.; Ithaca, N.Y.; (business) Dept. Rural Educ., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; W. F. Ellis, (home) 159 Court St., Dedham; (business) 200 Devonshire St., Boston; O. D. Evans, (home) 32 Taylor Boule-

vard, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. H. Fiske, (home) 515 South Wilson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.; M. M. Foss, (home) 20 West 40th St., New York City; (business) 370 7th Ave., New York City; A. S. Friend, (business) 366 Madison Ave., New York City; H. S. Gale, care of Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.; E. H. George, (business) 50 Congress St., Boston; E. E. Goodhue, (home) 56 Fayerweather St., Cambridge; C. W. Goodrich, (business) Senior High School, Waltham 54; L. C. Graton, (business) Foxcroft House, Cambridge; F. R. Greene, (temporary business) 96 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N.Y.; G. W. Harrington, (business) Howard Bldg., Providence, R.I.; C. R. Hayes, (home) 567 Eliot St., Milton; W. C. Hess, (home) R.D. Prince Bay, N.Y.; D. C. Hirsch, (home) 125 Riverside Drive, New York City; R. S. Holland, (business) 1628 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; B. Hollings, (home) 143 Oakley Rd., Belmont; H. L. Hughes, (home) 559 Belvidere Ave., Plainfield, N.J.; F. C. Kidner, (home) 3 Country Club Drive, Grosse Pt., Mich.; G. C. Kimball, (business) Box 62, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. E. Lee, (business) American Red Cross, 15 West 37th St., New York City; W. Lichtenstein, (home) 122 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.; W. P. Macleod, (business) Emergency Hospital, Grand Central Terminal, New York City; C. H. McNary, (business) care of S.F.O.T., Rys, Oakland, Cal.; R. H. McNaught, (home) Chappaqua, N.Y.; R. F. Manahan, (home) 231 Edge Hill Rd., East Milton; G. Manierre, (business) Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; K. Martin, (business) 261 Franklin St., Boston; W. R. I. Martin, (business) care of C. R. Bouvier, 20 Broad St., New York City; G. A. Morison, (home) 300 Hawthorne Ave., South, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. X. Morrill,

(business) Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Fitchburg; C. Norton, (home) 174 So. Orange Ave., South Orange, N.J.; C. Osborne, (business) 227-A Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; H. S. Richardson, (home) 15 Stevens St., Winchester; J. B. G. Rinehart, care of Jesse Rinehart, R.F.D. 62, Waynesburg, Pa.; C. G. Ruess, (business) 610 Flatiron Bldg., New York City; N. M. Ruland, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.; J. L. Saltonstall, (home) 191 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; M. Seasongood, (home) 3661 Washington Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. N. Seaver, (home) 90 Pleasant St., Woburn; T. M. Shaw, (business) 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; A. H. Shearer, (home) 297 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; F. H. Simonds, (home) 2400 16th St., Washington, D.C.; H. E. Stephenson, (business) 101 Milk St., R. 314, Boston; A. Sturgis, (business) 712 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.; J. N. Trainer, Jr., (home) 233 East 62d St., New York City; R. H. Tukey, (home) 93 Atlantic St., New Bedford; H. A. Wadleigh, (business) 209 Washington St., Boston; H. Ward, (business) 1107 Broadway, New York City; I. G. Webster, (home) 246 W. College St., Oberlin, Ohio; (business) Rm. 56, N.Y.C. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; T. H. Whitney, (business) 120 Broadway, New York City; E. J. Whittier, (business) American Appraisal Co., Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Wile, (present) P.O. Box 925, Calexico, Cal.; (business) care of University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; (after August) care of Kanai High School, Lihue, Hawaiian Islands; A. T. Winslow, (business) Egleston Sq., Boston 19. — H. W. Ballantine has published, "Preparation of Contracts and Conveyances," Macmillan Company. — W. DeF. Bigelow has resigned as treasurer of New England Oil Corporation and is vice-president and treasurer of

Swift, McNutt Company, building wreckers, 4 Liberty Sq., Boston. — A. V. Brower, Captain, U.S.A., is stationed in Boston in charge of transportation service with headquarters at Army Supply Base, at South Boston. — T. D. Brown has been appointed dental examiner of the U.S. Public Health Service in New York City. — F. F. Burr is a member of the City Council of Augusta, Me. He prepared the geological part of the First Annual Report of the Maine Water Power Commission. — K. K. Carrick is secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston. — E. Cary is Assistant Professor of Greek, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. — R. J. Davis is a member of the Committee on Legislation of Citizens' Union, New York City. — D. Drake has published through Macmillan & Co. "Essays in Critical Realism," and "Shall We Stand By The Church?" — J. S. Dunstan has been elected treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church, Far Rockaway, New York. — T. H. Eaton is Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. — E. Elias is in charge of the Department of French and German at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. — W. F. Ellis is a partner in the bond house of Porter, Robjont & Co., 200 Devonshire St., Boston. — O. D. Evans is in charge of all the continuation schools in Pennsylvania as Assistant Director of Vocational Education. — A. M. Fairlie recently delivered a lecture at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., on "Recent Developments in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid." — H. H. Fiske is a member of the firm of Wright Bishop & Co., real estate, 312 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal. — A. S. Friend has resigned as treasurer of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and resumed general practice of law in New York City. — R. J.

Graves is chief surgeon for Boston & Maine Railroad, Concord, N.H. — E. H. Hammond is supervisor of Indian Schools, Flagstaff, Arizona. — M. Hirsch is president of Sachs Shoe Mfg. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. — W. L. Holt is director of the Department of Hygiene at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. — G. C. Kimball is vice-president of Harvard Alumni Association. — W. Lichtenstein is executive secretary of First National Bank of Chicago and First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. He has published several articles dealing with the present financial situation. — C. K. Meschter has published a poem on the Delaware Water Gap, entitled "Pohoqualin Tales." — A. B. Myrick is a member of the Committee on Relations with the Secondary Schools of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. — B. J. O'Neill is a fellow of American College of Surgeons. He is president of the staff, St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Cal. — P. J. Sachs is a trustee of Smith College. — W. E. Skillings is publicity and sales manager of the Bon Marché, a department store at Seattle, Wash. — H. E. Stephenson is a transfer agent and registrar at 101 Milk St., Room 314, Boston. — A. M. Tozzer has been appointed Professor of Anthropology at Harvard. He is curator of Middle American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum. — R. H. Tukey is head of the Latin Department at the High School, New Bedford. — J. B. Hawes, 2d, is president of the Boston Tuberculosis Association. From 1907 to 1919 he was secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts State Hospitals for Consumptives. For many years he has been consulting physician for Dr. Pratt's Tubercular Classes and for the Tubercular Clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He has written several books and many pamphlets on tuber-

culosis and has given many lectures on the subject. — W. P. Eaton is president of the Harvard Club of the Berkshires. He has published "On the Edge of the Wilderness" (W. A. Wilde & Co.) and "In Berkshire Fields" (Harper & Bros.). — R. J. Graves is an honorary vice-president of the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs. — R. H. Watson is vice-president of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania. — L. B. Brown is one of the partners of Minsch, Monell & Company, Inc., investment bankers, 150 Broadway, New York City. — A. P. Fitch has published "Preaching & Pagans" (Yale University Press). — R. S. Holland has published "Refugee Rock" (Jacobs). — R. W. Bliss, formerly chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, a position which William Phillips, 1900, now U.S. Minister to the Netherlands, held for several years. — W. C. Heilman is a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. — H. A. Yeomans, Dean at Harvard, is a member of the Committee on Regulation of Athletic Sports.

## 1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, Jr., Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

**TWENTIETH CELEBRATION PROGRAM, JUNE, 1921:** *Monday, June 20* — 11 A.M., Reception, Hotel Lenox, Boston. 12.30 P.M., luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence at their place in Milton. 2.30 P.M., leave for Pilgrim House, Plymouth, by automobile. 7.00 P.M., Class dinner at Plymouth, Richard Dexter presiding. *Tuesday, June 21* — 8 A.M., breakfast at Plymouth, followed by outdoor sports. 1 P.M., luncheon at Plymouth, baseball with Class of 1911, etc. 7 P.M., clambake at Plymouth followed by indoor sports. *Wednesday, June 22* — 8 A.M., break-

fast at Plymouth. 11 A.M., leave by automobile for Cambridge. 12.30 P.M., luncheon at Weld Boat House, Cambridge. 2 P.M., Harvard-Yale baseball game. 4 P.M., leave by automobile for Ben Blake's, Weston. 6.30 P.M., supper at Ben Blake's. 8 P.M., Class show at Ben Blake's. *Thursday, June 23* — Commencement. *Friday, June 24* — Harvard-Yale boat race at New London. — On Friday, March 11, the New York Association of 1901 held its annual meeting at the New York Harvard Club. After a buffet supper and meeting for the election of a new executive committee and other business, the members heard Prof. C. T. Copeland, '82, who read selections from English prose and poetry in his usual delightful manner. — Roger S. Greene is a member of the Peking Committee of the American Committee for the China Famine Fund, of which committee Charles R. Crane, the American Minister to China, is chairman. — Warwick Greene returned to this country late in February after an absence of over four years as director of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Air Service, A.E.F., lieutenant-colonel with the American Commission to negotiate peace, chief of a commission to Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and from November, 1919, to February, 1921, on a private mission to various European countries. His address now is care of J. M. Forbes & Co., Sears Bldg., Boston. — Gordon Ireland was cited for exceptionally meritorious service in France while captain in the 102d Field Signal Battalion. His citation reads as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious service in organizing and assisting in the completion of a regimental signal system in the defensive sector before the Sherperberg-

Ypres salient, July 18, 1918. On Oct. 15, 1918, this officer, although under orders to return to the United States, voluntarily remained on duty with the 27th Division in order that he might participate in the battle of Oct 17, on which occasion he rendered conspicuous services in and east of the village of St. Souplet, in maintaining signal communications." Ireland is now practising law in Springfield, and is counsel for the city in the police investigation. — G. C. Shattuck, M.D. '05, has resigned as general secretary to the Central Medical Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, Switzerland, after a service of nearly eighteen months, during which time he made inspection trips to Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia, and Croatia. He has returned to Boston. — H. L. Shattuck is now vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee investigating alleged corruption in the Massachusetts Legislatures of 1918 and 1919. — N. H. Batchelder is president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. He spoke at the annual dinner of the Lowell Harvard Club recently and is working hard for the success of the Graduates' Day to be held at Cambridge, May 21. Batchelder is head master of the Loomis Institute, that well-known boys' school at Windsor, Conn., and he is also a candidate for Overseer this year. — C. C. Batchelor is an instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. — S. J. Beach is attending physician at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, Maine. — S. H. Bush is Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Iowa. This summer he is going to Europe with a party of boys and young men under his personal guidance. — S. S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., has de-

clined election as rector of Trinity Church on Broadway, New York City, to succeed Bishop-elect William T. Manning. Dr. Drury after graduating worked as a missionary in the Philippines from 1905 to 1907. He was ordained in 1908 and became rector of St. Stephen's Church in Boston, and in 1910 became vice-rector of St. Paul's School. The next year he became its head and has since held that position. — C. F. Dutch, formerly counsel for the U.S. Shipping Board, has returned to Boston and become a member of the firm of Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry at 60 State St. — J. W. Hollowell has opened offices at 84 State St., Boston, where he is engaged in liquidating and developing extensive properties located all over the country and Canada and composed largely of coal-fields. — H. F. Howe is secretary of the Collier-Keyworth Co., manufacturers of children's carriages in Gardner. — C. B. Palmer, M.D., of Phoenix, is president of the Harvard Club of Arizona. — H. L. Stewart is state agent in New Hampshire for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. His office is in Concord, N.H. — A. L. Sweetser is in Indianapolis, Ind., where he is making a business survey of one of the large steel companies. — B. D. Barker has changed the name of his law firm to Barker, White, Wood & Williams. He is still at 35 Congress St., Boston. — D. D. Evans is living at 66 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood, N.J. — Robert Frost is literary adviser to Henry Holt & Co., publishers in New York City. He is also scheduled to give instruction in literature at Columbia University Summer School. He is the author of *North of Boston* and other volumes of verse. — R. H. Howe, Jr., who is master in natural science in the Middlesex School, has given a series of popular lectures about insects, illus-

trated by lantern slides, in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Saturday afternoons. He has also written an article in *The Outlook* recently, on "Coöperation Between Parents and the School." This is his sabbatical year at Middlesex and he is coaching the freshmen crews at Cambridge. — The sum of \$50,000 has been presented to the Boston Athletic Association to establish a ladies' dining-room in connection with the club in memory of the late A. Paul Keith.

## 1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, *Sec.*,

44 State St., Boston.

April 22 about 40 members of the Boston and vicinity members of the Class met for luncheon at the Harvard Club of Boston. Members of the Class Committee who live in New York City and in Chicago are planning various activities for men who live in those sections. Members of the Class are requested to send suggestions for Class affairs to the chairman of the Class Committee, F. M. Sawtell, 84 State St., Boston.

## 1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,

60 State St., Boston.

New York members of the Class on the evening of March 30 held a dinner at the New York Harvard Club, at which about sixty were present. R. S. Foss was toastmaster, and in the course of the evening he called on Richard Derby, Langdon Warner, R. P. Kernan, Grenville Clark, and P. B. Olney, Jr., for some impromptu thoughts. G. B. Perry read some alleged correspondence from victims of his activity as a collector for the Endowment Fund. A new musical genius was discovered in Dr. George Draper, who performed on his musical hand-saw, accompanied by F. M. Class,

on the piano. So much enthusiasm was engendered at the meeting that it was decided to institute a class luncheon table at the New York Harvard Club every Monday noon. — R. W. Child has been appointed by President Harding Ambassador to Italy. — C. H. Outland is with the National City Bank, New York City. — H. A. Russell is with Pell & White, dealers in investment securities, 48 Exchange Place, New York City. — E. B. Van Winkle, Jr., is now at 507 Madison Avenue, New York City. — Charles Joseph Francis O'Brien died of pneumonia Feb. 14, 1921, at Boston. He was the son of William and Ellen O'Brien, and was born in New York City, April 4, 1880. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, took his A.B. degree at Harvard after three years of study, 1899-1902, and his LL.B. in 1905, after three years in the Harvard Law School. He practised law in Boston down to the date of his death. On Sept. 11, 1911, he married Mary Alice Walsh, who died Feb. 11, 1918. He is survived by a son, Charles William, who was born July 26, 1913.

## 1904.

PATSON DANA, *Sec.*,

1010 Barristers Hall, Boston.

A successful Class Dinner was held at the Harvard Club March 30, 1921. There were about 50 men present. R. H. Gardiner, Jr., acted as toastmaster, and Congressman J. J. Rogers made an interesting address on the subject of "National Disarmament." — E. R. Vinal is a member of the Boston staff of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 84 State St., Boston. — Nathan Pereles, Jr., has changed his business address from 85 Oneida St., Pereles Building, to 102 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis. — E. A. Counihan, Jr., has been appointed associate

justice of the third district court of eastern Massachusetts. — D. W. Lincoln has recently been appointed referee in bankruptcy for Worcester District.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,  
381-385 Fourth Ave., New York.

There will be an informal Class reunion on or about Commencement, which will probably take the form of an outing. When final plans are decided upon, notices will be published in the *Bulletin*. — Clarence Dillon is now senior partner in the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., formerly William A. Read & Co. — F. W. Telsman has taken up the practice of law in Des Moines, Ia. — R. E. Said is now with Dominick & Dominick, 115 Broadway, New York City.

1906.

FISHER H. NESMITH, *Sec.*,  
84 State St., Boston.

The Quindecennial Committee consists of the following: T. T. Whitney, chairman; F. A. Goodhue, Phillips Ketchum, J. D. Nichols, Arthur Perry, Jr., H. B. Sawyer, B. K. Stephenson, S. W. Webb, H. H. Whitman, F. H. Nesmith, secretary. There are eight sub-committees composed of fifty-one of our classmates. April 8, the members of the sub-committees met at the Harvard Club, Boston, for dinner and business meeting. May 20 the 1906 men of Greater Boston met at the Harvard Club for dinner. Our preliminary schedule of events, subject to change, is as follows: Monday, June 20 — Assemble at Harvard Club at 9.30 A.M. Leave 10.30 A.M. for Cliff House, North Scituate, for afternoon and night. Class dinner. Tuesday, June 21 — Late breakfast at North Scituate. Leave after lunch for Cambridge.

Class Day. Wednesday, June 22 — Morning: athletic contests. Luncheon in Stadium. 3.30 P.M.: Yale baseball game. Thursday, June 23 — Commencement. Class room, Holworthy 24. Friday, June 24 — Yale boat-race at New London. — Rollin McCulloch Gallagher, A.M. 1907, died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1921. He was a master at Middlesex School until 1919, when he became head master of the St. Louis Country Day School. For ten years he had conducted South Pond Cabin, a summer camp for boys at Fitzwilliam, N.H. He is survived by his widow and three children.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,  
15 Exchange St., Boston.

The address of M. M. Goodwin, Jr., is 1131 Overton Park Ave., Memphis, Tenn. — William Henry Vredenburg, Jr., was killed in an automobile accident near Livermore, Cal., Aug. 27, 1920. Vredenburg was born at Freehold, N.J., and prepared for College at the Roxbury Latin School. He was graduated from College as a mining engineer, and was established first at Stella, Shasta County, Cal., and later moved to San Francisco. — R. C. Risley is field agent for the United States Social Hygiene Board. His address is 1800 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. — E. D. Kinney is metallurgist for the Norton Co. of Worcester, and an instructor in chemistry and metallurgy in the educational department of that company. His address is 4 Hockanum Way, Worcester. — J. E. Wemple's business address is 1800 Main St., Peoria, Ill., and his home is at 212 Ellis St., Peoria, Ill. — J. C. White is in the diplomatic service, and has held posts in Petrograd, Athens, Tokyo, Bangkok, and Warsaw. He is now on detail at the State



Department at Washington. — David Rines is practising law at 99 State St., Boston. His home address is 15 Vesta St., Dorchester. — B. L. Young, who has been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives since 1916, has been elected Speaker of the House. — E. W. Russell's address is care of Baker & Crosby, Eureka, Cal. — C. C. Rounsefell, M.D., address 37 Court St., Exeter, N.H. — Clement Richardson, formerly a teacher in the Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is now president of the Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo. — E. L. Carey has formed a partnership with Lawrence McK. Miller, '11, and Henry P. Russell, '15, under the firm name of Russell, Miller & Carey, with offices at 62 Broadway, New York City. They will transact a general brokerage and investment business. — S. W. Eldridge's home address is 60 Auburn St., Medford. — S. M. Harrison's address is 3 Upton Park, Rochester, N.Y. — H. J. Grant's address is care of the Milwaukee Club, 402 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis. — R. D. Thomson, formerly with the Philips Carey Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is now with L. V. Estes, Inc., industrial engineers, Chicago, Ill. — G. B. Simmons's address is 903 Seminary Ave., Richmond, Va. — A. B. Green has resigned his position as industrial engineer with the Erie Drop Forge & Steel Co., Erie, Pa., and is now in charge of technical control with the Parker-Young Co., paper manufacturers, Lincoln, N.H. — F. F. Dodge has been elected president of the Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn. — Stanley Clarke is a member of the law firm of Lasenby, Bigelow & Clarke, 2 Rector St., New York City. — S. E. Thompson's address, formerly Nunnery Lane and Frederick Rd., Catonsville, Md., is now 216 East Eager St., Baltimore,

Md. — F. H. French's address is 20 Forest Rd., Davenport, Iowa. — H. G. Hawes, Jr., is assistant engineer in the technical department of the Vacuum Oil Co., 61 Broadway, New York City; he has charge of work relating to the foreign trade of the company. His home address is 138 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. — E. E. Bennett's address is P.O. Box 614, Pasadena, Cal. — F. A. Jenks, who is a practising attorney, has moved his office to 45 Milk St., Boston. — R. S. White's address is again Old Gulph Road, Lower Merion, Narberth P.O., Pa. — C. M. Clark is now associated with Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, Charles River Road, Cambridge. — A. C. Comey has been elected secretary of the New England Trail Conference, which is composed of the principal walking and mountain clubs, and is promoting a connecting system of trails in the highlands of New England. Correspondence with Harvard men will be welcome. Address, Abbot Building, Harvard Square, Cambridge. — Leland Harrison, counselor to the American Embassy at Paris, has been recalled to Washington by Secretary of State Hughes, in connection with the diplomatic negotiations attending the visit of Viviani to this country. Harrison attended the Paris Peace Conference and subsequently was American delegate on the Ambassador's Council as long as the United States was represented on that body. — W. S. Buchanan, who has been president of the Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, since 1909, has resigned in order to become business manager of the *Competitor*, a monthly magazine published in Pittsburgh, Pa. His business address is 518 Fourth St., and his home address is 7324 Monticello St., Pittsburgh.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,  
31 Nassau St., New York.

The eighth annual Class dinner in New York was held under the auspices of the New York Association of Harvard 1908 on Friday, April 22. Emphasis was laid on foreign conditions, and two interesting talks were delivered by Jack Chevalier and Jackson Fleming, the former on his experiences in various parts of the world, and the latter particularly on Russia. Lambert Murphy sang with his usual transcendent skill and was given a silver plate as a wedding gift from his New York associates of the Class. Irving Broun, recently returned from Mexico, presided as toastmaster and added greatly to the gayety of the occasion. At the close of the dinner the Class of 1900, which was having its dinner in an adjoining room, traded an orator to us in return for a song from Murphy. This resulted in a combination of forces which added a pleasant touch to a highly successful occasion. — Gordon Ware was born Sept. 21, 1886, and prepared for College at Milton Academy. Gifted with a love of sport, a keen mind, and a brilliant sense of humor, combined with great charm of personality, he quickly made a host of friends and was soon one of the best-liked men in his Class. After the outbreak of the World War, he felt more and more the desire for active service in the cause of the Allies, and in the fall of 1916 he went overseas and entered the American Ambulance Field Service. He did brilliant work both in France and in the East, and though his great modesty forbade his saying anything about it, he felt the happiness of accomplishment. It is characteristic of him that in writing to his family of a busy night on the line he should say: "Fortunately it was

very dark, so that the men probably could not see how their brave lieutenant shook." Yet in the citation of his section, when he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, Pétain says that "Under command of Lt. Ware, both in the Argonne (July to December, 1917, and before Verdun from January to May, 1918) the section has always accomplished its missions perfectly . . . " and, "under difficult and perilous conditions and in spite of very great fatigue, gave a most meritorious example of calm courage combined with cheerfulness and drive." During this service Ware received a very severe blow in the chest when his ambulance was in a crash. It is believed that this was the probable cause of the illness which proved fatal, and that his death was as much the result of his service as if he had died in the uniform. After the armistice he was engaged in the courier service. His tact, thoughtfulness, and charm of manner made him liked and trusted by all his associates. His commanding officer wrote: "Lt. Gordon Ware has been in the Diplomatic Courier Service, maintained for the American Commission to negotiate Peace and other American Interests in Europe, for the past six months. During this time he has fulfilled a number of important missions involving responsibility, tact, and diplomacy. For a time he was in entire charge of the office of the service at Berne, Switzerland. In all of this work he has shown himself to be an officer and gentleman of high order. He has been recommended for promotion and it is regretted that this has not been received before his departure to America." On returning from the service he became a master at Pomfret School. Here his personality and understanding of boys made him a success both in the classroom and on the

baseball field. After the school year ended, he was about to take up a position of responsibility in a bank, where his work would have taken him to France for a large part of every year. In the summer of 1920, while on a vacation in France, he fell ill, and died in Paris, Aug. 16. *W. E. R.*

## 1909.

**F. A. HARDING, Sec.,**  
82 Fulton St., Boston.

An executive committee has been formed to assume general charge of the affairs of the Class. This committee consists of the marshals, secretary, and treasurer as permanent members, and three other members residing in or near Boston. These three members are C. M. Rogerson, who will serve for one year, J. A. Paine, for two years, and H. T. Gleason, for three years. At the expiration of each member's term of office the committee will select a new member to serve for a period of three years. C. M. Rogerson has been elected chairman of the executive committee for the year 1921. — W. M. Rand has been appointed permanent Class treasurer to succeed the Rev. J. M. Groton resigned. — The spring dinner of the Class was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday evening, May 13. There will be an informal reunion in or near Boston during Commencement Week.

## 1911.

**ALEXANDER WHEELER, Sec.,**  
511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The Decennial Reunion Committee report that word has already been received from 320 members of the Class that they expect to attend the reunion in June. — H. G. Doyle has published, in collaboration with Guillermo Rivera, '09, a Spanish Reader entitled "En

España" (Silver, Burdett & Co.). — R. P. Dunning's address is 85 Harrison St., East Orange, N.J. — S. C. Simons's address is 796 Pine St., Winnetka, Ill. — The Secretary would appreciate the receipt of information concerning the following members of the Class who are listed as lost men: Tyler H. Bliss, George H. Brooks, Robert A. Chandler, Charles A. Chase, Shih Ti Chen, Archibald G. Coldwell, Burres B. Cooper, Jr., George W. Cronyn, Edward E. de Forest, Carl A. Dudley, Fred W. Granger, Samuel Jacobs, Lawrence B. Jackson, Paul Keese, Alexander T. W. Kerr, Jacob K. Lewis, Jr., Ronald A. Millar, Jay Morrison, Frederick D. Nowell, Jr., Elbridge D. Rand, Henry G. Rideout, Ralph L. Roeder, James Sweinhart, Arthur M. Van Rensselaer, Walter B. Walker.

## 1913.

**WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,**  
50 State St., Boston.

L. R. Atwood is a teacher of chemistry at the Malden High School. — R. H. Burrage's address is care of C. D. Burrage, Hotel Charlesgate, Boston. — M. F. Carr's address is now Hampton Court, 1223 Beacon St., Brookline. — R. F. Hawkins, formerly manager of the Boston office of R. M. Grant & Co., is now in charge of the Boston office of Eldredge & Co., municipal bonds, Bankers Building, Post Office Sq. Home address, 992 Charles River Rd., Cambridge. — J. B. Judkins's address is now Merrimac. — C. B. Long's address is 183 Columbia Ave., Edgewood, R.I. — G. C. Loud's permanent address is Moultonville, N.H. — L. W. McKernan is with the law firm of Lowenthal & Szold, 37 Wall St., New York City. — E. D. Morgan, Jr., is with Richard Whiting & Co., brokers, 14 Wall St., New York City. — R. E. Rich's address is care of Amalgamated

Metals Co., 361 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. — F. E. Richter is chief statistician in the investment department of Tucker, Anthony & Co., 60 Broadway, New York City. His permanent residence address is 81 28th St., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. — J. E. Slater's address is 109 Woodbridge Ave., New Haven, Conn. — D. A. Steele's address is 341 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. — Malcolm Thomson's address is 90 Humphrey St., Swampscott. — W. L. Ustick is an instructor in English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. — J. G. Webb's address is now 5 Englewood Pl., Albany, N.Y. — F. R. Wulsin left for China, April 9, to make zoölogical collections for the University Museum. His address will be care of The International Banking Corporation, Peking, China.

## 1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
Chestnut Hill.

Unfortunately for the Secretary, the printers' strike in Boston tied up the Class Report while it was in the bindery. And there it still remains. He has hopes that it will be in the hands of the Class before this number of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE reaches them, but he will make no rash statements this time. All the more recent news is in that Report, if it ever reaches the Class. — H. B. Goodfriend's permanent address is 542 Fifth Ave., New York City. — G. P. Davis's address is 21 Boynton St., Waltham. — J. H. Leighton's address is 7 Bow St., Taunton.

## 1916.

WELLS BLANCHARD, Sec.,  
126 State St., Boston.

J. H. Volkmann is in Paris, France, with the American Radiator Co. — Lawrence Kubie is in Baltimore, Md., studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical

School. — Frank Fripp is in Chicago, Ill., with the Guaranty Trust Co. — Thompson Dean is in South America for G. A. Stafford & Co. — Delano Andrews is in New York City at the Columbia Law School. — Louis Hammett is in New York City teaching at Columbia. — Emmett Holt is in New York City acting as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital. — J. E. Lancaster is in New York City with the Goodrich Tire people. — Bertram McCarter is in Chicago, Ill., for American Telephone and Telegraph Co. — Percy Reniers is in New York with the *New York Evening Post*. — Charles E. Schall is now abroad. — Theodore Siser is in Cuba for Geo. McFadden & Bro. — Sam Williamson is in New York with the *New York Times*. — D. C. Watson is vice-president of the Universal Boring Machine Co. at Hudson. He is living in Weston. — W. J. Bingham is with the Res-Pro Industries, 209 Washington St., Boston. He is coach of the Harvard University Track Team and is living in Belmont. — L. P. Mansfield is with Halsey-Stuart Co., investment bankers, Boston. — E. Cunningham, Jr., is with the Merrimack Chemical Co. at 148 State St., Boston. — Allen Cunningham is with Tucker, Anthony & Co., investment bankers, 27 Exchange Bldg., Boston. — W. R. Miller is with the Equitable Life Assurance Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. — W. M. Boyden is with Bond & Goodwin, Chicago, Ill. — F. G. C. O'Neil is with Roosevelt & Son, 30 Pine St., New York City.

## 1919.

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, Sec.,  
60 Brattle St., Cambridge 38.

C. E. Baxter's address is 9 Arnold St., Providence, R.I. — M. O. Bogart's address is University Club,

Milwaukee, Wis. — V. D. Burton is with Burton Bros., wholesale dealers in cotton goods, New York City. — A. F. Crafts is a teacher at Mr. Rivers' School, Brookline. — E. C. Dingwell is with Banks, Huntley & Co., bonds and investment securities, 203 Hibernian Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. — C. W. Efroymsen is with H. P. Wasson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. — L. L. Emery is a teacher at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. — R. S. Emmet is secretary to Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C. — M. S. Enslin is a student and instructor at the Newton Theological Seminary, Newton. — F. B. Faxon is with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City. — M. Fechheimer is with the Krohn Fechheimer Co., shoe manufacturers, Cincinnati, O. — F. T. Fisher's address is Room 5723, Grand Central Terminal, New York City. — H. Fiske, Jr., is with G. Amsinck & Co., Wall St., New York City. — H. C. Flower, Jr., is with the Durham Hosiery Mills, 85 Leonard St., New York City. — R. A. Frazier is a salesman for Charles E. Howe, real estate and insurance, Boston. — A. W. French is assistant superintendent of Carter's Ink Co., Cambridge. — A. R. Frey is with the Air Reduction Co., of New York City. His permanent address is 6105 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa. — L. B. Geyer is advertising manager of the *Dixie Motor News*. His address is 124 Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga. — R. H. Greenman is a dispensary consultant at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City. — C. W. Greenough is with the First National Corporation, 30 Federal St., Boston. — D. S. Guild is with the Insurance Press, Inc., Boston. — J. D. Hale has been appointed wood technologist in the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal. — S. H. Hall is a chemist

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## 1921.

Richard Blynn Varnum died at the American Hospital in Paris on March 6. He was a holder of one of the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities, and was studying International Law at the University of Toulouse when he became ill with malarial fever, which he had first contracted in war service in the Bal-

kans. Then, suffering from supposed bronchitis, he was sent, Dec. 5, to Biskra, in Algeria, where it was hoped the dry atmosphere would help him. But his condition became worse, and although late in February he was able to be moved to Paris, the disease could not be checked. He was born in Belding, Mich., Oct. 25, 1892. His father, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, Rev. C. A. Varnum, lives in Jerome, Idaho. Varnum had spent two years in Hillsdale College, Mich., before entering Harvard with the Class of 1919, where he made a splendid record. The late Frederick Schenck called him "a brilliant pupil," and a letter from Barrett Wendell said, "He has impressed me as a faithful worker and an honest man." He had already been earning his own living as a stenographer for some years before coming to Harvard, and he was working his way through College when, in February, 1917, he sailed to join the American Ambulance Field Service in France. He served with Section Three in Serbia and Albania, until October, when he returned to France, and enlisted in the United States Air Service. He trained at Tours and Issoudun, and made an enviable record. Upon being commissioned a first lieutenant, in April, 1918, he was retained, much against his wishes, as an instructor at one of the aerial centers until after the Armistice. Then, however, he was assigned to the 166th Aero Squadron and sent with it into Germany. He did not return to America until August, 1919, for discharge, and immediately thereupon reentered Harvard. He was a factor in the flying activities of the University, took part in the intercollegiate aero meet in June, 1920, and was granted an American Field Service Fellowship for his "scholastic record, fine character, and dependability."

## NON-ACADEMIC.

*Law School.*

LL.B. 1876. Patrick Joseph McCarthy died at Providence, R.I., March 13, 1921. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when he was four years old. His parents both died at Deer Island, and he was taken to an orphanage; later he attended a night school in Somerville. In 1865, when he was twenty-five years old, he went to Providence and engaged in various occupations by which he earned enough money to pay his way through the Harvard Law School. He was admitted in 1876 to the Rhode Island bar, getting one hundred per cent on his examination papers. In 1907-08 he was Mayor of Providence. He served in the Rhode Island Legislature in 1890-92, and in 1894. As a Democratic leader he always had a strong following. In 1875 he married Miss Anna M. McGinney. A daughter, Mrs. Mary Josephine Bannon, of Mansfield, survives him.

LL.B. 1897. Edward Sandford died at New York City, Feb. 19, 1921. He was born Aug. 15, 1872, the son of Thomas S. Sandford. He graduated from Columbia College in 1894; after taking his degree at the Harvard Law School he began practice in New York City. For a time he was in the District Attorney's office, and gave courses in the Law School of New York University, which conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. When Mr. Hughes was elected Governor of New York, he appointed Sandford as his counsel. In 1911 Sandford joined the law firm of Haight, Sandford, Smith & Griffin. He numbered among his clients many of the leading shipping and marine insurance firms, and was regarded as one of the

ablest commercial and admiralty lawyers of the day.

LL.B. 1901. William Frank McCombs died at Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 22, 1921. He was born at Hamburg, Ark., Dec. 28, 1875; he graduated in 1898 at Princeton. He was practising law in New York when, in 1912, he became campaign manager for Woodrow Wilson. Later he became chairman of the Democratic National Committee. President Wilson offered him the post of Ambassador to France.

*Medical School.*

M.D. 1881. Milo Augustus Jewett died Feb. 25, 1921, at Trondhjem, Norway, where he was United States Consul. He was the oldest member of the consular corps in point of service. He was born in Turkey, the son of the Rev. Fayette Jewett, a medical missionary. After graduating from the Medical School, he was for a number of years physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers. In 1892 he succeeded his brother, Henry J. Jewett, as American Consul at Sivas, Turkey. There he witnessed the horrors of the Armenian massacres and rendered valuable service in protecting American missionaries and in caring for the wounded. He was also in charge of British interests at the time; the British Government recognized his work by presenting him with a massive silver tea service emblazoned with the British coat of arms. Later he was transferred to Trebizond, and then to Strassburg, Germany, where he was until diplomatic relations were severed. In November, 1917, he was sent to Trondhjem.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

A.M. 1892. Professor James Rowland Angell, of the University of Chicago, has been elected President of Yale University.

A.M. 1903. Professor Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected President of Swarthmore College.

### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *MAGAZINE* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

*Word Finder* (World Book Company, Yonkers, 72 cents) is a spelling dictionary of a simple and practical sort, prepared by Hubert V. Coryell, '11, instructor in English in Browne and Nichols School, and Henry W. Holmes, '03, Professor of Education in Harvard University. It contains about 9000 words, and is a most handy reference book for any one who has trouble in spelling correctly.

In *A Guide to the Study of Occupations* (Harvard University Press) Frederick J. Allen, G.S. '02-'03, of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Graduate School of Business Administration, has compiled a comprehensive bibliography. The book is designed for use in classes in occupations in the public schools, for vocation bureaus in colleges, and for librarians.

*Insects and Human Welfare* (Harvard University Press, \$2.50) by Charles Thomas Brues, s '12-'14, Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology, Bussey Institution, is "an account of the more important relations of insects to the health of man, to agriculture, and to forestry." With the exception of the honey bee and the silkworm, virtually all insects may be justly regarded as pests. How serious are their activities and how they may

be most successfully combated Professor Brues points out in this clear and interesting book.

Osmond K. Fraenkel, '08, has reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Harvard Law Review* his article, "Concerning Searches and Seizures," and from the *Columbia Law Review*, "Sane Aspects of the Law Relating to Foreign Exchange."

*Notes and Reviews*, by Henry James, with an Introduction by Pierre la Rose, 95 (Dunster Book Shop, Cambridge) is a collection appearing for the first time in book form of twenty-five literary reviews written by Henry James when he was from twenty-one to twenty-three years old. The volume is of special interest to collectors; the edition, besides being a first edition, is limited to 1000 copies.

### SHORT REVIEWS.

*The Aesthetic Attitude*, by Herbert Sydney Langfeld, Assistant Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920.

The attempt to discover the nature of beauty is beset with many difficulties, and of these not a few are due to the striking paradoxes with which the subject is full. It has been said that art is a detachment from personal concerns; yet it is also an attachment to them. For through art we are able to realize in imagination hopes and desires for whose fulfilment the actual life offers no opportunity. We fight the battles of the hero in the epic and we participate in his victories. Again, art, it would seem, is both essentially useless and essentially useful. For in aesthetic expression we are, as Kant said, disinterested and unpractical. At the same time, it can be plausibly maintained with the French writer, Guyau, that the aesthetic function serves to heighten



the necessary processes of life, and therefore has a very practical purpose, indeed. Finally, the play-theories of Spencer and Schiller lay emphasis on the aspect of art as a manifestation of exuberance, as a means through which such energy as remains over after the needs of life have been satisfied is used up; nevertheless, it is also true that frequently the artist is far from being a person of over-abundant physical vitality, and, more important, that art springs up just as often in periods of deep suffering — when the harshness of circumstances has drained heavily an individual's or a nation's resources — as it does in periods of joy and abundance of life. All these paradoxes render the topic of aesthetics fascinating as well as difficult, and they are touched in some detail by Professor Langfeld in his recent work on the "*Æsthetic Attitude*." In general, he leans to the view that as the aesthetic experience is a specific vital process it must have a useful purpose to serve in life; as he writes in the preface: "the perception of beauty is one of the most useful of man's experiences."

Moreover, he maintains that aesthetics or the *study* of beauty should have a practical purpose, too. "When we understand why the elements in a work of art are arranged in one particular way rather than another, and familiarize ourselves with the nature of the mental processes or adjustments by which such arrangements and the meaning they convey are appreciated as aesthetic values, we shall have acquired a background which will supply its own interests. . . . It should be the function of a treatise on aesthetics to achieve these results. That is, the value of aesthetics is pragmatic" (pp. 12-13). The aim, then, of the writer is to supply the reader with such an intellectual background concerning the subject as

will enable him to appreciate or create beauty better than he would otherwise.

Why do we call an object beautiful? Because it pleases us — that is the usual and facile answer. But so does a beef-steak please a healthy appetite, and jazz music the young couple madly dancing to its strains. To be accurate, the answer should be amplified so as to cover the conditions of pleasure as well, and these, the writer classifies under three headings: the person feeling the pleasure, the object or the environment provoking it in him, and the relation between the person and the environment.

The writer defines this relation as a psychological relation. The aesthetic attitude toward an object is analogous to that of ordinary perception; it consists in an attentive selection of certain features in the environment and in a specific response to them. Of two men, tramping in the fields, one will perhaps perceive a group of oak-trees, a flock of sheep, a ragged shepherd, and perhaps a rising moon. The other, with an eye to beauty, "will perceive the oaks, but the leaves melt softly into the sky, and instead of a group of sheep standing out separate and distinct, he will perceive an irregular brown-colored mass and over all a cloud of dust which tints the atmosphere and veils the scene in mystery" (p. 23). In both cases we have perception, but the elements selected vary. We may carry this analogy further than the author has carried it out himself. Thus, in ordinary intellectual perception, the object is seen as a thing with attributes — as an oak, say, that is large and old; in aesthetic perception, it is personalized and moods are attributed to it — the oak is seen to wave its branches like arms and the dark sky to frown upon it. Moreover, intellectual perception connects the object

with other objects through the relation of cause and effect; e.g., we say that the oak grows out of the acorn. So does the æsthetic attitude group objects together, but rather under the category of similarity; e.g., to the poet, the oak looks like a giant, the clouds in the sky are fluffy down, the sky itself is a vast tent.

However, as the author points out, the æsthetic attitude is an affair of the body as well as of the mind. In the chapters on empathy — the most illuminating in the book — he mentions in full detail the physical reactions involved in the appreciation of beauty. The advocates of the theory of empathy are, after all, maintaining with respect to the æsthetic attitude what the behaviorists have been maintaining concerning all mental processes; namely, that a mental attitude is essentially a form of behavior. In appreciating an object, we *behave* with respect to it, in the sense that we indulge in incipient movements which we project into the object. Santayana said that beauty is pleasure objectified; the modern behavioristic school would say that beauty is *movement* objectified, and that in the work of art we admire our own motor reactions which we have projected into it. In fact, one might go further and define art as self-contemplation in all respects — contemplation not only of our feelings and our movements, but of our deeper moods and all our mental dispositions. There is, after all, nothing new in the theory that the drama is a mirror in which we see reflected — slightly exaggerated, perhaps, but in vivid shape — our foibles and social hypocrisies and the conventions which rule us. Art is a means to self-consciousness; in contemplating a work of art, whether dramatic or one of fiction, poetry, or even music, we contemplate ourselves from

the outside and thus attain objectivity concerning our own persons.

To return to empathy, the book is illustrated with a number of pictures of great paintings and works of sculpture, by constant reference to which Professor Langfeld is able to show concretely the prominence of empathic reactions in the æsthetic attitude. Miss Anstruther-Thomson's reactions, quoted on pages 220, 221, are interesting. The mere appreciation of a jar seems to work havoc with her physical equanimity: "The feet press on the ground while the eyes fix the base of the jar. Then one accompanies the *lift up*, so to speak, of the body of the jar by a *lift up* of one's own body, and one accompanies by a slight sense of downward pressure of the head the downward pressure of the widened rim on the jar's top." A lack of symmetry in design affects even her breathing. In describing her reaction to the so-called "honeysuckle pattern" of a Greek vase, she says: "As the eyes move upward along the pattern, the two eyes draw in a long breath, and there comes a slight sensation of the sides of the thorax being stretched. . . . If we try to reproduce these sensations of harmony while looking at the *irregular shapes* in the room, we are met by impossibilities, we can no longer breathe equally on both sides, . . ." It would seem from the above that the pleasures of the æsthetic attitude are those of arduous physical effort rather than of quiet spiritual contemplation as was thought before.

Professor Langfeld reaches the conclusion that the natural object or the work of art pleases according, primarily as it unifies these empathic and perceptual responses, then he proceeds to interpret the æsthetic value of symmetry, grace, proportion, etc., in terms of their unifying value for the mental-

physical processes. The theory is suggestive as concerns such arts as painting, sculpture, and perhaps music, but one may wonder whether empathy can account for the æsthetic value of a tragedy like "*Œdipus Rex*," of an epic like the "*Iliad*," of a novel like "*Jude the Obscure*." Empathy and the concept of unification of response relate almost exclusively to the formal values in beauty; but in literature, the nature of the content — its realism and its direct relation to the emotions — seems equally important.

What is the general psychological background of the æsthetic attitude? If I am very angry at you, I may lift my hand and strike you, or I may go to my room and write a satire at your expense; if I am very happy, I may run about and shout or get intoxicated, or I may put my feelings into a lyric. In other words, art is emotion whose expression, in the world of action, has been blocked. Art is detachment not only from action, but from one's own self as well. Professor Langfeld develops in some detail Dr. Bullough's theory of "psychical distance," supplementing it with the theory of the participation in the object of beauty. "When one views an object æsthetically, one lives in the object without any opposition upon one's own part" (p. 59).

Every science has begun as a branch of philosophy. Physics used to be natural philosophy and psychology mental philosophy. Æsthetics is still mostly regarded as the philosophy of beauty, and it is time that it were made into a positive and scientific inquiry. And as a special science it would take the form of a branch of psychology. Books like Professor Langfeld's render very useful service in accomplishing this gradual transformation of æsthetics into a science; and in this case, the

author's psychological equipment has helped him to write an instructive as well as a clear and interesting book.

Raphael Demos, *g* '16.

*French Classicism*, by C. H. C. Wright, '91. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920.

To expound clearly and fully the numerous factors and phases of French classicism within the brief compass of a book containing fewer than two hundred pages, calls for a thorough command of the subject and a felicitous power of condensed statement. An examination of Professor Wright's treatise is convincing of his capabilities in both of these regards.

As a specialist Professor Wright has, for now a score of years, interpreted French literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to his classes at Harvard University, and he has, of course, surveyed this field of his predilection in his comprehensive "*History of French Literature*." The plan of that more ample work did not permit of the detailed critical analysis of the matter and form of classicism which is now provided. The more recent work is therefore welcome as a useful elaboration of a portion of the earlier work, but it is also an informing manual with no necessary dependence upon the "*History*."

For the student of French literature satisfied with generalizations "classicism" seems to be a simple term, easy to understand and easy to explain. A relatively simple term it is, if one is prepared to assume, as no few modern critics have done, that study of the drama of Corneille and Racine and of the codified criticism of Boileau can convey adequately its meaning. Professor Wright doubts the adequacy of study thus limited, for he is far from finding simplicity of purpose and

method in the movement of classicism as a whole. On the contrary he deliberately stresses the complexity of the movement, which, though it resulted in a fairly unified system before the end of the seventeenth century, reached that condition only after much individual questing along paths that often led elsewhere than to the goal. He places before us the diversity of impulse and effort observable in many authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including some who receive but scant attention in most accounts of that long period, and he strives to make clear the social and political environment of each author as something helpful toward an understanding of the workings of his mind.

While he accords rather full treatment to the sixteenth-century writers whose labors illustrate the steady progress of thought in their time, Professor Wright does not make the mistake of maintaining that all or even most of the impulses toward conscious artistry which actuated members of the Pléiade and other Renaissance spirits produced an effect in the following age. Here, as elsewhere in his book, he puts us on our guard against those historians and critics who conceive of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as indissolubly bound together. "Coincidentally," he says, "with the changes in political life and the advent of a new dynasty, French thought at the end of the sixteenth century undergoes sundry transformations. Sixteenth-century classicism lapses as a formal literary school. The Hellenism of Ronsard has come to naught and none of the tragedies of the Pléiade proves to be a masterpiece. The attention given to them in modern histories of literature has been an exaggerated one. The drama of the Pléiade is much inferior to its lyric poetry. We look for a period of

chaos and the gradual formation of a new social environment for seventeenth-century classicism. Life and literature react upon each other. So the undercurrents of thought must be kept in the reader's mind."

The greatest merit of the present book is, perhaps, to be found in its treatment of these undercurrents of thought. The treatment necessarily brings to view many complications, and one might well expect resulting perplexity for the reader who has not yet ranged freely over the wide domain of French classicism. Foreseeing this danger, Professor Wright has provided a chapter on "Principles," which fulfils excellently its purpose of coordinating all the important creative and critical aims of the two centuries.

There is a concluding chapter on the tendencies of classicism in the fine arts during the seventeenth century, especially in painting and in architecture. Against this chapter there will certainly be brought the objection of undue and tantalising brevity. It is instructive as far as it goes, but it gives one the impression that it does not reveal the author's real control of matter which it simply adumbrates.

J. D. M. Ford, '94.

*A Canticle of Pan*, by Witter Bynner, '02. New York: Alfred A. Knopf & Co. 1920.

*A Prophet of Joy*, by Gamaliel Bradford, '86. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1920.

"A Canticle of Pan," by Witter Bynner, is a disappointment. If the author were a young poet who had published little hitherto, the book might be accepted as promising, but as the work of a mature writer, who once shared a prize for the best book of poetry of the year and who is now President of the Poetry Society of America, "A Canticle



he describes a Bohemian supper party in a city restaurant with the realism of an observer, a realism as faithful as that with which he describes the quiet life of gentlefolk in the country. Although, as Miss Katharine Lee Bates has pointed out, he has made his hero an adaptation of the Shakespearean coxcomb, yet, despite this exaggeration, Mr. Bradford never fails to distinguish between true and false joy; his sense of spiritual values is never blurred, and he closes his poem with words of sane prophecy:

His death has shown me violence must die,  
Its hideous, tortured strength at last unknit.  
The sullen hordes of greed and wrath must fly  
And joy's pure torch shall at his heart be lit.  
So love will make him live on earth again,  
Star of immortal hope to mortal men.

Mr. Bradford has written "A Prophet of Joy" in that most difficult of metres, ottava rima, which Byron established in English verse with "Don Juan." The contemporary poet has mastered the technique of the perplexing eight-line stanza; he brings humorous effects from the double rhymes, and the straitness of the pattern does not prevent his employing thoroughly realistic dialogue. Touches of description, comments about life (wherein the author also has the aloofness of a dramatist), are indications that Mr. Bradford has the poet's eye and sensitiveness to emotion. A few stanzas from various parts of the narrative best convey the temper of the whole.

Here is a dialogue between a cook and the prophet in search of breakfast:

"At the back door a matron, fiery, stout,  
All redolent of luscious kitchen savor,  
Angrily first gave me the right-about;  
But something in my aspect won her favor.  
She murmured, 'Does your mother know you're  
out?'"

'My mother's dead.' At that reply she gave her  
Best titbits and assisted my digestion  
With every sort of variegated question.

"'I'm out to renovate mankind,' said I.  
'Go home,' said she, 'and suck your nursing-bottle.'  
'I can't, I have a work to do,' said I.  
'Glory!' said she, as sage as Aristotle,  
'You work!' And then she fed me custard pie,  
Entreated me maternally to throttle  
My notions, put a package in my hand which  
Contained an egg, an apple, and a sandwich."

There is a picture touched with poetry in

Stern as a winter cloud, or churchyard wall,  
and in  
... Little clumps of birches half-concealed,  
The dancing waters whipped by many a swallow.

Extreme radicals will have few good words for "A Prophet of Joy"; the satire will prick such readers like the needles of a porcupine; but the sane progressive will find much to delight him in the gallimaufry of actresses, journalists, business men, and people of social distinction. The plot of the poem is interesting enough to hold attention, the characterization extraordinary, the irony telling. "A Prophet of Joy" is far more than an ephemeral contribution to the lighter poetic literature of the day; the historian of the future may well turn to it for description of American life during the opening decades of the twentieth century.

To compare "A Canticle of Pan" with "A Prophet of Joy" is to find that Mr. Bynner, in spite of his seeming seriousness, is not a real critic of life, while Mr. Bradford, for all his care-free jauntiness, is a clear-sighted interpreter of reality.

Norrey's Jephson O'Connor, '07.

*Hospitable England in the Seventies: the Diary of a Young American, 1875-1876*, by Richard Henry Dana, '74. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1921.

In July, 1875, Mr. Dana, then one year out of college, went abroad for a

year of travel. With letters of introduction to many eminent persons in social, political, and academic circles, and with what was clearly an attractive and responsive personality to win the liking of those to whom he presented himself, he soon was given an opportunity to see the best in English life. While he was in Europe he kept his diary faithfully, and now, with such revision only as seemed necessary to give some of the entries greater interest and intelligibility to the reader, he makes the journal public.

It gives vivid impressions of English life and of some of the important persons of the time. Gladstone, Lord Coleridge, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Tenterden, and Lord John Russell were among those who entertained the young American; and the accounts of conversations that he had with them have freshness and vitality. Attractive as are the portraits of Mr. Dana's English friends, the best portrait is that which the author has drawn unconsciously of himself, and about which he need have no misgivings. Not many young men just out of college could comport themselves in similar circumstances with the poise and grace of manner that he displayed, or could talk with such variety and accuracy of knowledge upon so many subjects. The young American answered the searching questions of statesmen about the American Constitution and the manner in which it was adopted; he devised a machine for gathering up and binding barley and wheat, which were then gathered up and bound by hand; he suggested a method for raising a battleship that had been sunk in the Irish Channel — the method that was subsequently adopted for raising sunken ships; he sketched; he sang, to his own accompaniment on the guitar; he quoted

from the classics upon occasion; when he visited Greece and Italy, it was not as one who had forgotten his Greek and his Latin and all his ancient history; but these and many other creditable facts are set down in the narrative without egotism; the writer is not fancying himself as an Admirable Crichton. He was a most worthy representative of Harvard College; his book would be a good one for undergraduates to read. It might inspire some of them to achieve in their college course an equally well-rounded education.

*A New England Group and Others: Shelburne Essays, Eleventh Series,*  
by Paul Elmer More, A.M., '93.  
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co.  
1921.

The announcement of a new series of Shelburne Essays is always an event of importance to those who are interested in criticism as an art. The eleventh series, just issued, sustains Mr. More's high reputation. The ripeness and richness of his work are satisfying. He has the temperament of the critic, cool, detached, unprejudiced. He treats recondite matters with extreme lucidity; he has an instinct for seizing the essential and fundamental, and a faculty for summarizing deftly and accurately. He has also the equipment of the scholar. He is learned in the classics and in modern languages and literatures, in Sanskrit and in the lore of India. The range of his interests is wide; it embraces philosophy and religion, poetry, drama, fiction, economics, politics, and education. Whatever the subject that he discusses, he treats it always with serenity and competence. His judgments and his style will satisfy every one but the impatient radical. With the impatient radical Mr. More has nothing in com-

mon. His sketch of Viscount Morley as one who accepted the ungrudging gifts of a society which he chose deliberately to undermine is a skillful bit of portraiture; it is not one that persons of radical tendencies will enjoy. His sympathies are with the liberal-minded conservatives — whose existence many self-styled liberals deny.

Mr. More is learned without being pedantic; he cultivates the graces and urbanities of style without becoming affected or stilted. It is delightful to come upon a volume so highly distinguished by wisdom and by charm. The essay on Charles Eliot Norton must appeal to Harvard men of a past generation. "The winds of folly blew about him as they blow about us, the dust of pedantries smote his eyes, cant and sentimentalism fouled his air, but he held to his cause unmoved, cherishing always in his heart what is lovely and of good report, a faithful teacher, to whom were well applied the words of the poet who had been the chief study of his life:

*Felice te, che sì parti a tua posta."*

*A Mind Adrift*, by Daniel Wright Kittredge, '02. Seattle: S. F. Shorey. 1920.

In this ironical story of the way in which insanity overtook a man who had acted, as he believed, from the highest motives in contempt of convention, and who had achieved riches but not happiness, Mr. Kittredge has produced a piece of work more notable than most recent fiction. Plunkett Treen, the diamond miner, who feels himself pursued by the "Hounds of Custom," is an interesting character, portrayed with skill and subtlety, the people on shipboard, who hear his story and pass upon his case, are vividly sketched; and the final episode of the rascally attendant in the insane asylum, who

plotted vainly to turn Treen's worthless will to his personal advantage, makes an appropriate and effective climax to the tale. Mr. Kittredge's method and style are individual, his comments are shrewd, his little volume has so much distinction that one looks with eagerness for other work from his pen.

*Collected Legal Papers*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. 1920.

It is perhaps unusual to begin a review of a collection of legal papers of a highly technical character, essays more or less elementary, and extracts from letters and from after-dinner speeches, by saying that the dominant note of the book containing all this is an inspiration to noble living. Yet that is the impression that the reader carries away from Mr. Justice Holmes's book.

The articles on Early English Equity, Agency, Privilege, Malice and Intent, and Executors, show profound learning and intimate knowledge of "black letter" law. They are scholarly productions which in the legal magazines in which they were first published have long been turned to by the eager student. The introduction to the reprint in 1900 of Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois" and the discussion called "Law in Science and Science in Law" are written in the high tone characteristic of the author, and treat, in a fashion interesting even to the layman, broad principles which go far deeper than details of law either past or present. The book reveals great wisdom as well as profound scholarship.

What makes it truly remarkable, however, is the high-minded way in which the author regards the profession of law, and the inspiring manner in which by reason of his point of view he writes on it. He thinks in a noble fashion.



ion of life, and of the practice of law as a way of life.

To Mr. Justice Holmes the joy as well as the duty of existence consists in earnest endeavor. He asks, "Is life less than a boat-race? If a man will give all the blood in his body to win the one, will he not spend all the might of his soul to prevail in the other?" And again he says that it is a legitimate inquiry for a young man to make when he considers taking up the practice of law as his life-work, "What have you said to show that I can reach my own spiritual possibilities through such a door as this?" The author is in no doubt as to the answer. He is clear, in his own mind, "that a man may live greatly in the law as well as elsewhere; that there as well as elsewhere his thought may find its unity in an infinite perspective." For the true lawyer "no less a history will suffice than that of the moral life of his race," and his business as a thinker "is to make plainer the way from one thing to the whole of things." These are noble thoughts finely expressed.

The bench and bar of the country owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Justice Holmes for the high plane on which the profession of law is placed by this book. It should be read by every young man about to enter upon its tangled paths. To the seasoned practitioner it will appeal quite as much. He will be inspired anew by having revived for him ideals which, in the hurry and dust of day-to-day legal conflict and confusion, he has probably found himself too busy to keep constantly in mind.

*A Shorter History of England and Greater Britain*, by Arthur Lyon Cross, '95, Professor of History in the University of Michigan. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1920.

Professor Cross has, in this volume,

condensed his earlier work on the same theme, and has given us a book of some 400,000 words, which is obviously meant primarily to serve as a textbook for college or university work. It is excellently adapted for that purpose. It is full, particularly on the political and constitutional side, it is well arranged and well balanced in its treatment of the different periods of English history, and it is so well written that the most unwilling student cannot allege that it is hard to read. It gives the impression of being modeled somewhat on the familiar work of Green, and if it were printed in a library edition, it might well bear comparison with that history. It is, however, more summary in its treatment of the greater and more dramatic moments of the story, and it uses the space thus gained to mention events that the English historian found it advisable to omit. Professor Cross is without literary pretension; he writes simply, clearly, directly. He has the valuable gift of conciseness. His chapters on the social and intellectual history of the nation, and his brief but enlightening characterization of the chief political figures in his story, are excellently done. The person who reads for entertainment or for a broad general view of the course of English history might choose to have these passages extended; but one cannot see that anything of real importance has been omitted. There is an interesting chapter on the growth of the British Empire, and although Professor Cross has everywhere refrained from making his book a dogmatic interpretation of history from his own point of view, he lets us see that he feels the Empire to be a force for peace and progress in the world, and that he does not sympathize with those in India, in Egypt, and in Ireland who are working to disrupt it.

*The First Year of the League of Nations*, by George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1921.

This is merely a very concise recapitulation of the activities of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, during the first year of the League's existence. It contains almost no comment on those activities, and expresses no opinion on the degree of success that has attended them. It is not, therefore, a book to be read for entertainment; it is not intended to be so read. It is compact of information, and will prove a valuable book of reference for those who desire to know exactly what the League is actually doing to justify its existence. Incidentally, though the author makes no attempt to labor the point, we get from it a striking impression of the difficulties and complexities that beset the work of so untried and so far-reaching an institution.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*.\* All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*Hospitable England in the Seventies: the Diary of a Young American, 1875-1876*, by Richard Henry Dana, '74. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921. Cloth, illustrated, 378 pp. \$5.  
*The University of Michigan*, by Wilfred Shaw. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920. Cloth, illustrated, 384 pp.

*A New England Group and Others: Shelburne Essays, Eleventh Series*, by Paul Elmer More, A.M., '93. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921. Cloth, 287 pp. \$2.

*A Guide to the Study of Occupations: a selected Critical Bibliography of the Common Occupations with Specific References for Their Study*, by Frederick J. Allen, G.S. '02-03. Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Harvard University, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Cloth, 183 pp.

*The First Year of the League of Nations, with the Covenant of the League of Nations in an Appendix*, by George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1921. Cloth, 94 pp.

*Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier*, par Émile Angier et Jules Sanieau, edited with Introduction, Notes,

Exercises, and Vocabulary by Richmond Laurin Harkins, '08. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1921. Cloth, 160 pp.

*Colomba*, par Prosper Mérimée, edited with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary by Richmond Laurin Hawkins, '03. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1921. Cloth, 339 pp.

*En España*, by Guillermo Rivera, '09, and Henry Grattan Doyle, '11. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1921. Cloth, 150 pp.

*Word Finder*, by Hubert V. Coryell, '11, and Henry W. Holmes, '03. Yonkers-on-Hudson: Wald Book Company, 1921. Cloth, 160 pp. 72 cents.

*M. Tullii Ciceronis De Disinatione, Liber Primus*, edited by Arthur Stanley Pease, '02. (University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature.) University of Illinois, 1921. 168 pp. \$1.50.

*The Man-Killers*, by Dane Coolidge, '09. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Cloth, 243 pp. \$2.

#### MARRIAGES.

\*.\* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1894. David Jacque Gallert to Mabel Zellner Andrews, at New York, Jan. 27, 1921.

1897. Henry Wainwright Howe to Mrs. Josephine T. Atterbury Potter, at New York, April 16, 1921.

1898. Frederick Augustine Serling to Mrs. Dorothy Williams McCombs, at Washington, D.C., May 16, 1921.

[1900]. Frank Spalding Lewis to Mrs. Clara E. Clarke, Feb. 24, 1921.

1900. Chester Odiorne Swain to Mrs. Florence Thayer Cummings, at Brookline, March 1, 1921.

1900. Newell Whiting Tilton to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Breese, at New York, March 29, 1921.

1904. Thomas Newell Metcalf to Elizabeth Mason Paine, at Brookline, April 6, 1921.

1905. Fitch Harrison Haskell to Grace Eveleth Clark, at Pasadena, Cal., April 12, 1921.

1905. John White Johnston to Constance Grant, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1921.

1907. Sidney Parker Henshaw to Mar-

- garet Hyde Hamilton, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1921.
- [1908.] Percival Gilbert to Elizabeth Warner, at Boston, April 16, 1921.
1908. Harry Lambert Murphy to Mrs. Jessie Stewart Lynch, at New York, N.Y., March 19, 1921.
1910. Richard Montague Hunt to Bertha Aylesworth, at Portland, Ore., March 12, 1921.
1910. Samuel Crocker Lawrence to Margaret Eleanor Gordon, at Savannah, Ga., April 28, 1921.
- [1910.] Robert Woodward Morgan to Carol Kobbe, at Bay Shore, L.I., N.Y., April 18, 1921.
1911. Francis Cunningham to Yvonne Loupret, at Lowell, Feb. 19, 1921.
1911. Frederick James Deane to Julia Shepley Colidge, at Boston, April 12, 1921.
1911. Ray Potter Dunning to Mildred W. Lewis, at Cranford, N.J., April 9, 1921.
1911. Seward Churchyard Simons to Evelyn Cunningham, at Buffalo, N.Y., April 21, 1921.
1913. Willard Judson Ball to Mildred Alberta Herman, at Brookline, Feb. 12, 1921.
- [1913.] Robert Cochran Clifford, Jr., to Mrs. Rubina Mildred Robinson, at Brookline, March 16, 1921.
1913. Heyward Cutting to Constance Cleveland Robertson, at New York, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1921.
1913. Robert Finley Hawkins to Mary Marston Leonard, at Belmont, Nov. 29, 1920.
- [1913.] John Clayton Milliken to Marie Madeleine Gabrielle Renée de Lartigue, at Toulouse, France, June 14, 1920.
1913. John Kirtland Wright to Katharine McGiffert, at New York, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1921.
1914. William Ellery Bright, Jr., to Margaret Denholm, at Worcester, April 9, 1921.
1914. James Bryant Conant to Grace Thayer Richards, at Cambridge, April 17, 1921.
1914. James Herbert Leighton to Margaret Jane Carver at Cambridge, May 5, 1921.
1915. John Hopkinson Baker to Elizabeth Carrington Dabney, at Dallas, Tex., March 2, 1921.
1915. Charles Russell Codman, 2d, to Theodora Larocque, at New York, N.Y., March 23, 1921.
- [1915.] Samuel Putnam Farrington to Gwendolyn Robertson, at New York, Feb. 15, 1921.
1915. Miles Pratt Robinson to Helen Elizabeth Keith, at Nashua, N.H., March 19, 1921.
1916. Clement Taggart Bates to Ethel C. French, at Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1920.
1916. John Jacob Frenning to Mary Chilton Esty, at Brookline, Feb. 22, 1921.
1917. Harold Stephen Anderson to Dorothy Josephine Holland, at New York, April 8, 1921.
1917. Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., to Currie Duke Mathews, at New York, N.Y., April 18, 1921.
1917. Harold Homer Davis to Alice Troy, at Providence, R.I., March 17, 1921.
1917. Lorenzo Barry Day to Geraldine Garrison, at Minneapolis, Minn., April 11, 1921.
1917. Donald Smith Gates to Mary Elinor Stinson, at Boston, Feb. 25, 1921.
1917. James Windsor Hubbell to Harriet Cox Parnell, at Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 26, 1921.
1917. John Saxton Kent, Jr., to Margaret Mary Agnew, at Paterson, N.J., April 23, 1921.

- [1917.] Frederic M. Seeger to Dorothy Kauffman, at Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1, 1921.
1918. David Bullard Arnold to Virginia Baker, at Chestnut Hill, May 7, 1921.
1918. David Gregg to M. Lillian Beck, at Brookline, March 19, 1921.
- [1918.] Howard Eliot Huckins to Ida May Latil, at Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 17, 1921.
1918. Martin S. Swanson to Hazel A. Philbrook, at Winthrop, April 30, 1921.
1918. Charles Wilson Taintor, 2d, to Elizabeth Wood Tabor, at Cambridge, April 30, 1921.
- [1919.] Franklin Warren Hobbs, Jr., to Elsie Haskell Pierce, at New Bedford, April 2, 1921.
1919. Albert La Pool Strehlke to Ruth M. Brandon, at Portland, Me., April 18, 1921.
1920. Ernest Van Rensselaer Stires to Louise Homer, at New York, N.Y., April 12, 1921.
1921. Ambrose Ely Chambers to Mary E. Billard, at Boston, April 2, 1921.
- [1922.] Wynant Davis Hubbard to Margaret Carson, at Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 5, 1921.
- D.M.D. 1886. Waldo Elias Boardman to Mary Ellen Townsend, at Santa Cruz, Cal., Feb. 14, 1921.
- D.M.D. 1914. George Nathan Abbott to Dorothy Gurney, at Brighton, Me., April 21, 1921.
- D.M.D. 1917. Harold Arthur Carnes to Helen Carleton, at Reading, April 16, 1921.
- L.S. 1899-01. Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., to Dorothy Treat Arnold, at Albany, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1921.
- LL.B. 1920. Alexander Burgess Royce to Barbara Burgess, at Dedham, March 12, 1921.
- A.M. (Hon.) 1903. George Foster Pea-
- body to Mrs. Katrina Trask, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1921.
- M.D. 1919. Joe Vincent Meigs to Elizabeth Wallace, at Fitchburg, April 2, 1921.
- M.D. 1920. George Mansfield Craig to Alice M. West, at Newton Centre, Feb. 3, 1921.

## NECROLOGY.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1860. Henry Bruce Scott, LL.B., d. at Burlington, Ia., Feb. 22, 1921.
1863. Charles Marsh Foster, d. at Derry, N.H., March 14, 1921.
1865. George Harrison Miffin, d. at Boston, April 5, 1921.
1866. Samuel Carroll Derby, A.M., d. at Columbus, O., March 28, 1921.
1869. Charles Latham Hayward, A.M., d. at Boston, Feb. 20, 1921.
1870. Henry Lincoln Clapp, d. at Melrose, Feb. 9, 1921.
1870. Edward Dudley, d. at Camden, N.J., Sept. 13, 1920.
1871. William Fiske Whitney, M.D., d. at Boston, March 4, 1921.
1872. Charles Howland Russell, d. at New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1921.
1875. Homer Bartlett Richardson, d. at Boston, April 11, 1921.
1877. Dexter Lyman Stone, d. at Brattleboro, Vt., April 2, 1921.
1879. John Gavin Morris, M.D., d. at South Boston, April 14, 1921.
1881. Dudley Bowditch Fay, d. at Boston, Feb. 7, 1921.
1882. Franklin Arthur Dakin, A.M., d. at Haverford, Pa., April 26, 1921.
1883. John Downer Pennock, d. at Syracuse, N.Y., March 11, 1921.
1884. Charles Coleman Allen, d. at Troy, O., Jan. 1, 1921.

1887. Arthur Mark Cummings, d. at West Collingwood, N.J., March 14, 1921.
1887. Charles Sproull Thompson, d. at Bangor, Me., Jan. 30, 1921.
1888. Herbert Haviland Field, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Zurich, Switzerland, April 5, 1921.
1888. William Henry Furness, 3d, d. at Wallingford, Pa., Aug. 11, 1920.
1893. Charles Sumner Hawes, d. at Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1921.
1897. Daniel James Shea, d. at Boston, Jan. 11, 1921.
1899. Henry Payson Dowst, d. at New York, N.Y., March 13, 1921.
1899. Stanley Wilson Merrell, LL.B., d. at Cleveland, O., Feb. 14, 1921.
1899. Edgar Walter Roovers, d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24, 1920.
1899. Fenton Tomlinson, d. at New York, N.Y., March 20, 1921.
1900. Leo LeGay Burley, d. at London, England, March 9, 1921.
1903. Charles Joseph Francis O'Brien, d. at Jamaica Plain, Feb. 14, 1921.
1904. Lyon Cobb, d. at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25, 1921.
1905. Walworth Campbell Cody, d. at New York, N.Y., April 6, 1921.
1906. Rollin McCulloch Gallagher, A.M., d. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1921.
1914. William Wilder Rice, d. at Worcester, March 13, 1921.
1917. James Warren Feeney, d. at Littleton, Feb. 16, 1921.
1921. Richard Blynn Varnum, d. at Paris, France, March 6, 1921.

*Scientific School.*

1904. Eliot Nichols Smith, d. at Arlington, Feb. 17, 1921.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1910. Arthur Lewis McCobb, A.M., d.

at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 30, 1921.

1912. Irving Angell Field, A.M., d. at Worcester, Feb. 14, 1921.

1917. Herbert Frank Schuchmann, A.M., d. at Jamaica Plain, Feb. 25, 1921.

*Medical School.*

1866. Alfred Bennison Atherton, d. at San Diego, Cal., March 7, 1921.
1869. Andrew Jackson Stevens, d. at Malden, Feb. 22, 1921.
1872. Wallace Williams Lovejoy, A.M., S.T.D., at Oakland, Cal., April 8, 1921.
1879. Edward Josiah Ruddock, d. at Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 6, 1921.
1881. Milo Augustus Jewett, d. at Trondhjem, Norway, in March, 1921.
1896. Walter Green Sullivan, d. at Providence, R.I., Feb. 13, 1921.

*Law School.*

1854. Phillips Phoenix, d. at New York, N.Y., April 11, 1921.
1876. Patrick Joseph McCarthy, d. at Providence, R.I., March 13, 1921.
1892. Orray Taft Sherman, d. at Worcester, Feb. 6, 1921.
1897. Edward Sandford, d. at New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1921.
1899. Fayette Smith Munro, d. at Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 10, 1921.
1901. William Frank McCombs, d. at Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 22, 1921.

*Dental School.*

1870. George Luther Parmele, d. at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3, 1921.

*Temporary Members.*

*The College.*

1869. Francis Mason Learned, d. at Boston, March 14, 1921.
1892. Winslow Clark, d. at Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 16, 1921.

1896. Edmund Eltinge Van der Burgh, d. at Phoenix, Ariz., March 19, 1921.
1907. Louis Starr, Jr., d. at London, England, April 18, 1921.
1916. Eugene Paul Holcomb, d. at Rapid City, S.D., Jan. 10, 1921.
- 1918-20. Lee Ming Tsaon, d. at Cambridge, Feb. 18, 1920.
1921. Edson Lindsey Crafts, d. at Huntington, March 24, 1921.
1921. Francis Underwood Perry, d. at Florence, Italy, in March, 1921.
1923. Gerhard Christian August Fetzner, d. at Cambridge, April 21, 1921.

*Scientific School.*

- 1896-98. Nathaniel Johnson Rust, Jr., d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 25, 1921.
- 1901-05. Wilson Chase Dexter, d. at New York, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1921.

*Law School.*

- 1866-67. John Woodbridge Patton, A.M., d. at Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1921.
- 1870-71. James John Kane, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1921.
- 1883-84. Francis Porter Lowrey, d. at New York, N.Y., April 16, 1918.
- 1903-04. George Unangst Wenner, d. at Palo Alto, Cal., May 30, 1920.
- 1905-08. Thomas Dunham Luce, Jr., d. at Nashua, N.H., Feb. 25, 1921.
- 1919-20. Roy Wilmington Henderson, d. at Brookline, March 18, 1920.

*Medical School.*

- 1913-15. Lawrence Chesley Chisholm, d. at Boston, April 2, 1921.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Harvard Summer School will open on July 5 and will continue as usual for six weeks. About thirty

courses in Education will be given during the session.

G. H. Parker, '87, Professor of Zoölogy, and E. W. Forbes, '95, Director of the Fogg Art Museum, have served as Western Exchange Professors during the second half year.

The original draft of "America," by Samuel Francis Smith, 1829, has been on view in the Treasure Room of the Widener Library.

The Faculty of the Medical School has decided to offer the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, in the hope that it may attract men who are interested in the scientific aspect of medicine as distinguished from the clinical.

The Harvard University Library is the third largest library in the country, being exceeded in size only by the Congressional Library at Washington and the New York Public Library. The volumes and pamphlets in the Harvard University Library number 2,018,000. Of these more than 200,000 volumes are in the Law School Library. At the Widener Library, during the year 1919-20, 114,219 books were lent for house use, or use in the reading room, studies, or cubicles.

By the will of Mrs. John Knowles Paine, Harvard University has received a fund of over \$61,000 to endow two traveling fellowships in music, with stipends of \$1400 each. The bequest was left in memory of John Knowles Paine, Professor of Music from 1875 to 1905. The fellowships will be open to undergraduates, except freshmen, and to resident students of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

In observance of the hundredth anniversary of the death of John Keats there were assembled for exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Widener Library many Keats manuscripts and original editions, lent from the collections of J. P. Morgan, '89, F. B. Bemis,

and Miss Amy Lowell, together with a number of reproduced portraits and sketches, and photographs from the collection of L. A. Holman.

A fellowship in Roosevelt Research was established for the half year by the trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The holder of it was Marcus L. Hansen, Grad. '17-18, '19-20, of Iowa City, Ia. His task has been to gather all the available material about Colonel Roosevelt's life as an undergraduate.

A bill providing that the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers may determine the method of voting for Overseers has passed the Massachusetts Legislature. Hitherto the Legislature has been the only body which could change the method of electing Overseers.

At the end of the mid-year period degrees were bestowed on 163 students; the degree of A.B. was conferred upon 87 men. About half of this number received the degree "for honorable service in the war"; they had completed three quarters of the regular requirements for the degree. A war degree was conferred posthumously upon David S. Laird, '19, of Amherst, N.S., who entered Harvard in 1915 from the Boston Latin School and soon afterwards enlisted in the Canadian Army. He returned to college in 1919, and died last August. Richard Blynn Varnum, '21, of Jerome, Idaho, received a war degree. He died in Paris on March 6. He had been studying at the University of Toulouse as the holder of an American Field Service Fellowship.

The Graduate School of Business Administration has limited the number of men it will admit to its entering class next year to 300.

A number of illuminated manuscripts from the Pierpont Morgan Library

have been exhibited in the Fogg Art Museum.

The "47 Workshop" players under the direction of Professor G. P. Baker gave performances in New York City, Utica, Buffalo, and Cleveland, during the week of the spring vacation.

Professor G. H. Parker has been appointed director of the Harvard Zoological Laboratory, to take the place of Professor E. L. Mark, who is retiring from active teaching with the title of Professor Emeritus.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs held a "Graduates' Day" in Cambridge on Saturday, May 21, at the invitation of the University.

The Harvard Roll of Honor, as revised by the War Records Office, now contains the names of 369 Harvard men who lost their lives in the war. Of these, 164 were killed in action or died of wounds, 138 died of disease, 33 were killed in airplane accidents or died as a result of them, and 34 died from other causes.

### VARIA.

#### INTEGER VITAE OR AS YOU WERE:

By W. R. BURLINGAME, '13.

THINK you I, who once have tasted  
Thine especial joys and fears,  
Fairest Cambridge, when I wasted  
Those particular four years,

Think you I, who now must struggle  
For my living, have forgot  
How with thee I learned to juggle  
Education? I have not.

I remember, I remember  
Days of spring and autumn time,  
Not to mention bleak December ;  
So essential to my rhyme.

Was it in the spring or fall I  
Rowed, boxed, swam and golfed and such? ,  
I can't say; yet I recall I  
Didn't do athletics much;

But I know I played some game . . . Bridge?  
Checkers, dominoes, or chess,  
In those dreamy days at Cambridge —  
It escapes me I confess.

Did I dance? Or, blushing, stammer  
Words of love in Brattle Hall?  
Did I sing, or throw the hammer?  
Very little, if at all

Did I study stars or statics,  
Epictetus or Phil E?  
Was it Nolen or quadratics  
That determined my A.B.?

Did I ever risk my limbs on  
Running track or skating rink?  
Did I ever read the *Crimson*?  
Very rarely, I should think.

Could I ever boast to know well  
Members of the Faculty?  
Did I call on Mr. Lowell  
Sunday afternoons at tea?

Did I sometimes go and ramble  
By the Charles and watch the Crew?  
Did I drink, perhaps, or gamble?  
What the devil did I do?

I don't know, but I am certain  
I remember through my tears,  
What a pleasant place thou wert in  
Those irrevocable years.

And when I am old and spavined,  
If the railroad fares go down,  
I'll pawn everything I have and  
Go and visit Cambridge town.

[*Harvard Lampoon.*]

#### A VALENTINE FOR DEAN BRIGGS.

By H. W. H. POWELL, '00.

You teach Browning? Well, you used to;  
Made us read the cryptic bird;  
Here's a Valentine for you, sir, here's a faint and  
fleeting word  
On the last athletic triumph won by Yale, not dis-  
interred . . .

Gabriel's trump could not arouse her, she will  
never reappear  
Undeclared, as we knew her, when she held her  
title clear  
To the great blue-bellied Triumph stretching on  
from year to year.

In those years of Yale's abundance, ere she loosed  
her deadly clamp,  
Who prepared her gaudy conquests, who around  
the evening lamp  
Coached the coaches at New Haven? You re-  
member Walter Camp . . .

Grim, resourceful, cautious, patient. Dimly  
might we then discern  
Any chance to break the shackles. Still you bade  
us live and learn;  
Never doubting right would conquer or the longest  
worm would turn.

When they bind their crown of laurel onto Hough-  
ton's hairless bean,  
Do they think of you, I wonder; do they know the  
smiling Dean  
Was the closest thing to Cato Harvard Yard has  
ever seen?

After thirty years of glory, full of honor and re-  
nown,  
Camp went back to making clockworks, and the  
star of Yale went down.  
Princeton trimmed them, made them like it. So  
did Colgate. So did Brown.

Wash and Jeff harpooned them freely. Boston  
knocked them for a goal,  
Harvard's annual performance must have warmed  
your iron soul  
When the froglike chorus faltered in their horror-  
haunted Bowl.

What of Camp? That restless spirit, leaping on  
from plan to plan,  
Took Apollo for his model, made him out of Cal-  
iban  
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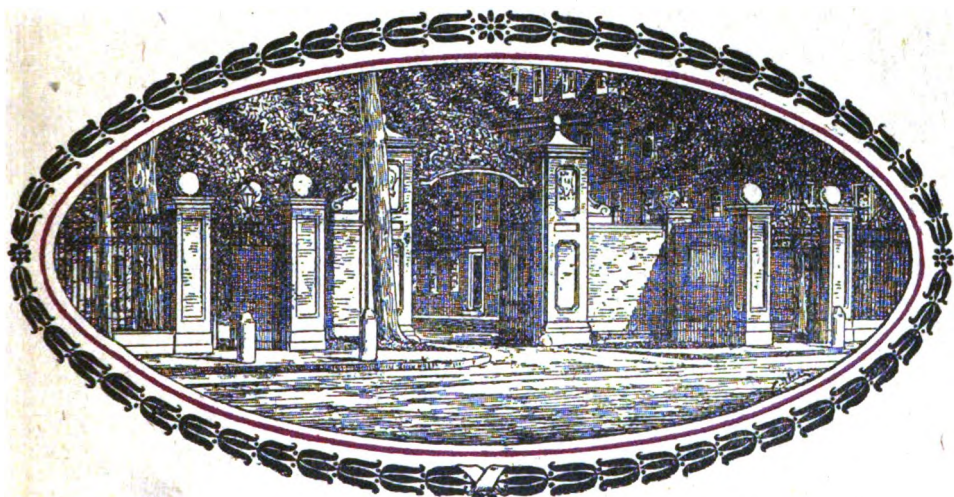
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VOL. 29



NO. 113

PUBLISHED BY  
THE HARVARD GRADUATES'  
MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION  
BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter, October 19, 1892.  
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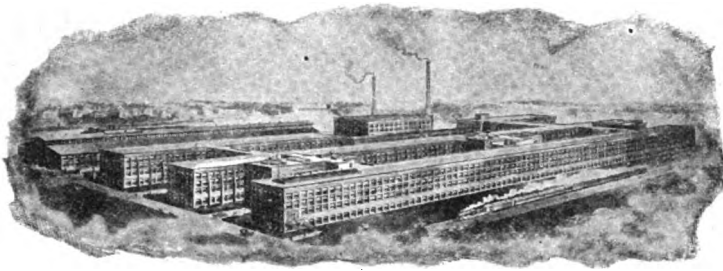
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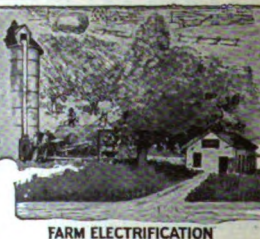
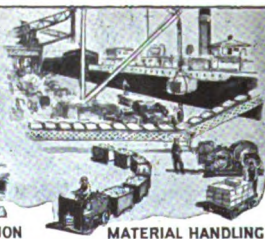
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